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By Francis Grose Esqr F.A.S.^s
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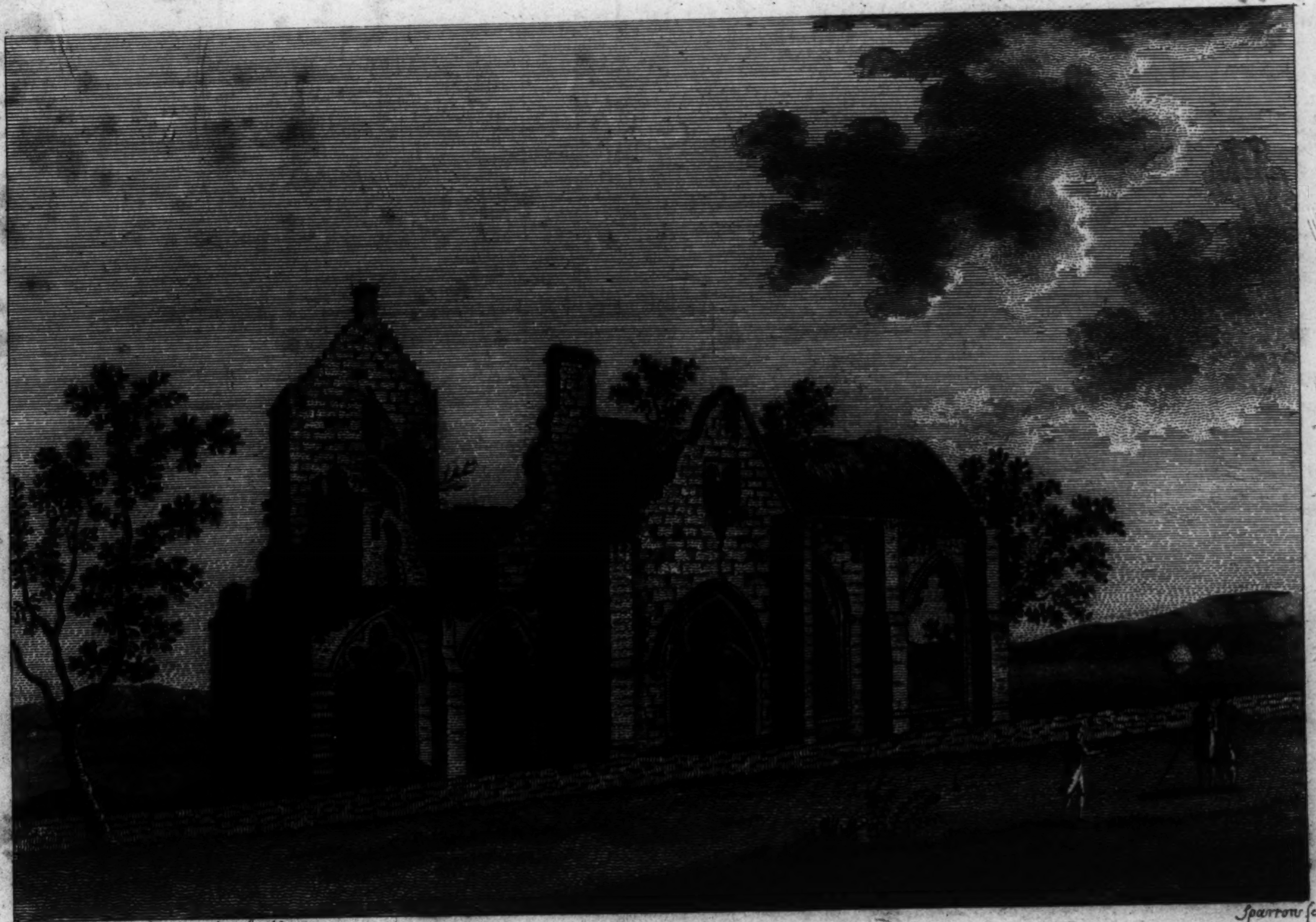

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Sparrow sc.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE.

GALLOWAY.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE. PLATE I.

THE college of Lincluden, in Galloway, ſtands upon the water of Cluden, where it falls into the river Nith, about two miles above or north of Dumfries. This houſe was originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of King Malcolm IV., by Uthred, father to Rolland, Lord of Galloway, who was buried here. By him Lincluden was endowed with the divers lands lying within the baronies of Corſe Michael and Drumſleith, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The particulars are mentioned in the notes below *. This priory was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Bothwell, Panitarius Scotiæ, into a college or provoſtry, conſiſting of a provoſt and twelve beadſmen, becauſe of the lewd and ſcandalous lives of the nuns †. This Earl died A. D. 1400, and was interred in the ſacriſty or veſtry here; over the door of which is ſtill to be ſeen his and his lady's armorial bearings; ſhe was heireſs of Bothwell; they are neatly carved in ſtone on different ſhields; between which three ſtars are interlaced with three cups, the latter are the inſignia of his office of Panitarius Scotiæ.

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* The five Merkland
- of Little Dryburgh
- of Drumjarg
- of Ernphillan
- of Erncraig
- of Blarome
- of Meikle Dryburgh
- of Chriſſmanton
- of Blacharne
- of Erne Menzie Culnotrie

The corn mill of Corſe Michael
The five merkland of Garrenton
The twa and a half merkland of Black Park
All lying within the barony of Corſe Michael and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The fifteen-ſhilling land of Stackford
The forty-ſhilling land of Newton
The merkland of Clunie and Skellingholm
The ſix merkland of Carraſchtie, or Carnchan
The ſix merkland of Drumganis
The five merkland of Traquier
The merkland of Stockholm
The five merkland of Nunland
The five merkland of Cruiſtanes, or Curriſtains
The ſix merkland of Holm, now Goldee Lee
The twenty-ſhilling land of Maryholm
The four merkland of Nunholm
All lying within the barony of Drumſleith and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

† Alienore Priboureſſe de Lincluden del Conte de Dumfries is mentioned by Prynne, ad annum 1296.

THE name of the firſt provoſt of this college was Eleſe. He was ſucceeded by Alexander Cairns, appointed by Earl Archibald the fourth, whoſe chancellor he appears to have been, being, by a charter of that Earl, dated February 12, 1413, thus deſcribed: Alexander de Carnys, Præpoſitus de Lincluden Cancellarius noſter. In the year 1422 he was ſucceeded by John Cameron, official of Lothian*, and rector of Cambuſlang, who was confeſſor and ſecretary to Archibald, the fourth Earl of Douglas, above mentioned. This John Cameron, on the reſtoration of James I., was named Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, and the year following was appointed keeper of the great ſeal; he was ſoon after elected biſhop of Glaſgow; and, in 1429, was appointed one of the commiſſioners from Scotland for redreſſing grievances, and ſettling the peace with England; ſoon after, with the conſent of their reſpective patrons, he made the miniſters of the churches of Cambruſlang, Torbolton, Egleſham, Kirkmahoe, Luſs, and Kilearn, prebendaries of Glaſgow, to have ſtalls within the choir there, and places and votes in the chapter for ever. Among the liſt of patrons, was Sir John Forreſter, of Corſterfin, patron of Kirkmahoe, in right of his wife, Margaret: ſhe, with the conſent of her ſon and heir, Sir William Stewart, agreed to it.

IN the year 1433 Cameron was appointed one of the delegates from Scotland to the Council of Baſil; to which place he went through England with a retinue of thirty perſons in his train.

IN 1437, when the peace was to be negotiated with England, Cameron was one of the Plenipotentiaries for Scotland, and had a ſafe conduct for that purpoſe to paſs into England, together with Sir Alexander Seaton, Sir Walton Ogilvie, and Sir John Forreſter. After the murder of James I. Cameron was removed from the office of chancellor, when he returned to his biſhoprick, and built the great tower of the Epiſcopal palace at Glaſgow, on which his eſcutcheon of arms is placed; he alſo laid out a great ſum of money in rebuilding the veſtry, which his predeceſſor, biſhop Lauder, had begun.

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* An official was one appointed to a See, but not confirmed by the Pope.

In the year 1439, in an indenture between Jean, widow of James I. and Sir Alexander Livingſton, of Callender, anent the perſon of James II. Among the numerous ſeals appendant to that deed was that of Cameron. He died at Lockwood on Chriſtmas Eve, A. D. 1446.

Cameron was ſucceeded in his provoſtry of Lincluden by Halyburton, whoſe arms are to be ſeen on the ſouth walls, within the choir.

He was ſucceeded by John Methuin, doctor of the decretals, who, in 1437, during the minority of James II., was ſecretary of Scotland, and one of the plenipotentiaries along with Sir John Forreſter, of Corſterfin, lord chamberlain of Scotland, the Lords Gordon and Montgomery, with Sir Vano, or Vans: they met at London in time of open war, and, in 1438, renewed the truce for nine years.

In 1444 Methuin was diſmiſſed from his office of ſecretary, and died ſoon after. He was ſucceeded by provoſt Lindſay in 1449, who, in 1465, was appointed lord privy ſeal; and, along with Muirhead, biſhop of Glaſgow; Spence, biſhop of Aberdeen; Crawford, abbot of Holyrood Houſe; the Earls of Crawford, of Argyle; the Lord Livingſtone, Chamberlaine, and Alexander Boyd, of Duncow, was ſent embaſſador to England to redreſs all grievances. This commiſſion is dated in 1465.

Upon the 18th of December, 1468, William, Earl of Douglas, aſſembled all the lords, barons, and freeholders, with the oldeſt borderers at Lincluden, to reviſe the border laws, when divers regulations were made. Lindſay was ſucceeded in the provoſtry of Lincluden by Livingſtone, who was ſucceeded by William Herries, rector of Kirkpatrick, who was one of the attendants upon James, the ninth Earl of Douglas, when upon his pilgrimage to Rome, in 1453.

Provost Anderson ſucceeded Herries; and Anderſon's ſucceſſor was William Stewart, ſecond ſon to Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, who was ſecond ſon to Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies. This provoſt Stewart was formerly rector of Lochmaban; he was afterwards biſhop of Aberdeen, and appointed lord treaſurer of Scotland: his arms are ſtill to be

ſeen

ſeen under the Scots arms, upon the great ſtaircaſe in the provoſt's lodgings here, which he either rebuilt, or very much repaired. He was afterwards ſucceeded by provoſt Maxwell, whoſe ſucceſſor was Robert Douglas, ſecond ſon to the baron of Drumlanrig; to him —— Douglas, of Drumlanrig, who was ſucceeded by John Douglas, of Boatford, who was the laſt provoſt, when Lincluden became a temporal barony in 1565; ſince which period it has been the property of the Nithſdale family. From what remains of that ancient building, which is part of the provoſt's houſe, the chancel, and ſome of the ſouth wall of the church, an idea may be eaſily formed of its former ſplendour. The choir in particular was finiſhed in the fineſt ſtile of the florid Gothic. The roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college at Cambridge, and the truſſes, from whence the ribbed arch-work ſprung, are covered with coats of arms; the lower roof is now entirely demoliſhed; the middle one, a plane arch, ſtill ſtands; but the uppermoſt roof, which conſiſted of timber and lead, was deſtroyed at the Reformation. The Earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power and greatneſs, expended conſiderable ſums in ornamenting this place, which was their favourite reſidence, when wardens of the weſt marches. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, firſt Duke of Terouan, and ſon of Archibald the Grim. Her effigy, at full length, ſays Mr. Pennant, lay on the ſtone, her head reſting on two cuſhions; but the figure is now mutilated, and her bones, till lately, were ſcattered about in a moſt indecent manner, by ſome wretches who broke open the repoſitory in ſearch of treaſure. The tomb is in the form of an arch, with all parts moſt beautifully carved: on the middle of the arch is the heart, the Douglas's arms, guarded by three chalices *, ſet croſsways, with a ſtar near each, and certain letters I could not read. On the wall is inſcribed, *A L'aide de dieu*, and at ſome diſtance beneath, *Hic Jacet D-na* Margareta *regis* Scotiæ *filia quodam Comitiſſa de* Douglas *Dna* Gollovidiæ *et vallis Annandiæ*.

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* Theſe are generally ſuppoſed to be cups, the inſignia of his office of cupbearer of Scotland, and not chalices.

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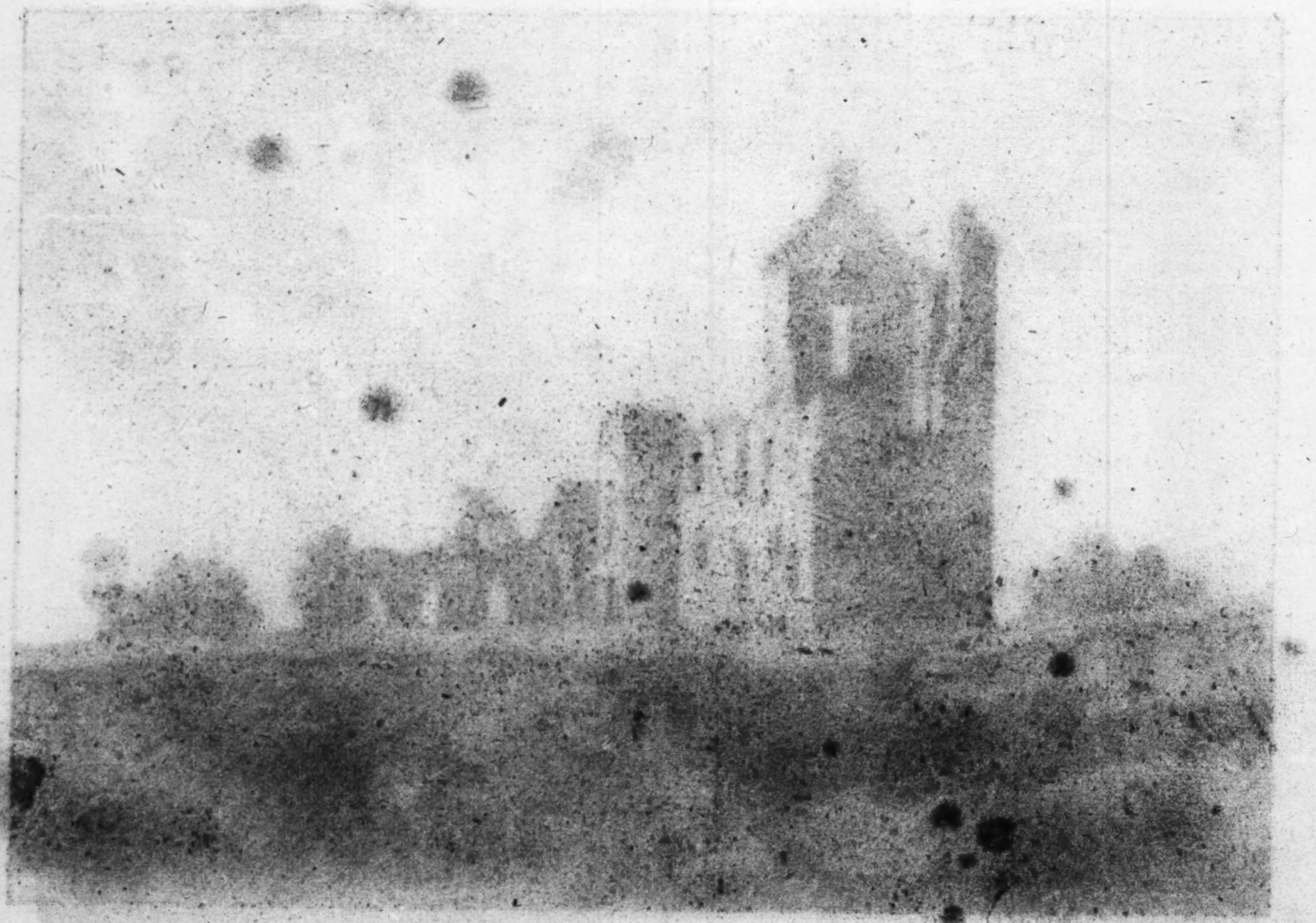
LINCLUDEN COLLEGE Pl. 1.

Vivares, sc



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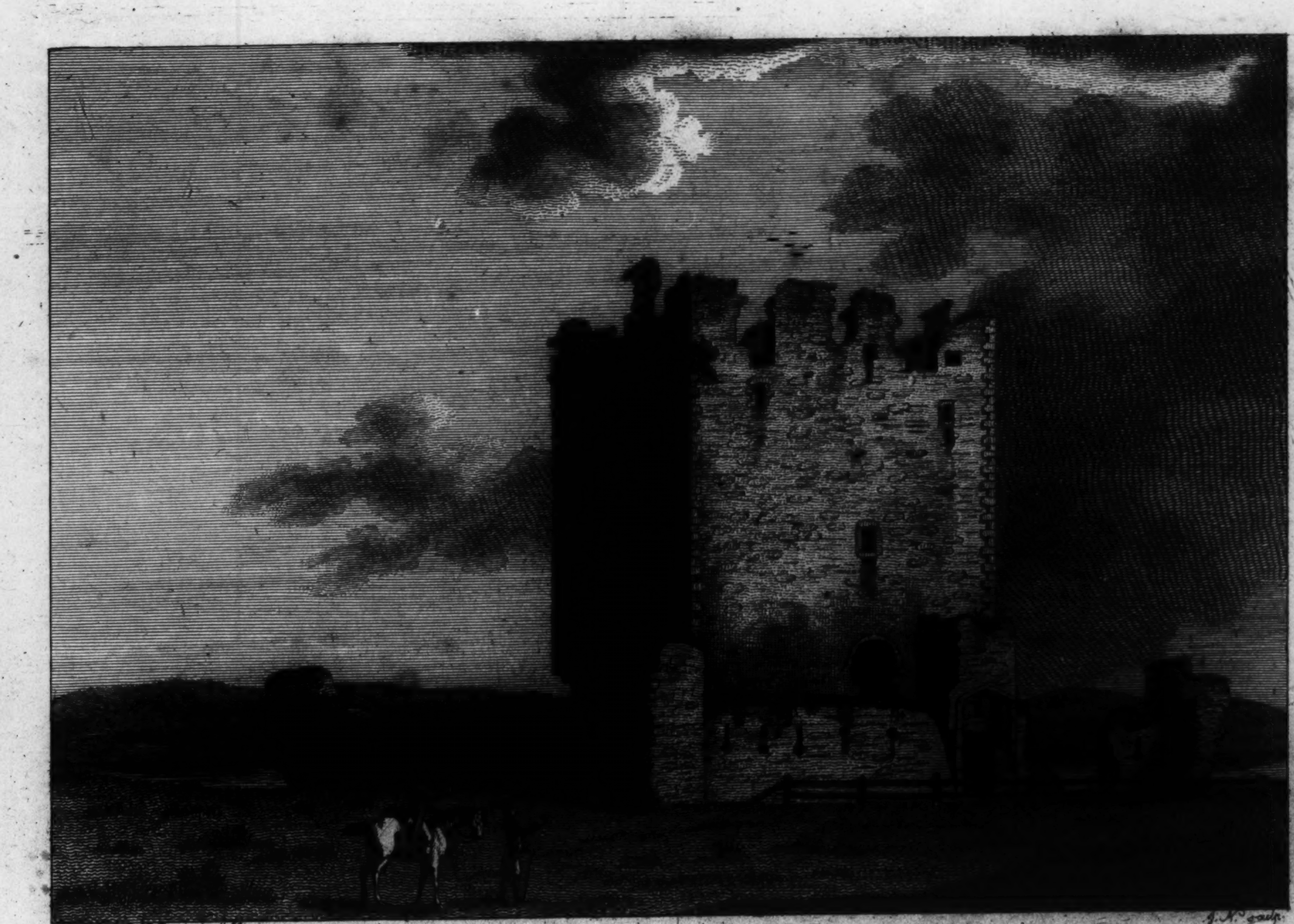

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J. N. sculp.

CASTLE OF THRIVE.

In the front of the tomb are nine ſhields, containing as many arms: in one are the three ſtars, the original coat of this great houſe, for the heart was not added till the good Sir James was employed in carrying that of Robert Brus to the holy land; beſides theſe are the arms after that event; and alſo their arms as Lords of Annandale, Galloway and Liddeſdale. Near the tomb is a doorcaſe, richly ornamented with carving; and on the top the heart and cups, as in the former.

In other parts of the remains of this church are the arms of the Douglaſes, or Dukes of Terouan, Earls of Angus, of Ormond, and of Murray: here are beſides, the arms of John Stewart, Earl of Athol, with the motto, *firth, fortune,* and *fil the fetters.*

Beneath one of the windows are two rows of figures, the upper of angels, the lower of a corps and other figures, all much defaced, but ſeemingly deſigned to expreſs the preparations for the interment of our Saviour.

The remains of a bowling-green and flower garden, with the parterres and ſcrolls, very viſible, ſtill exiſt on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the building; beyond which is a great artificial mount, with a ſpiral walk to the top, which is hallowed, and has a turf ſeat around, whence there is a moſt delightful view over the adjacent country, to which the junction of the rivers is no ſmall addition.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn A. D. 1789.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE. PLATE II.

THIS plate exhibits the ruin as it appears from nearly the north-eaſt aſpect. The building at the end next the ſpectator was the provoſt's tower, or manſion. It was drawn A. D. 1789, a few months after the former.

THRIEVE, OR THRIEFF, CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands upon an iſland of ſixteen Scots acres, formed in the river Dee, in Galloway. Here was, it is ſaid, a more ancient fortreſs belonging to the old Lords, or petty Kings, of Galloway; which being demoliſhed, the preſent building was erected, but by whom or when is not aſcertained, but ſuppoſed to be by a Douglas. Tradition ſays, this caſtle obtained the appellation of Th'rive's Caſtle, that is, the caſtle of the Rive, from one of the Lords of Galloway, of that family who reſided here; and, from his depredations and extortions, was called the Rive: others derive it from the word *Reeve*, as being a contraction of the Reeves Caſtle.

Upon the ruin of the houſe of Douglas, and the annexation of the Lordſhip of Galloway to the Crown of Scotland in 1455, this caſtle remained in the King's hands, who appointed captains for the keeping thereof, as occaſion required. In the year 1502 Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, was appointed keeper of the caſtle of Thrieff for nine years, and the twenty-five merks worth of land, called the Granges of Thrieff, and the fiſhery thereof, with all other profits and duties whatſoever, pertaining to the ſaid caſtle, with the office of ſteward, of the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, for which he was to pay the King yearly, on Whitſunday and Martinmaſs, the ſum of one hundred pounds, and to keep up the caſtle at his own charge. This grant was dated the 12th of September. But in the year 1524, it appears by another grant, dated at Edinburgh, September 9th, that this caſtle, with that of Loughmaban, with all their perquiſites and appendages, and all the King's lands at Duncow, within the county of Dumfries, together with the office of ſheriff of Kirkcudbright, and all its profits and fees, were given to Robert, Lord Maxwell, and the longeſt liver of his ſons, and their aſſigns and tenants, for the ſpace of nineteen years from the feaſt of St. Martin.

The Lords Maxwell, afterwards Earls of Nithſdale, poſſeſſed the heritable office of ſtewards, of the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and keepers of the caſtle of Thrieff, until the year 1747, when all the heritable juriſdictions in Scotland were annexed to the Crown.

The keeper of the caſtle of Thrieff received from each of the twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven pariſhes in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, what was called a ladner-mart cow, that is, a fat cow, in ſuch condition as to be fit for killing and ſalting at Martinmaſs for winter proviſion. Theſe ladner-mart cows were regularly paid to the Earls of Nithſdale, till the forfeiture of the laſt Earl in 1715, when it went into diſuſe; but formerly, ſo attentive were the family to that right, that when, in the year 1704, they ſold the eſtate, upon which the caſtle of Thrieff ſtood, they reſerved the iſland and caſtle, that it might afford them a title to the twenty-ſeven ladner-mart cows belonging to the caſtle; and they regularly, by a written commiſſion, appointed a captain of the caſtle of Thrieff. This ruin is now ſaid to be the property of the Laird of Kelton; by what means it became private property I have not been able to learn, the Lords Maxwell appear to have held it only as tenants by a leaſe from the Crown.

This caſtle conſiſts of a large ſquare tower, built with a ſmall ſlate like ſtone; is ſurrounded at a ſmall diſtance by an envelope, with four round towers; it had alſo a ſtrong gate, ſhewn in the drawing; the curtains of the envelope were pierced for guns.

During the troubles under King Charles I. the Earl of Nithſdale held this caſtle for the King, and armed, paid, and victualled, a garriſon therein of eighty men, beſides officers, all at his own expence; till at length His Majeſty, unable to give him any aſſiſtance, directed and authoriſed him, by the following letters, to make the beſt conditions he could for himſelf and the garriſon of this caſtle, and alſo for that of Carleverock, wherein he had been for a conſiderable time beſieged.

Letter of King Charles I., addreſſed to our right truſty and right well-beloved couſin and counſellor, Robert, Earl of Nithſdale.

"Charles R.

"Right truſty and right well-beloved coſen and councellor, we greet you well. Whereas you have repreſented unto us, by your letter of the 12th of September, that thoſe who have beſieged you ſo long in the caſtle of Carlaverock have now offered you honourable conditions to come out; and foraſmuch as our affairs permit not to relieve you ſo ſoon as we had determined, and as ſeemes your neceſſities require, and being withal moſt willing to free your perſon from further danger, and to eaſe you of the trouble and toyle you have ſuſtained by ſo long a ſiege, we do therefore hereby (graciouſly condeſcending unto your humble requeſt) give you leave to embrace and accept the aforeſaid conditions, for the

ſafety

ſafety and preſervation of your perſon and eſtate, having withal a regard to our honour, ſo far as the neceſſity of your preſent condition will permit; and we ſhall ſtill, as we have done hitherto, continue our gracious eſteem of you. Given at our Court at York this 15th day of September, in the ſixteenth year of our reign, 1640."

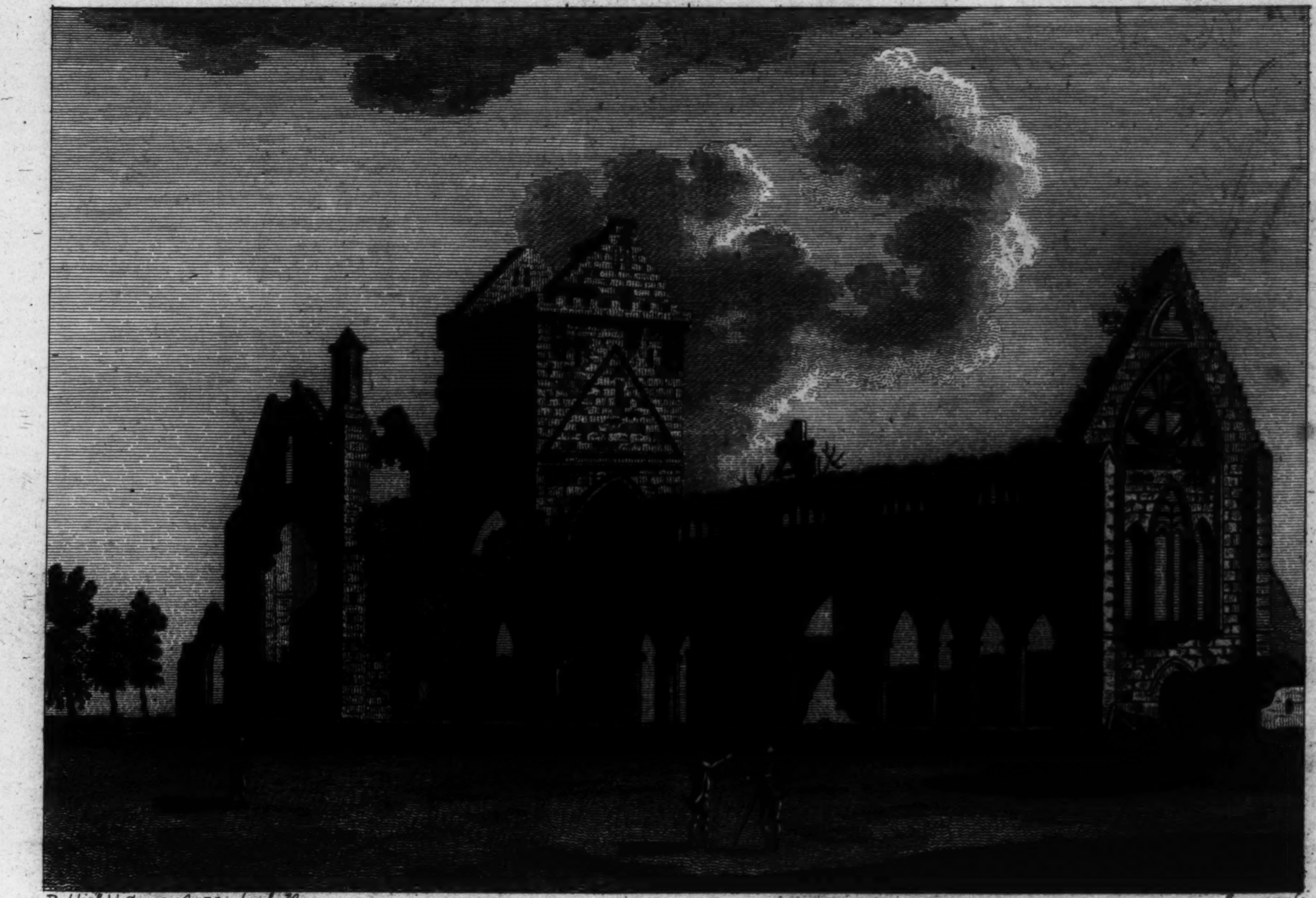
Letter from King Charles I., addreſſed as before.

" Charles R.

" Right truſty and well-beloved couſen and counſellor, we greet you well. Underſtanding by this bearer, that altho you were agreed with thoſe that have beleaguered you in Carlaverock upon honourable terms, for your coming forth, and rendering thereof, yet that thoſe conditions are not valid untill ſuch time that they be ratified by thoſe that have made themſelves members of the great Committee in Edinburgh, and fearing that your enemies there will not give way to your coming forth upon ſuch good terms, we are therefore graciouſly pleaſed, and by theſe preſents do permit and give you leave to take ſuch conditions as you can get, whereby the lives and liberties of yourſelf, your family, and thoſe that are with you, may be preſerved: and in caſe they ſhould urge the ſurrendry of our caſtle of Thrieve, which hitherto you have ſo well defended, and we wiſh you were able to do ſo ſtill, our gracious pleaſure is, that you do rather quit the ſame unto them; which, if ſo, the neceſſity require you to do on the beſt and moſt honourable terms you can, rather than hazard the ſafety of your own perſon, and thoſe with you; and in ſuch caſe this ſhall be your warrant and diſcharge. Given at our Court at York, the 15th day of September, in the ſixteenth year of our reign, 1640."—This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

NEW ABBEY. PLATE I.

THIS was a Ciſterſtian abbey, founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, niece to David, Earl of Huntingdon, and wife to John Baliol, Lord of



Publish'd June 16:1789 by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc

ABBY of SWEET HEART in GALLOWAY.

Caſtlebernard. Baliol died in the year 1269, and was buried in this new foundation.

Andrew Winton, prior of Lochlevin, informs us, that the lady, Devorgilla, cauſed his heart to be taken out and embalmed; and putting it into an ivory box, bound with enameled ſilver, cloſed it ſolemnly in the walls of the church near the high altar, from whence it was occaſionally ſtiled the Abbey of Sweetheart, though afterwards more generally called New Abbey.

To this abbey there belonged divers baronies, lands, churches, and other valuable poſſeſſions, to the annual amount, in money, of 682l. The particulars of ſome of theſe lands ſee in the note*.

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* The kirks of St. Katherine, of the Hopes, Mont Lothian, Bolton, Kenniel Dorſtorphin, Kirkpatrick, Durham, Corſe Michael and Buitle, with the tiends of the ſame, all belonged to this abbey, together with the barony of Lochpatrick, comprehending the 49 merks, and 2 ſhilling lands, of old extent, of Kirkpatrick Durham, viz.

The 40 ſhilling land of Culſhengan
Ditto - - of Tarbreach
The 20 ſhilling land of Kirkland
The 40 ſhilling land of Monidow
The 38 ſhilling land and eight-penny land of Bardarroch
Ditto - - of Nether Macartna
The 20 ſhilling land of Margley
The 40 ſhilling land of Craigilcay
Ditto - - of Arkland
Ditto - - of Armone
Ditto - - of Drumconchre
The 5 merk land of Atkinhay
The 1 merk land of Darngarroch
The 40 ſhilling land of Calfat
Ditto - - of Barmoffete
Ditto - - of Knocktulloch
The 2 merk land of Overbar.

The 2 merk land of Netherbar, with the lands of Corſe and Barbain, which are ſaid to be pendicle of Bardarrock, and the mill, with all other and ſingular annexes, connexes, woods, fiſhings, parts, pendicles, and pertinents, &c., lying within the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and ſhire of Dumfries; which lands were fewed 117 merks, 8 ſhillings, and 8 pennies, Scots, to Robert, Maſter of Maxwell, ſon and heir of Robert Lord Maxwell, to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother John, and his heirs male; which failing, to the heirs male whatſoever, of the above-mentioned Robert, Maſter of Maxwell, for ſervices done to the abbey by the family of Maxwell, for taking the abbey and tenants, &c., under their protection, as appears by the charter granted to him by John, abbot of the monaſtery of Sweetheart, and the convent of the ſame, bearing date February 18, 1544. The lands of Ardevell, Engleſton, Corſe Little Barr, Damgarrock, Kirkland of Corſe Michael, Craigend and Leaths, belonged to this monaſtery, together with lands now belonging to William Craik, Eſq. of Arbigland, and others.

The firſt abbot of this houſe was Henry, who died in the journey to Citeaux, in the year 1219. He was ſucceeded by Ericus Magiſter, *converſorum ejuſdem domûs*; afterwards, according to Prynne, John, Abbot of this houſe ſwore fealty to Edward, ſurnamed Long Shanks, A. D. 1296, and was one of the free barons who choſe that King to be arbitrator between Bruce and Baliol.

February 18, A. D. 1548, the name of the incumbent abbot was John, as appears by his ſignature to a charter to the Lords of Maxwell, then made heritable baillies of Sweetheart. This charter was alſo ſigned by 14 monks, whoſe names were as under: 1. Richardus. 2. Thomas Pedden. 3. Jacobus Derling. 4. Frater Willielmus Johnſtone. 5. Frater Gaven Little. 6. Frater Gilbertus Neilſon. 7. Frater Thomas Murray. 8. Frater Johannes Kirkpatrick. 9. Frater Robertus Notman. 10. Frater Patricius Welſh. 11. Frater Patricius Kowll. 12. Frater Andreas Donnart. 13. Frater Thomas Dickſon.

On the 23d of October, A. D. 1558, one, named John, was abbot, as appears by a charter of his granting. Among the conſenting monks, who ſigned the deed, is Gilbert Brown, of the family of Garſluth, who afterwards became abbot of this houſe, and was the laſt that held that office. Calderwood, in his hiſtory, ſays, that he ſat in Parliament on the 17th of Auguſt, 1560, when the Confeſſion of Faith was approved of; and, in 1605, was apprehended by the Lord Cranſton, captain of the guards appointed for the borders, and was ſent firſt to Blackneſs caſtle, and, after ſome days, to the caſtle of Edinburgh, where he was confined till his departure out of the kingdom. He died at Paris the 14th of May, 1612.

After the Reformation this abbey was in the hands of the Crown, from 1587, when the Annexation Act paſſed, to the year 1624, when it was granted to Sir Robert Spotſwood of that ilk; in whoſe time the yearly value of the barony was 212l. 10s. 10½d. ſterling. But it has ſince been burdened by Queen Anne, with a mortification in favour of the ſecond miniſter of Dumfries, paid out of the lands of Drumm, in the pariſh of New Abbey, which, with ſeveral decreets of locality, amount to 141l. 4s. 8½d.

This abbey ſtands in a bottom; the principal parts remaining are, the church and part of the chapter houſe, ſaid to have been an elegant piece of architecture, demoliſhed, as was reported, for the ſake of the ſtone. It was feared the whole building would have undergone the ſame fate; wherefore a number of the neighbouring gentry raiſed a ſum of money by ſubſcription, and the miniſter was employed to enter into an agreement with the tenant to prevent it, for which forty pounds was paid him. It is but juſtice to Mr. Copeland, the proprietor, who had purchaſed this abbey of Mr. Spotſwood, to take notice, that he had in his leaſe prohibited and guarded againſt all ſuch dilapidations; but hurt that his neighbours ſhould ſuppoſe him capable of ſuch a piece of barbariſm as to permit ſo great an ornament to the country to be demoliſhed for the paltry ſum of ſix or ſeven pounds, the price he was ſaid to have gotten for the ſtones, he, as a fine, or an amende, honourable to his character and taſte, permitted his tenant to take the ſum above mentioned. The miniſter and ſubſcribers are, however, juſtly entitled to the thanks of the country for their public-ſpirited behaviour on this occaſion.

In the roof of the ſouth tranſept is an eſcutcheon, charged with two paſtoral ſtaves in ſaltire; over them a heart, and beneath them three mullets of five points, 2 and 1, ſaid to be the arms of the abbey; over the eſcutheon is an inſcription; from its height, and want of light, illegible; it is ſaid to be, *Chriſtus Maritus Meus*, which ſeems more applicable to a nunnery than a houſe of monks.

Meaſures of this ruin, as communicated by Dr. Clapperton:

Area of the whole demeſnes of this abbey, 16 acres.
Height of the tower, 90 feet.
Length of the whole church, 200 feet.
Breadth of the middle aiſle, 25 feet.
Breadth of the ſide aiſles, 15 feet.
Tranſept, 102 feet.
Breadth of the arches, 15 feet.
Diameter of the columns at the baſe, 4 and ½ feet.
Height of the ſhafts of the columns from baſe to capital, 10 feet.
N. B. Six in number.

Baſe of the columns ſupporting the tower, 10 feet.
Height of the ſhafts of the columns ſupporting the tower, 20 feet.

THE pariſh kirk ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the church, and is formed out of part of the ruins; near it is a ſmall gate leading into the abbey, on which is a bell—this is of a ſingular ſtile of architecture; on it are ſeveral defaced carvings in baſſo relievo, with two eſcutcheons of arms.

THE burial ground lies to the eaſt of the abbey church; in it are ſome ancient tombſtones; on one a croſs, with a large and broad ſword on the ſiniſter ſide of it.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

NEW ABBEY. PLATE II.

THE former view ſhewed the north-weſt appearance of this venerable ruin. This was taken a little to the eaſtward of the ſouth.

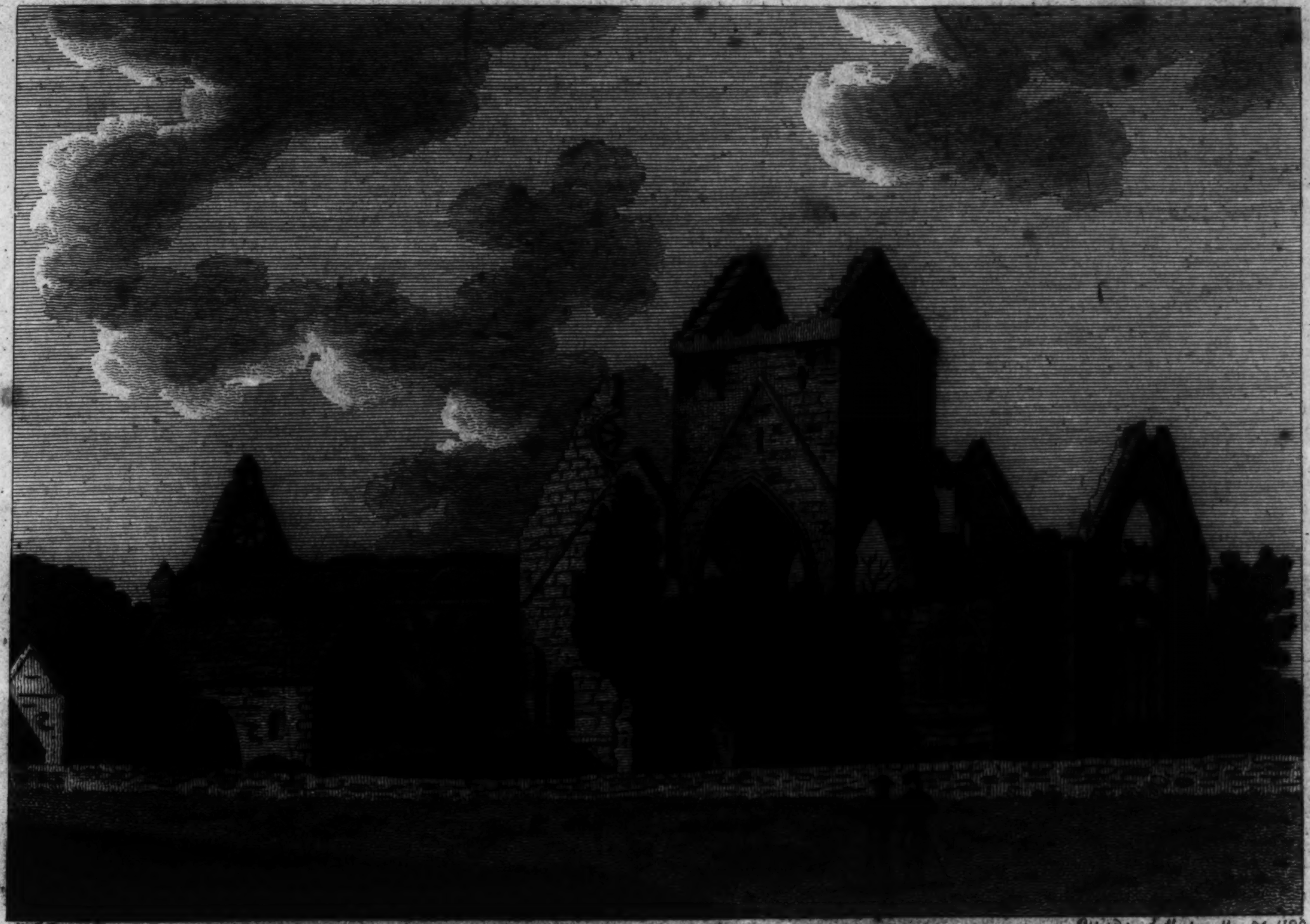
BUTEL CASTLE.

THIS ruin was the baronial caſtle of Butel, built out of the materials of a very ancient caſtle of the ſame name. It ſtands in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, and pariſh of Butel, on the weſt ſide of the water of Urr, about fifteen miles from Dumfries to the weſtward, and is now the property of George Maxwell, of Muncies, Eſq.

THE ancient building, from whoſe remains this was erected, ſtood at very ſmall diſtance. The mount, ſome ſcattered fragments of walls, a draw-well, and the ſurrounding foſs, all overgrown with trees, ſhrubs, and buſhes, are the ſole remains of this fortreſs, ſaid to have been conſiderable when Galloway was an independant ſtate, and afterwards to have been the favourite reſidence of John Baliol, ſometime King of Scotland.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE



J. N. sculp.

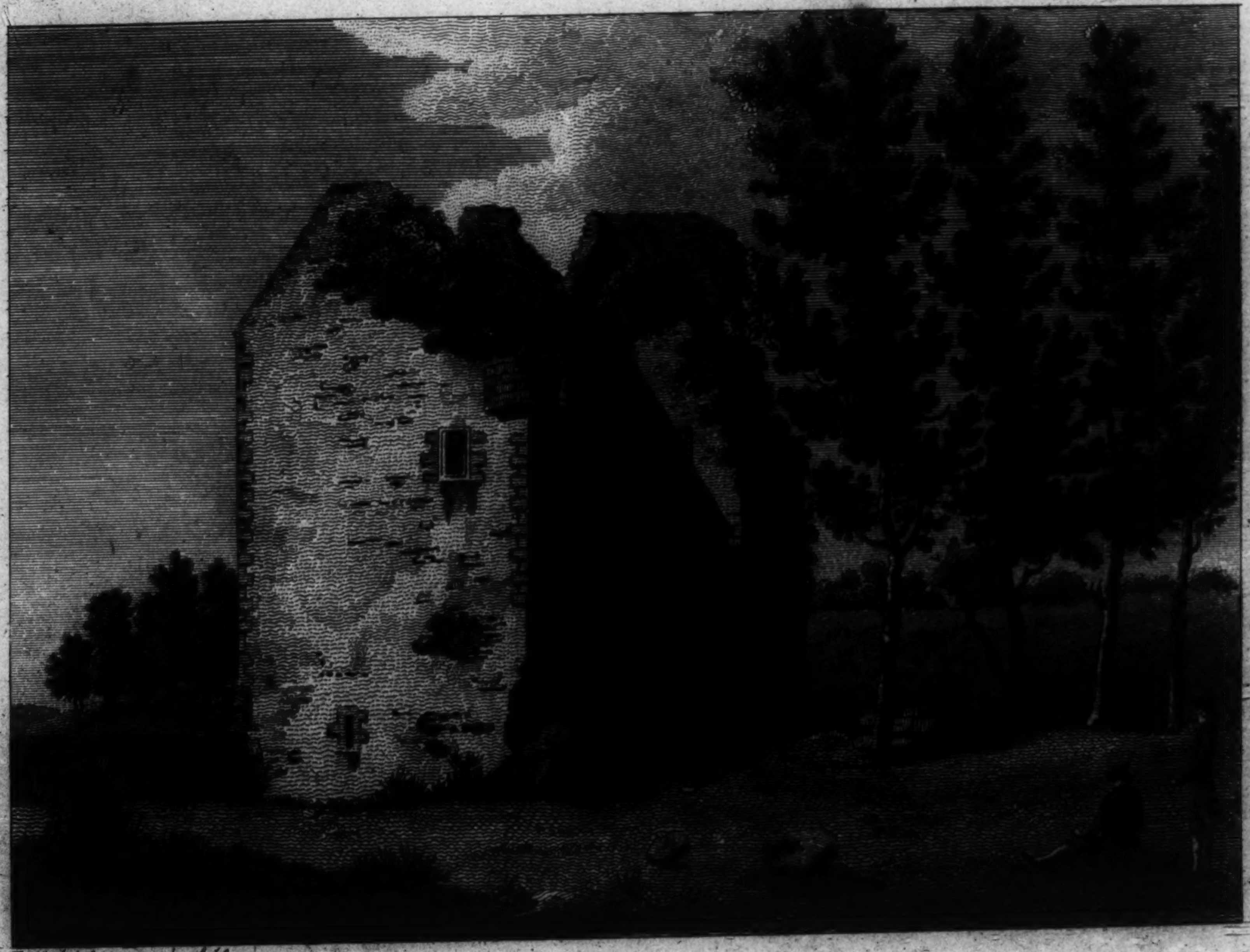
Publish'd by S. Hooper Mar 24 1790

NEW ABBY GALLOWAY. Pl. 2.

Publish'd May 28th 1790. by S. Hooper

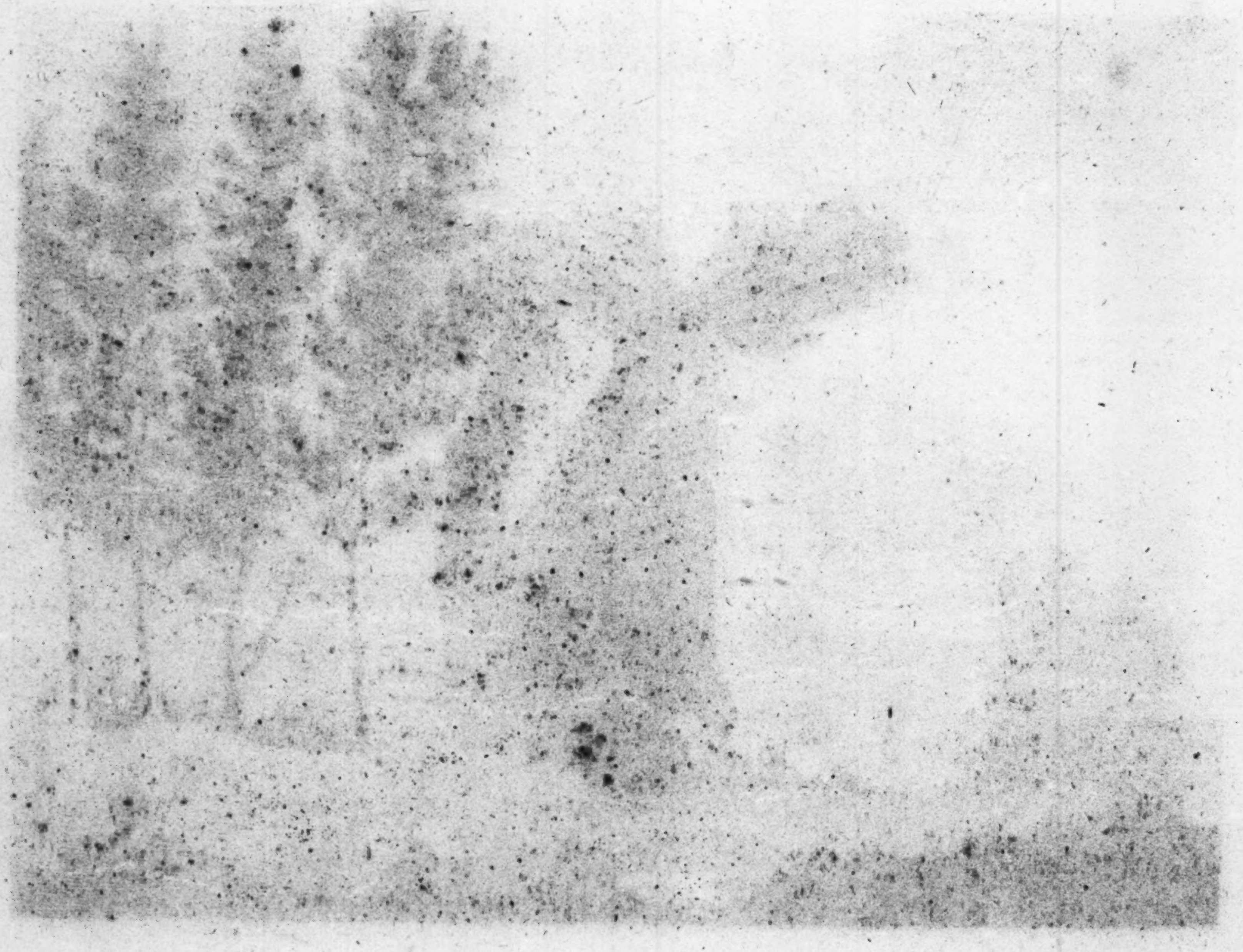
Sparrow sc.

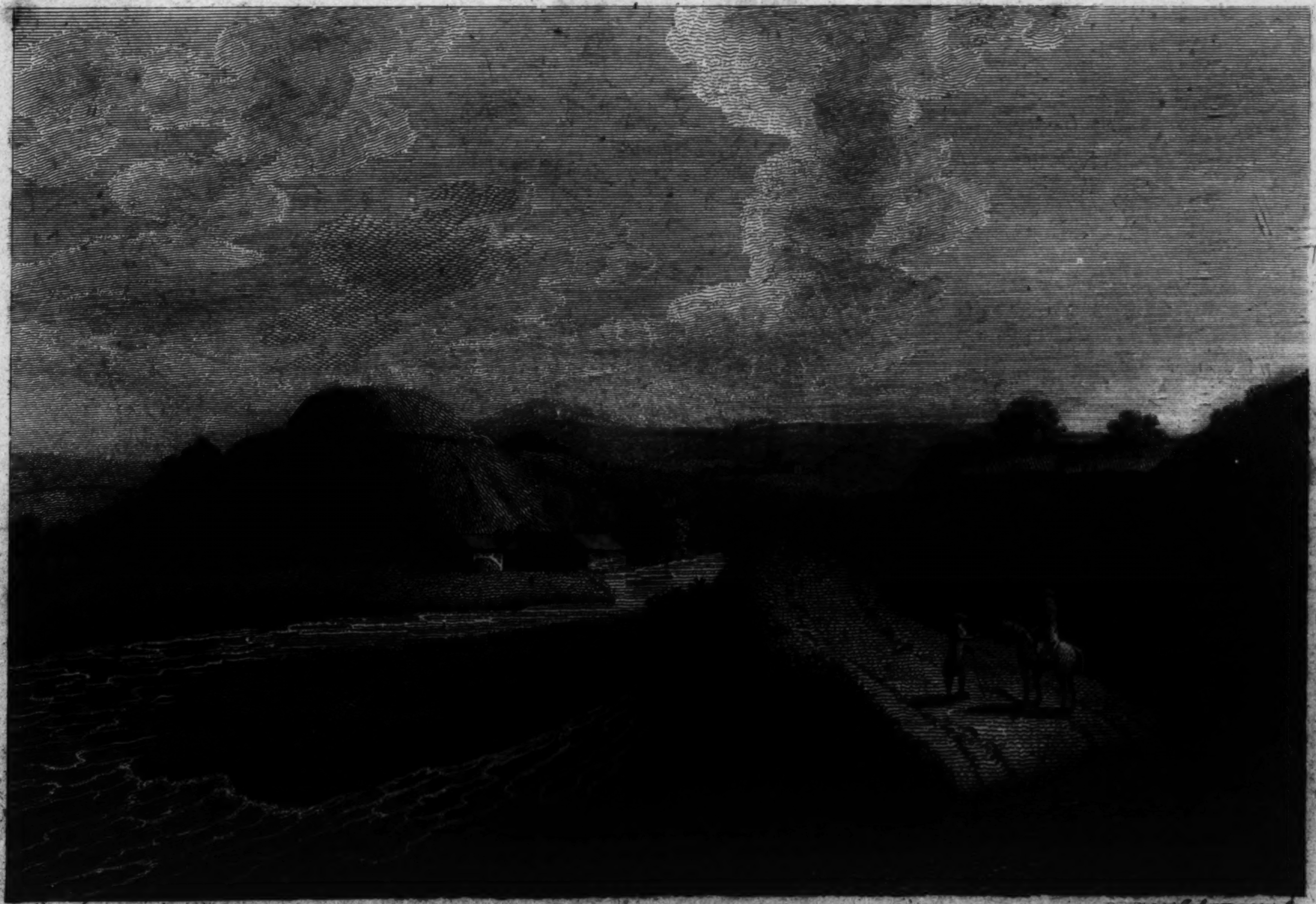
BUTLE CASTLE.



Publish'd Oct.r 9:1790. by S. Hooper.

ABBOTS TOWER.





Pubd 15. Jany 1790. by S. Hooper. J. Landseer sc.

MOTE OF GALLOWAY.

THE ABBOT'S TOWER, NEAR NEW ABBEY.

THIS tower was the reſidence of the abbots of Sweetheart, or New Abbey, when they choſe to retire for a ſhort time from the cares of their office. It commands an extenſive proſpect, and, when in repair, muſt have been a very healthy habitation, much more ſo than the abbey, which lies rather low.

IN perusing Keith's liſt of churchmen, it will appear that Sweetheart Abbey produced ſome eminent ſtateſmen and divines, who, it is probable, here planned their political ſyſtem, or purſued their ſacred reſearches, free from the forms, duties, and intrigues, of the convent; for all ſocieties, even convents, have their intrigues.

THIS place is now the property of Mrs. Maxwell, of Kirkconnell, who purchaſed it ſome years ago.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE MOTE OF URR. PLATE I.

THIS artificial mount was, according to tradition, what is implied by the Saxon term, *mote*, that is, a place of judicature, or public aſſembly; and when Galloway was an independant ſtate, this was the court where the Reguli, or petty Kings of that diſtrict, held their national councils, and promulgated ſuch new laws and regulations as were found neceſſary from time to time to be enacted. It was alſo the ſeat of judgement, where their doomſters or judges tried capital offenders. At this time Galloway was divided into two diſtricts, namely, above and below the water of Cree. The mote of Urr was then the great court of judicature for the latter. This mount, or hill, greatly reſembles that of the Tinewald, in the Iſle of Man, which is appropriated to the ſame uſes.

THIS kind of court was not peculiar to Galloway, or the Iſle of Man. Mounts called motes and court hills are to be ſeen near a great number of caſtles and baronial manſions, not only in Scotland, but in England alſo; their uſe, however, as courts of juſtice, ſeems forgotten in England, where it has been generally ſuppoſed that they were conſtructed for military purpoſes, particularly to anſwer the uſes of cavaliers, in overlooking or commanding the moveable towers, or other works of an enemy.

MOTE OF URR. PLATE II.

THE mote of Urr is here ſhewn from a different point of view, whence its form may be better diſtinguiſhed than in the former plate, where it is ſomewhat obſcured by the intervening trees and houſes.

BOTH theſe views were drawn A. D. 1789.

DUNDRENNAN ABBEY. PLATE I.

THE following account of the foundation of this abbey is chiefly tranſcribed from the Appendix to Keith's Catalogue of the Biſhops, &c.

"DUNDRENNAN ABBEY, ſituate on Solway Frith, about two miles from Kircudbright, in Galloway, was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the year 1142. The monks thereof were of the Ciſterſtian order, brought from Rievall, in England. Sylvanus was the firſt abbot of this place; he died at Belleland, 7 mo. Id. Octobris, anno 1189. The laſt abbot hereof was Edward Maxwell, ſon to John, Lord Herries, after whoſe death King James VI. annexed this place to his royal chapel of Sterling. The chronicle of Melroſs is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monaſtery. The firſt part thereof is certainly penned by an Engliſhman, and is a continuation of Bede's Hiſtory; the ſecond part appears to have been written by a Scotſman, familiar and contemporary with our Stuarts. The Oxford edition, publiſhed in the year 1684, does not agree with our manuſcripts. Alan, Lord of Galloway, was buried in this place in the year 1233." In the Appendix to Keith's Hiſtory of the Church and State of Scotland, the annual revenues of this houſe, in money, is ſaid to amount to 500 l.

THIS monaſtery, as is evident from its ruins, was once both a beautiful

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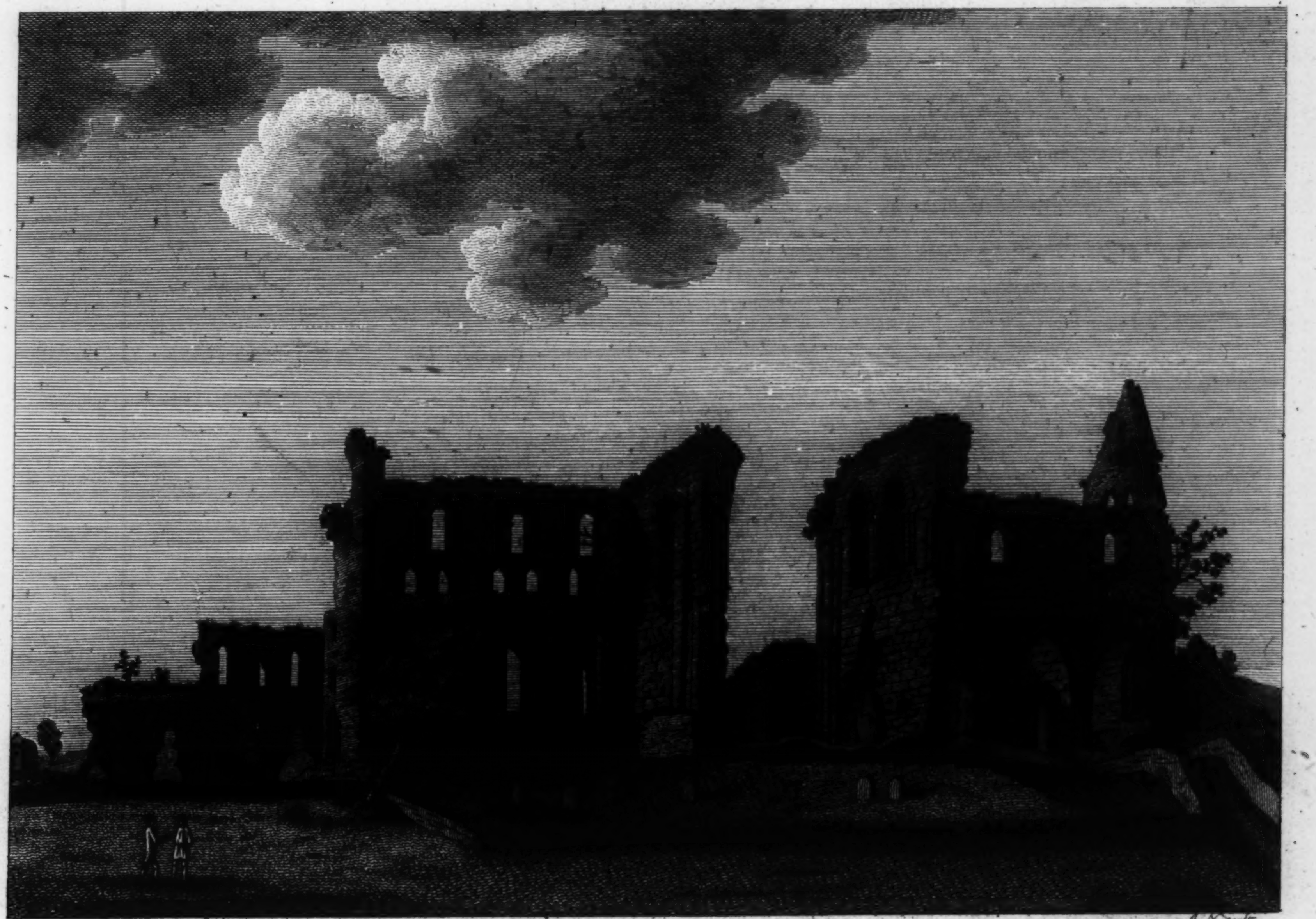
MOTE OF GALOWAY. Pl:2.



Publish'd Aug.t 29.th 1789. by S. Hooper.

J. N. sculp.

DUNDRENNAN ABBY Pl. 1.

ful and extenſive pile, but is now miſerably dilapidated. Hither the unfortunate Queen Mary was eſcorted from Terreagles by the Lord Herries, and from hence ſhe is ſaid to have ſet out for England.

The tomb of Alan, Lord of Galloway, was lately to be ſeen; he lay in a niche in the croſs aiſle, on the eaſt ſide of the north door. It is now demoliſhed, but the mutilated trunk of his effigy is ſtill ſhewn; he was repreſented in a recumbent poſture, and croſs legged like a cruſader; for though the figure is deprived of its legs, the poſition of the thighs ſhew they were croſſed. He is habited in mail armour, over which is a ſurcoat, a belt croſs his right ſhoulder, and another round his waiſt. His lady, it is ſaid, lay on the other ſide of the door.

From a plan, in the poſſeſſion of the miniſter, it appears that the church of this monaſtery was in the ſhape of a croſs; that over the interſection of the body and the tranſept there was a ſpire, which, tradition ſays, was 200 feet high. The body was 120 feet in length, and divided into three aiſles by ſeven cluſtered columns ſupporting arches on each ſide. The breadth of the ſide aiſles was 15 feet each, that of the middle aiſle 25 feet. The tranſept meaſured, from north to ſouth, 120 feet, from eaſt to weſt 46 feet.

The eaſt end of the church was of the ſame breadth as the middle aiſle, and only 35 feet in length; four ſmall cluſtered columns, ranging on each ſide of, and in a line with, the two eaſternmoſt that ſupported the ſpire, divide the tranſept into two unequal portions.

On the ſouth ſide of the church were the cloyſters, containing a ſquare area of 94 feet, with a graſs plat in the center; eaſt and weſt, but chiefly ſouth of the cloyſters, were the lodgings and different offices of the monaſtery, occupying a ſpace of near 200 feet ſquare: towards the ſouth end of the weſtern ſide of theſe buildings was a ſmall projecting erection, in ſhape of a croſs, exactly ſimilar to the church, but inverted thoſe parts which fronted the eaſt in one, facing the weſt in the other.

This view, which ſhews the north tranſept of the church, and the adjoining offices of the monaſtery, as viewed from the north weſt, was drawn A.D. 1789.

DUNDRENNAN ABBEY. PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the eaſtern aſpect of the building, which now belongs to Thomas Carnes, Eſq. of London, who purchaſed it about two years ago of the family of —— Curry, Eſq.

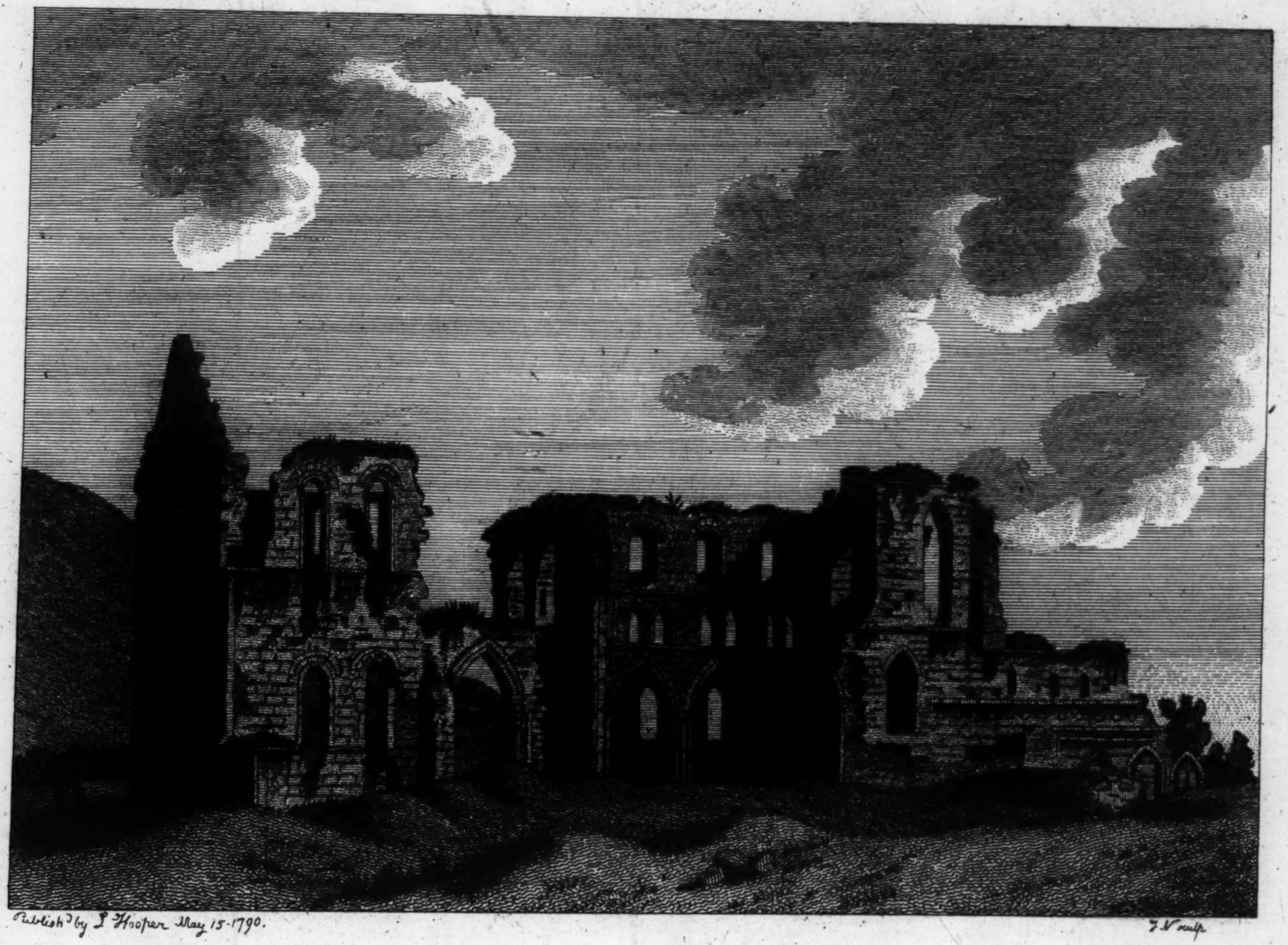
GLENLUCE ABBEY. PLATE I.

GLENLUCE, or Vallis lucis, in Galloway, gives name to a conſiderable Bay, as well as this Abbey, which was of the Ciſtertian order, founded in the year 1190 by Rolland, Lord of Galloway, and Conſtable of Scotland.

THE monks of this monaſtery were brought from Melroſs. Walter, abbot of this place, was ſent to Scotland by John, duke of Albany. Laurence Gordon, ſon to Alexander, biſhop of Galloway, and archbiſhop of Athens, was likewiſe an abbot of this place. King James VI., in the year 1602, erected Glenluce into a temporality, which, in 1606, was confirmed by an act of parliament. After his death, John Gordon, dean of Saliſbury, ſon to the biſhop above mentioned, became Lord Glenluce, and diſpoſed of the lordſhip to Sir Robert Gordon, his ſon-in-law. Afterwards Glenluce was united to the biſhoprick of Galloway by act of parliament, and at length Sir James Dalrymple, preſident of the ſeſſion, a gentleman of an ancient family in Carrick, was created Lord Glenluce; his ſon, Sir James Dalrymple, king's advocate, juſtice clerk, and ſecretary of ſtate, was likewiſe Lord Glenluce and Earl of Stair.

AMONG Mr. M‘Farlan's papers in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh, is a deſcription of Galloway by Mr. Andrew Sympſon, A. D. 1684, wherein the ruins of this abbey are thus deſcribed: — "In this pariſh, that is, Glenluce, about half a mile or more northward from the parock kirke, is the abbey of Glenluce, ſituated in a very pleaſant valley, on the eaſt ſide of the river of Luce: the ſteeple and part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter houſe, the walls of the cloyſter, the gatehouſe, with the walls of the large precincts, are for the moſt part yet ſtanding. In this pariſh of Glenluce there was a ſpirit, which for a long time moleſted the houſe of one Campbell, a weaver: it would

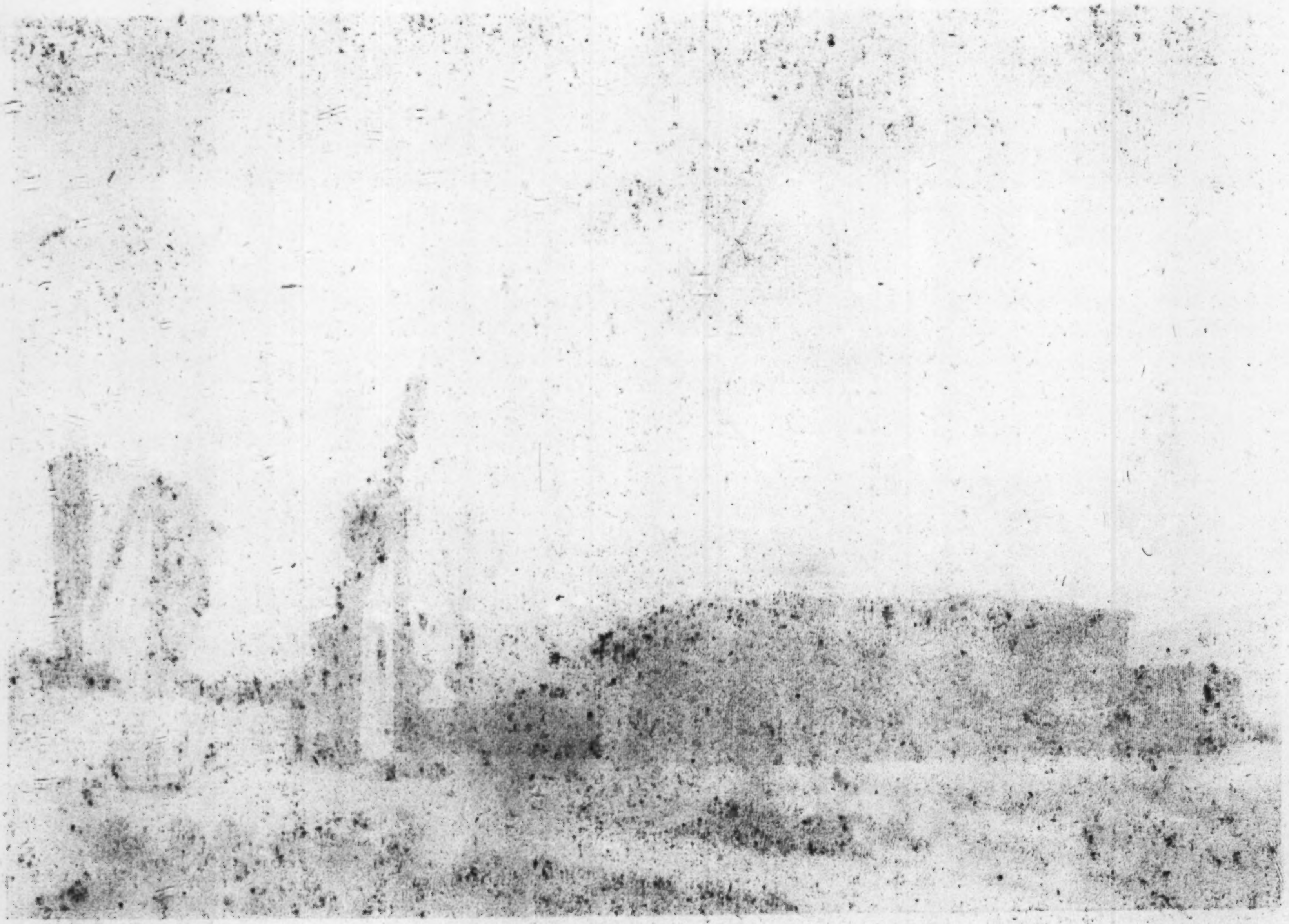
be

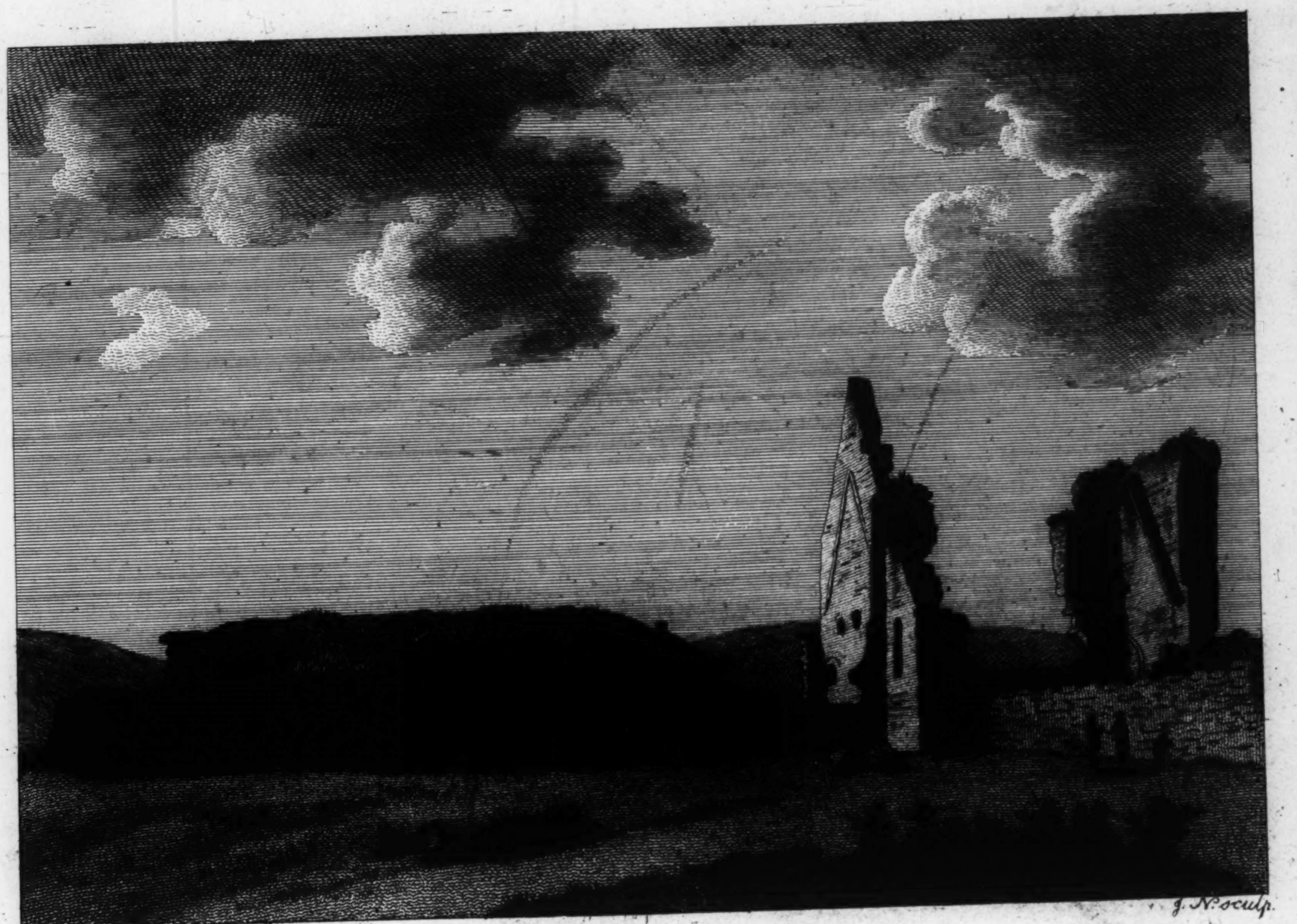


Publish'd by S. Hooper May 15. 1790.

J. N. sculp.

DUNDRENNAN ABBEY, Pl. 2.

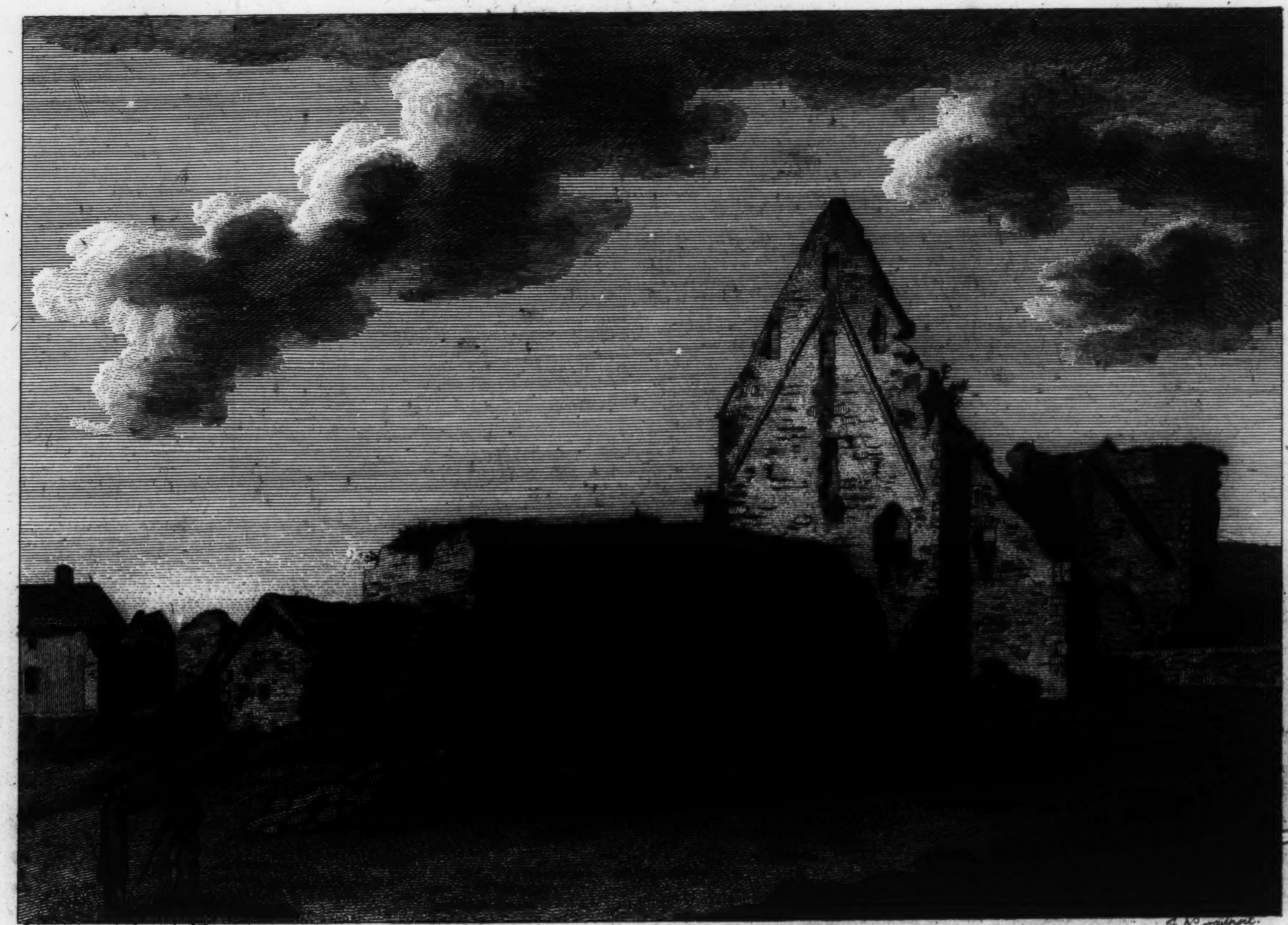




Published by S. Hooper August 29th 1789.

J. N. sculp.

GLENLUCE ABBY. Pl.1.



Published August 1st 1789. by S. Hooper.

G. N. sculpsit.

GLEN LUCE ABBY Pl:2.

Publish'd Augt. 29. 1789 by S. Hooper. Sparrow s.

THE HILLS TOWER.

be tedious to give a full relation of all the ſtories concerning it. Sinclair, in his Hydroſtaticks, gives ſome account of it."

Of the abbey of Glenluce the preſent remains conſiſt of the chapter houſe, which is ſtill covered, ſome adjoining vaults, and two high gables of the weſtern part of the church. The chapter houſe and vaults have handſome windows, of pointed arches, divided by two mullions, the heads of the windows adorned with tracery, the chapter houſe, which is a ſquare of about 28 feet, was adorned with ſculpture, but neither very elegantly deſigned nor executed. In the ceiling, at the interſection of the arches, are two coats of arms, one within a treſſure, a lion rampart, a coronet over the ſhield, which appears to be ſupported by angels, the other a lion rampart crowned; a bracket ſupporting an arch has a man's head, with a ſcroll beneath it, on which was an inſcription, but for want of light it was illegible. The jaumbs of the door are alſo carved; on one is a man's head, on the other ſome foliage.

The chapter houſe opens into a little garden on the ſouth, round which there ſeems to have been a cloyſter; ſome of the walls have marks of the inſertion of joiſts.

This ruin has been greatly defaced for the ſake of its ſtone, for building houſes and walls. A ſtorm likewiſe, ſome few years ago, threw down a high gable of the church.

The manſe, or miniſter's houſe, ſtands on part of the ſite of the abbey. The ruins are now the property of Sir Thomas Hay, of Park.

This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

GLENLUCE ABBEY. PLATE II.

THIS view was taken from a ſtation a little to the right of that from whence the former plate was drawn, in order to open the gable end of the church.

LOCH ROIETON, OR THE HILLS CASTLE.

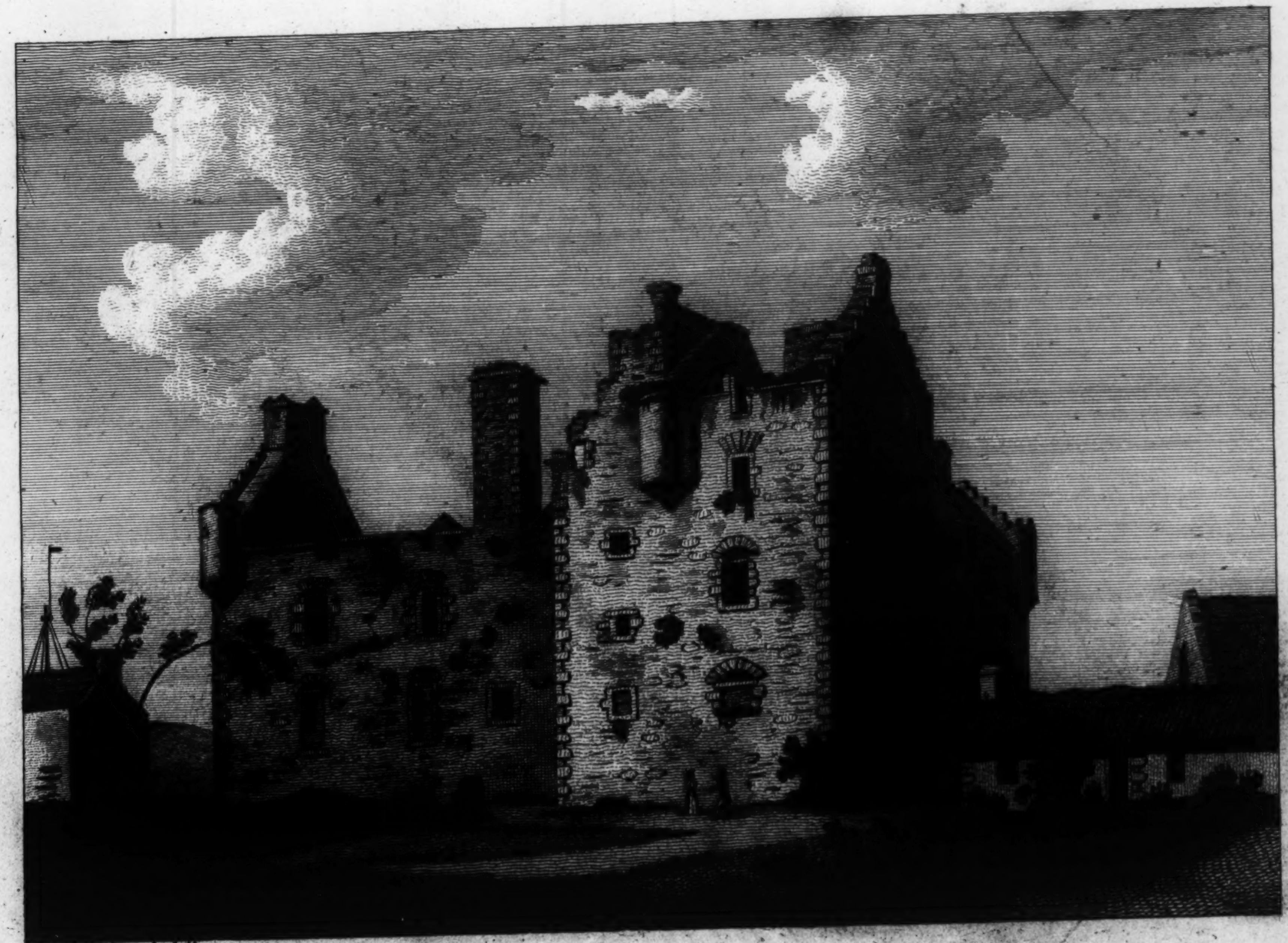
THIS caſtle takes its firſt name from an adjacent lough; it is ſituated about three miles ſouth weſt from Dumfries. The preſent building, from its ſtile, does not ſeem older than the middle of the ſixteenth century; indeed, from the dates of 1598 and 1600 over the gate and inner court, it is moſt likely ſome re-edification, or great repair, took place at thoſe times.

From the wardrobe account of the year 1300, publiſhed by the ſociety of Antiquaries, it appears here was at that time a caſtle, or manſion, of ſufficient ſize and conſequence to receive King Edward I. who remained here one night, in his way from the caſtle of Caerleverock to Kirkcudbright, and in his chapel here offered up his oblations; the words of the original are, "17 die Julii in Oblac^{r} Regis ad Altare in Capella ſua apud Loghroieton, 7s." Poſſibly the royal chapel might have been a tent or portable building.

This fortalice was afterwards one of the ſtrengths poſſeſſed by the Douglas family, when Lords of Galloway, and upon the ruin of that houſe was granted to the Herries family, from whom it came to the Lords Maxwell, and devolved to a cadet of that houſe, thence denominated Maxwell of the Hills, according to a copy of an ancient pedigree of the Nithſdale family, in the poſſeſſion of Captain Robert Riddell, of Friars Carſe, F. A. S. Robert, the ſon of the ſixth Lord Maxwell, by Beatrix, the daughter of James, Earl of Morton, died here September 13th, 1552, aged about five years, having ſurvived Lord Robert, his father, only a year. This infant, Robert, is not mentioned in Douglas' Peerage; his brother John there ſtands as the immediate ſucceſſor to Lord Robert; by this family the caſtle and its demeſnes were ſold, and are at preſent the property of —— M'Cullock, of Ardwall, Eſq.

This edifice, which ſurrounds a ſquare court, is now divided into different tenements. Several coats of arms, with initial letters, are ſet up on different parts of the buildings, chiefly thoſe of the Maxwells and their alliances: over the gate, which is pierced with loop holes for muſquetry, are the arms of Scotland, and the date 1598. There is another eſcutcheon, the date 1600; both, probably, commemorating, as has been before obſerved, the times of ſome conſiderable repairs or erection.

This view was drawn A. D. 1789.



Publish'd 10 Dec. 1789 by S. Hooper.

KIRKENDBRIGHT CASTLE. Pl: 1.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE. PLATE I.

HERE was an ancient caſtle belonging to the Dowals, Lords of Galloway, when Galloway was a regality independant of the kingdom of Scotland. This caſtle deſcended with the other property of the Lords of Galloway, to Dervorgelda, heireſs of Allan, the laſt Lord of that regality, and was afterwards annexed to the crown, till James IV. by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 26th of February, 1509, granted it, together with the caſtle mains, to the Burgh of Kirkcudbright. The mounds and dykes of this caſtle are ſtill remaining; by its ſituation it evidently appears to have been conſtructed to defend the entrance of the river Dee.

IN the town of Kirkcudbright, and probably in this caſtle, King Edward I. reſided ſome days, when on his expedition to the ſiege of Carleverock, in the year 1300, as is ſhewn in the wardrobe account of that year, lately publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries, of London.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE alſo afforded a temporary refuge to the unfortunate King Henry VI. after the battle of Towton, as may be ſeen in the Paſton Letters, vol. 1. p. 248, wherein is the following paſſage, "The Kyng Herry is at Kirkowbre with iiij men and a childe, Quene Margaret is at Edinburgh and hir ſon"; this is at the bottom of a copy of a letter, dated at Diepe, 30th of Auguſt, 1461.

KING JAMES IV. of Scotland was at Kirkcudbright in March, 1508, as is proved by publick papers, dated at that place. The tradition is, that he was hoſpitably entertained there, and that the burgh claimed a reward for their former ſervices to James II. and to himſelf, whereupon he, with conſent of parliament, granted them the old caſtle and mains, as has been above-mentioned.

THE latter caſtle of Kirkcudbright, here delineated, was built by Thomas M'Lellan of Bombay, anceſtor of the Lords of Kirkcudbright, about the year 1570, on the ſite of the collegiate church, then lately demoliſhed by the reformers, which was granted by King James VI. then a minor, the Earl of Murray being the regent. This charter conveyed the whole and entire ſite,* foundation, and place, upon which the place and church of the brothers of Kirkcudbright, were originally conſtructed or erected, together with ſtones therein remaining, with all the orchards, gardens, and appurtenances." It was dated 6th December, 1569. The deſcendants of this Sir Thomas enjoyed the caſtle he had built till April 1663; when ſome women having made a diſturbance at the introduction of an epiſcopal miniſter into the Kirk of Kirkcudbright, the privy council granted a commiſſion to the Earls of Linlithgow, Galloway, Annandale, and Drumlanrig, with Sir John Wauchop, to enquire into the matter. Theſe four earls came to Kirkcudbright caſtle, and found that Lord Kirkcudbright had countenanced what thoſe women had done; they therefore ſent him priſoner to Edinburgh, 23d May, 1663, where he ſhortly after died, and his neighbours by degrees acquired all his eſtates.

During the uſurpation of Cromwell, this lord, with moſt of the Scotch Preſbyterians, had oppoſed the independants, by which he had ſuffered greatly in his fortune; but being likewiſe a great opponent to epiſcopacy, he became obnoxious to government.

After his death the caſtle of Kirkcudbright came at length by ſucceſſion to the late Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardton, he ſold it to the preſent Earl of Selkirk, who is the preſent proprietor.

The remains of this building ſhew it was once an elegant as well as large ſtructure; ſome ancient perſons living when this view was taken, ſaid, that it had extended much farther than it then did, had formerly a handſome gate, and that the roof was taken off about forty years ago, ſince which it has been much injured; the ſtones having been taken for other erections.

Against the building are two coats of arms; over that on the ſiniſter ſide are the initials, G M, and the date, 1582, probably the time when the caſtle was completed, or ſome conſiderable addition made to it. The arms are thoſe of Herries, the Three Hedgehogs, beneath them

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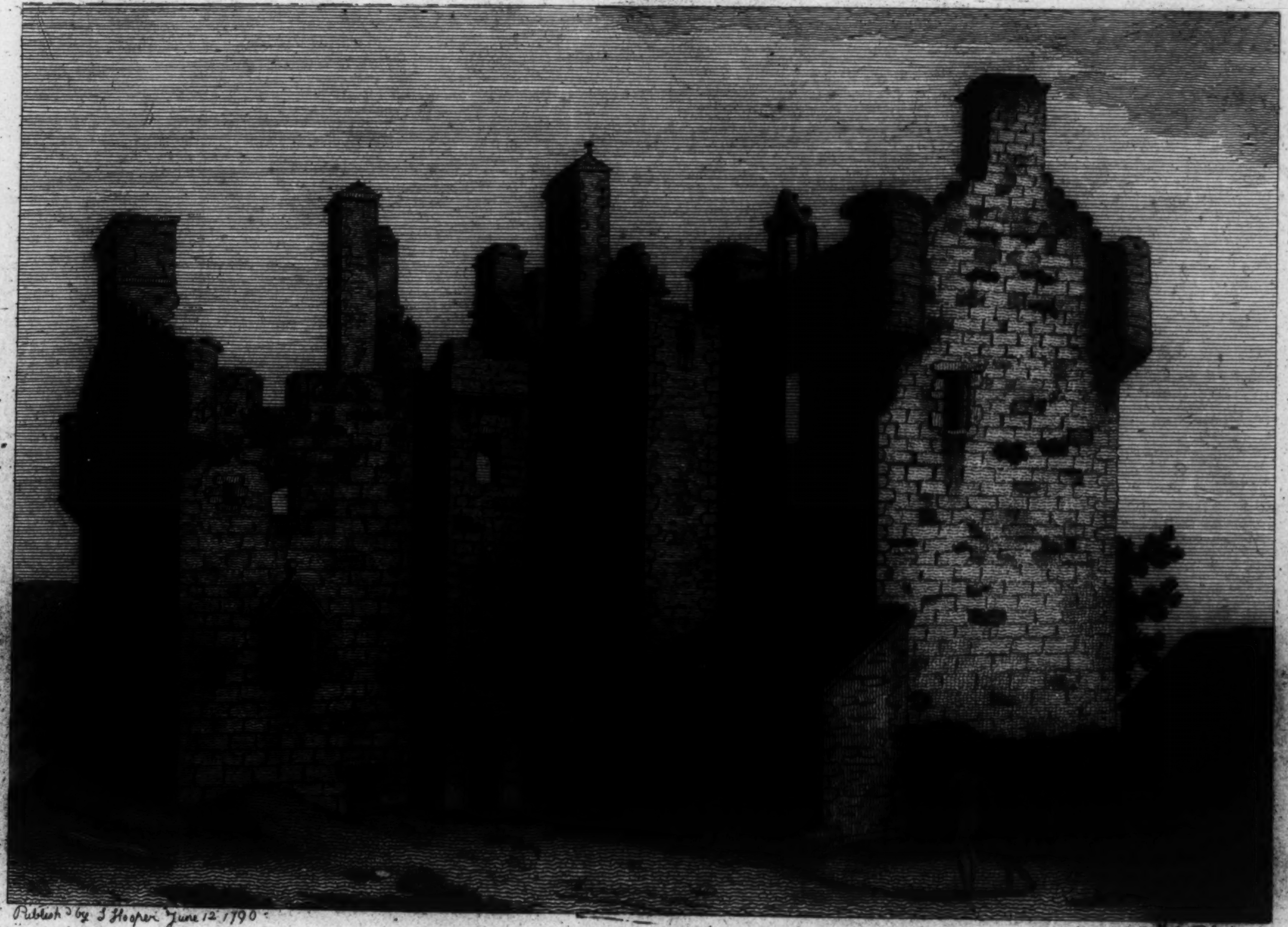
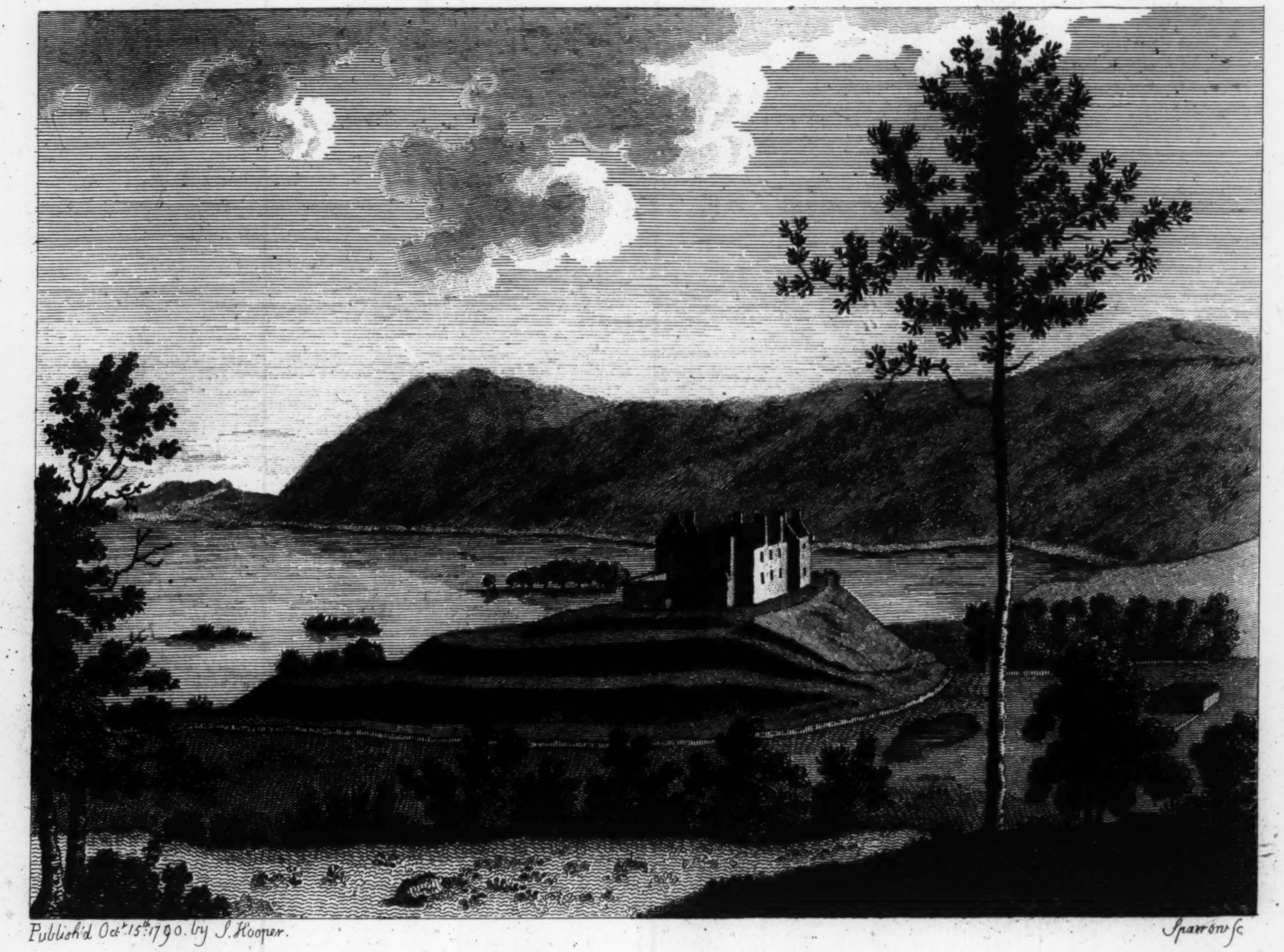
[*] Totum et integrum ſolum fundum et locum, ſuper quibus locus et eccleſiæ Fratrum de Kirkcudbright per prius conſtruebantur ſeu ædificabantur, una cum omnibus lapidibus ſuper eiſdem exiſtentibus, cum pomariis, hortis et pendiculis.



Publish'd by S Hooper June 12 1790

J N Sculp

KIRKENBRIGHT CASTLE Pl 2.



Publish'd Octr. 15th. 1790. by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc.

KENMURE CASTLE. Pl. 2.

this motto, DONS DEDIT, and another obliterated inſcription, which, according to tradition was, This is the houſe of Herries.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE. PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the North aſpect; the former was taken from the Eaſt: both were drawn A. D. 1789.

KENMURE CASTLE. PLATE I.

THIS caſtle ſtands on a very commanding eminence, at the head of Loch Ken, where the water of the Ken runs into the lake. It is ſaid to have been one of the ſeats of the ancient Lords of Galloway, and particularly the favourite reſidence of John Baliol, ſome time King of Scotland.

KENMURE was for a ſhort time in the hands of the Douglas's, and afterwards, A. D. 1297, with the lands of Lochinvar, acquired from John de Maxwell, by Sir Adam de Gordon, Knight, and has ever ſince continued in his family, one of whom, Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, was (according to Douglas) by King Charles I. raiſed on the 8th of May, 1633, to the dignity of the Peerage, by the titles of Viſcount Kenmure, Lord Lochinvar, to him and his heirs male; and as a farther teſtimony of his majeſty's favor, part of his lands were erected into a royal burrough, with ample juriſdiction, to be called the Burgh of Galloway, now New Galloway, which with Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraur, ſends a member to the Britiſh parliament.

ROBERT, the ſeventh Viſcount, from a too grateful ſenſe of the favors conferred on his anceſtors by the Stuart family, unhappily engaging in the Rebellion, A. D. 1715, was taken priſoner at Preſton, tried, condemned, and executed; his honors and moſt of his eſtates conſequently forfeited to the crown. Since which his deſcendants have, by their ſervices in the army, endeavoured to compenſate for the miſtaken attachment of their predeceſſor.

The buildings of this caſtle conſiſt chiefly of two towers, now in ruins, to which ſome later erections, ſtill habitable have been added, encompaſſing a ſquare court. Tradition ſays, this caſtle has been twice burned; once during the reign of Queen Mary, and a ſecond time by Oliver Cromwell, or his order. In digging lately near the foot of the mount on which the caſtle ſtands, a great number of cannon balls were diſcovered, ſome forty-eight, and others ſix pounders.

This plate, which ſhews the diſtant view of the caſtle, the lake, and romantic mountains riſing behind it, was drawn A. D. 1790.

KENMURE CASTLE. PLATE II.

THIS plate, which ſhews the entrance into the caſtle, was drawn at the ſame time as plate I.

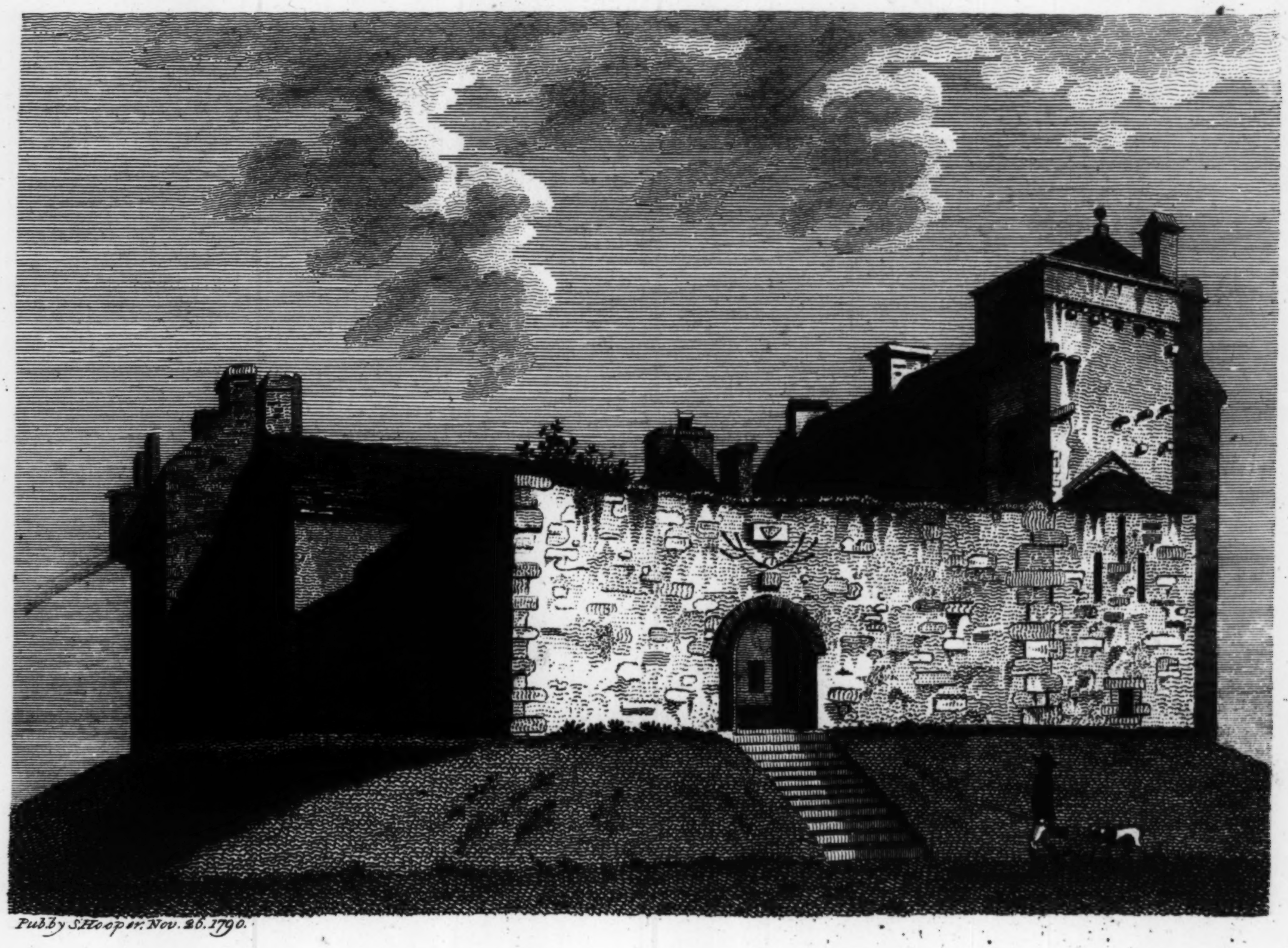
THE LAGGAN STONE. PLATE I.

THIS huge ſtone, which is ſo poiſed as to be moveable with a ſmall exertion of force, ſtands near the ſummit of a high ridge of mountains, called the Kells Rins. The particular hill on which it is ſituated is called Mullæ, and the ſtone itſelf is called the Mickle lump; near it is a ſmall pool of water which covers about half a rood of land. The dimenſions of this ſtone are, its greateſt length eight feet nine inches, its height five feet one inch and a half, its circumference twenty-two feet nine inches.

This plate gives the appearance of the ſtone, as ſeen at a ſmall diſtance; the figure ſerves as a ſcale to determine its magnitude.

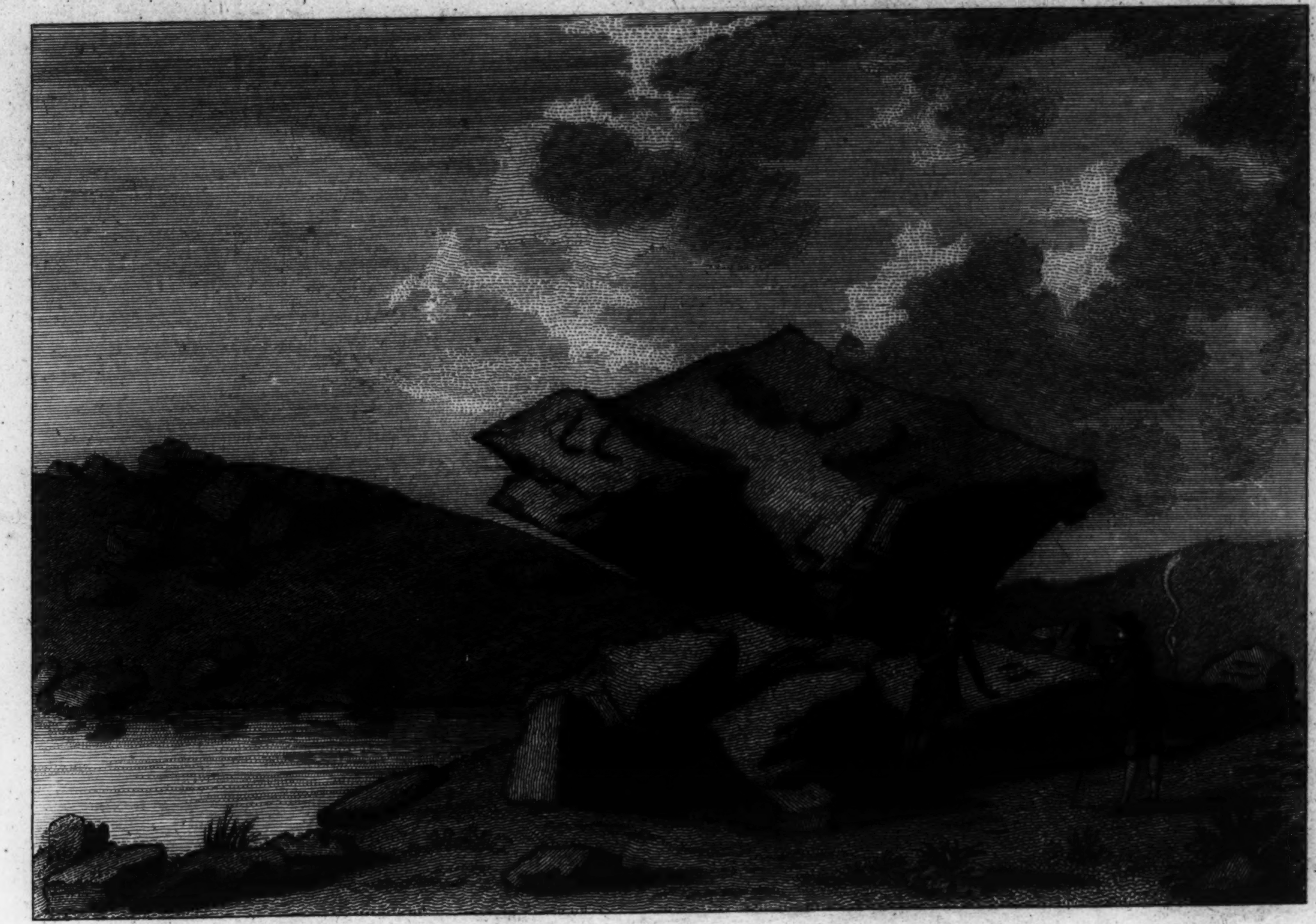
THE LAGGAN STONE. PLATE II.

A DISTANT view of this ſtone is here exhibited, with the adjacent rocks. Both views were drawn A. D. 1790.

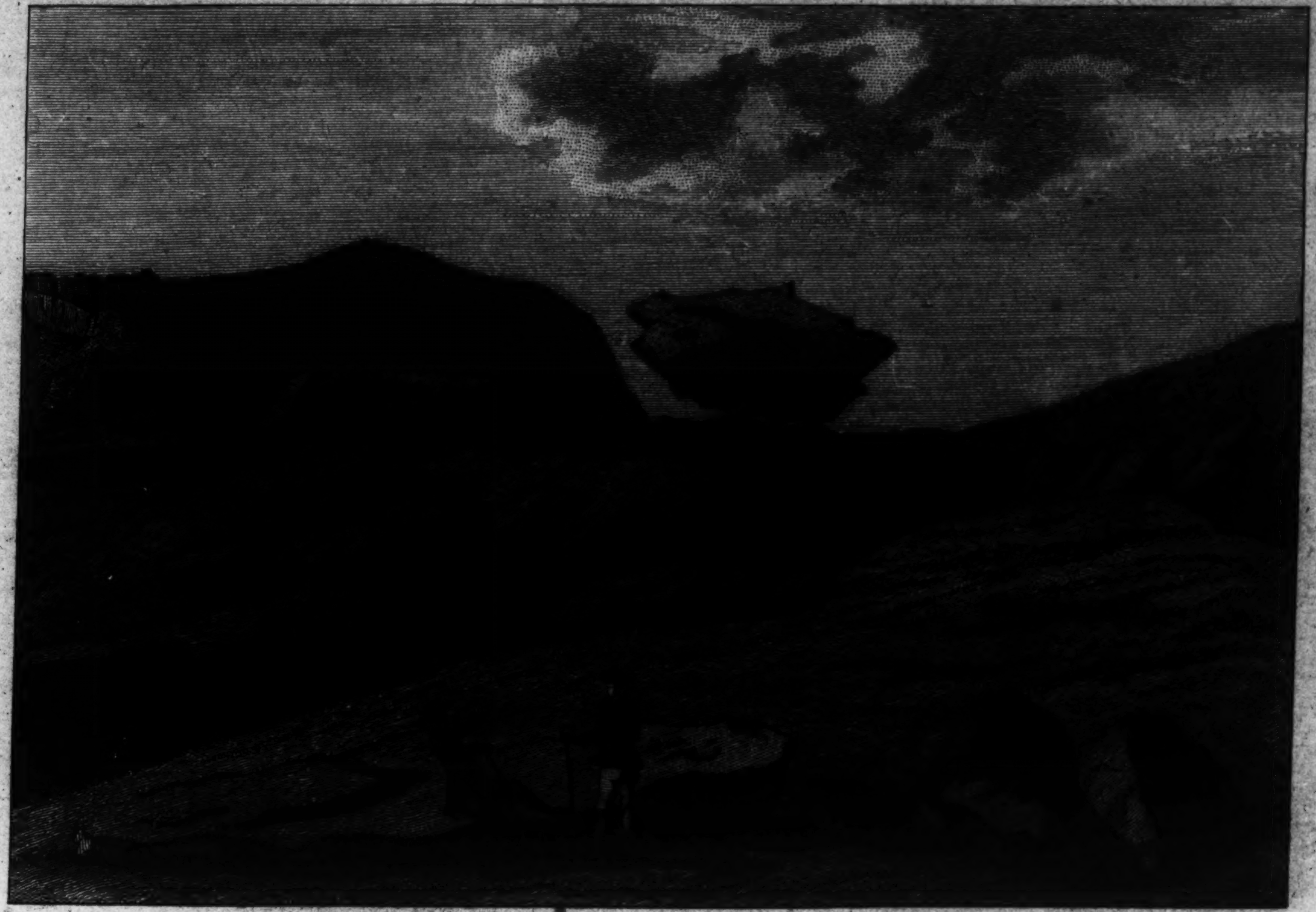


Pub.d by S.Hooper. Nov. 26.1790.

KENMORE CASTLE Pl 2



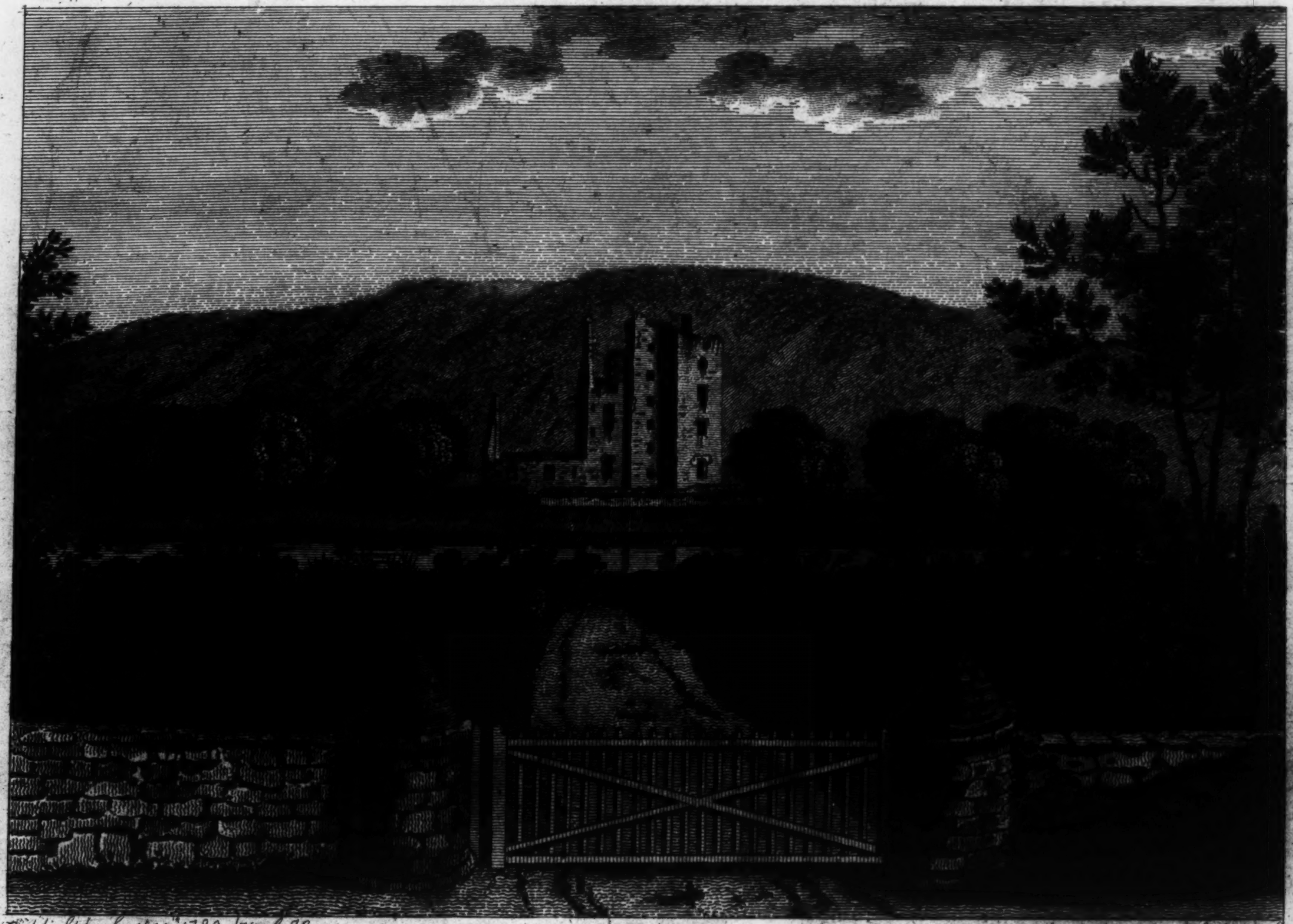
Pub.d by S. Hooper Dec. 30: 1790 **LAGGAN STONE Pl.1.** Vivares sc



Pu.d by S Hooper Dec 31 1790.

LAGGAN STONE Pl. 2.

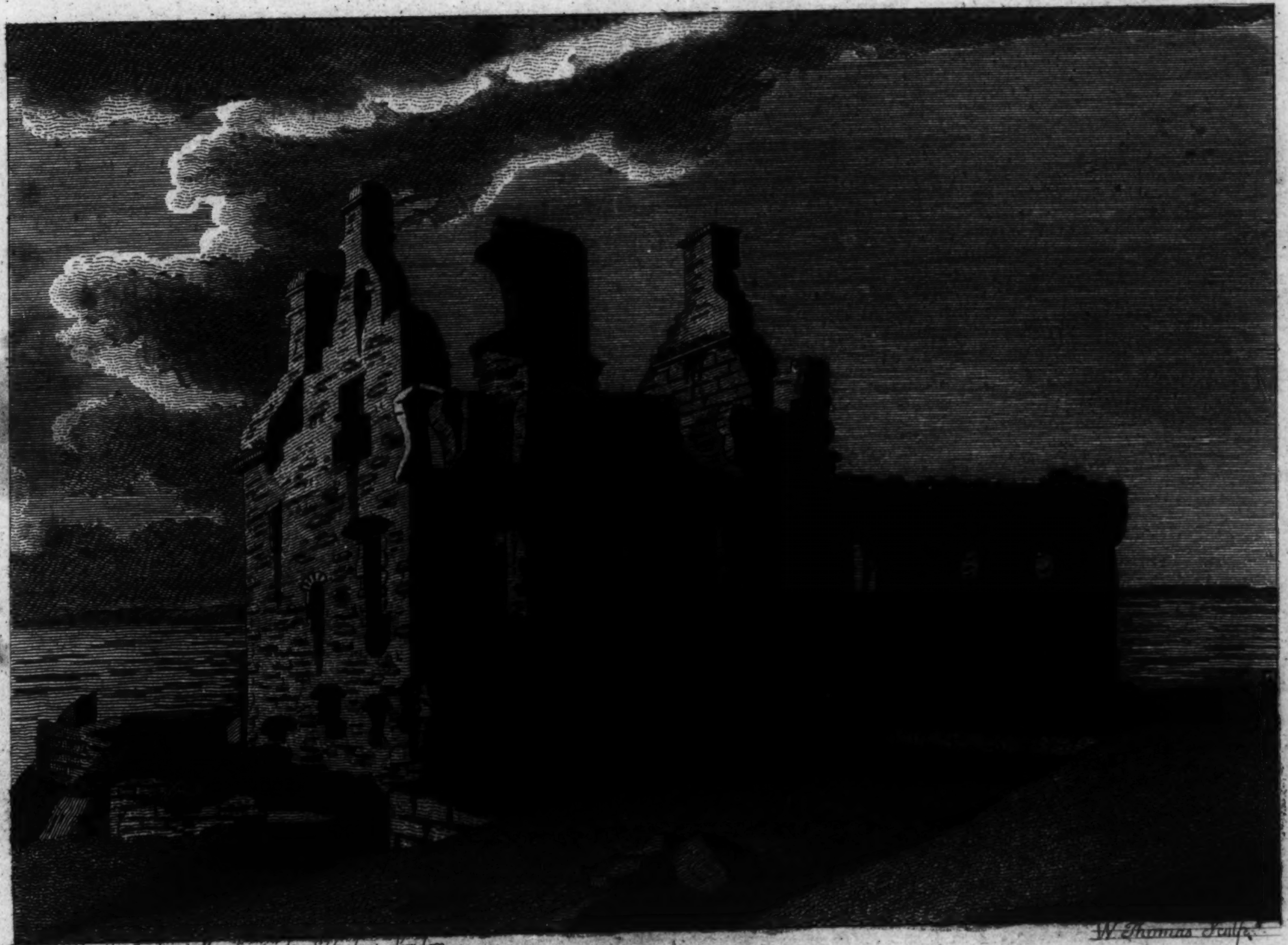
Vivares sc.



Publish'd Sept. 15. 1789 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

CASTLE KENEDY.



Publish'd as the Act direct May 10. 1790 by S. Hooper London.

W. Thomas Sculp.

DUNSKEY CASTLE.

It ſeems doubtful whether moſt of theſe rocking ſtones are the effects of art or chance. Some ſuppoſe them to have been thus poiſed by the Druids, with an intention to impoſe on their followers by the appearance of a miracle; others think them the product of accident, on ſtones of a particular form, the circumjacent earth being waſhed from their baſes by ſome torrent or heavy rain.

CASTLE KENNEDY.

WIGTONSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands in an iſland well planted with trees, in a beautiful lough. The exact time of its conſtruction is not known; but probably it was not built till after the year 1668, as it is not mentioned in a charter or retour of that date. This view was taken A. D. 1789, from the high road leading from Newton Stewart to Stranrawer.

CASTLE KENNEDY was anciently the ſeat of the Caſſils family, from one of whom it was purchaſed by the firſt Earl of Stair. The ruinous ſtate of the part here ſhewn, was occaſioned by an accidental fire, which happened in 1717, and is ſuppoſed to have begun in the laundry. Every thing was conſumed, but no lives were loſt, as the family were not at home: the gardener ſaved himſelf by jumping out of a high window.

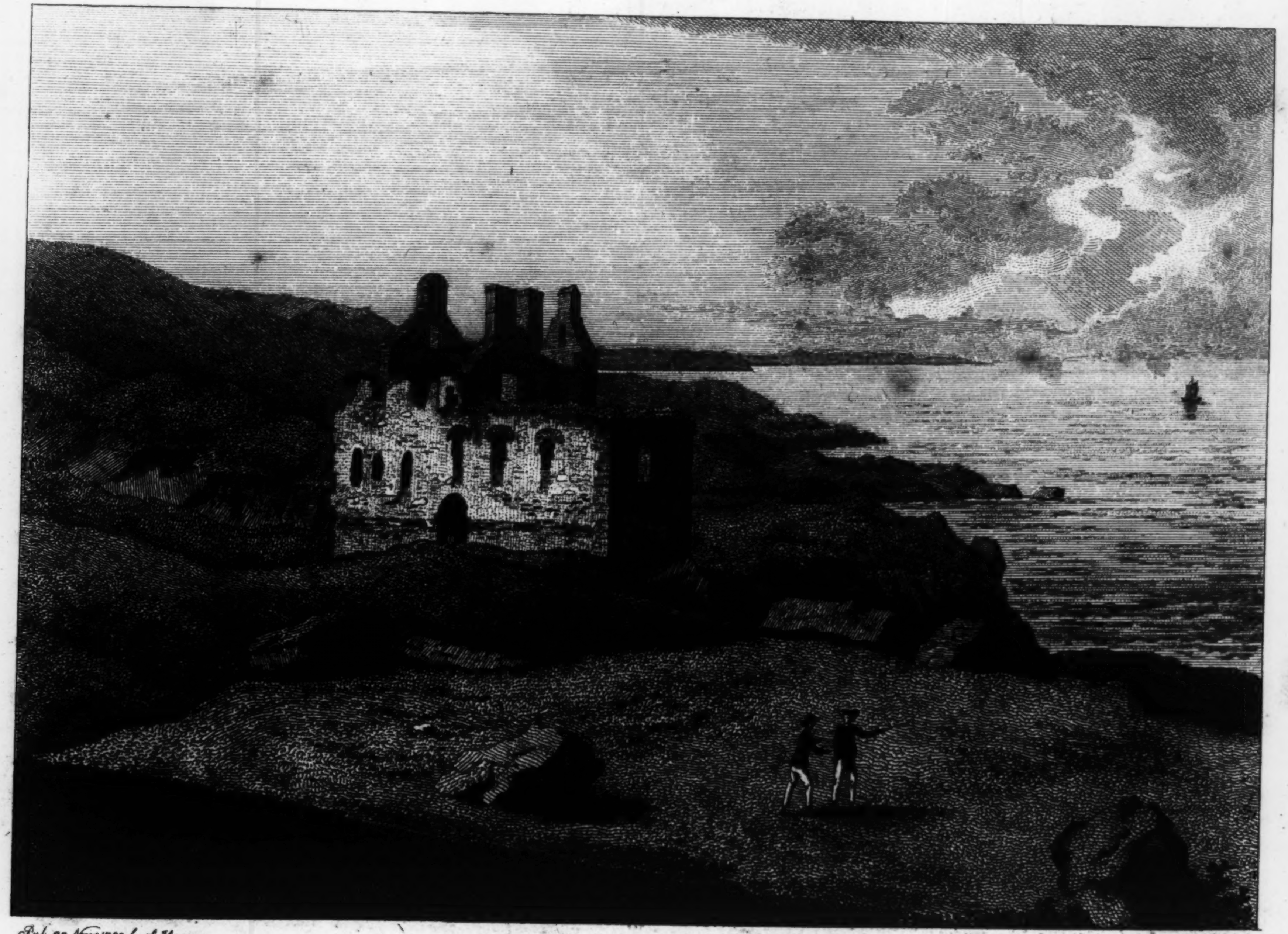
DUNSKEY CASTLE.

DUNSKEY CASTLE ſtands about half a mile ſouth of Port Patrick, on the neck of a rocky cliff which projects out into the ſea at the extremity of the Mull of Galloway. The building occupies the whole front or breadth, but has an area or parade behind it, about twenty yards deep; it was vaulted, and ſeems to have been calculated for defence; the acceſs to it was over a draw-bridge. In the back part of the caſtle there are ſome remains of ornaments, which ſhew it was once a handſome building; many of the ſquared ſtones have been taken away by the owner, for the purpoſe of building a modern ſeat; the rooms were moſt of them very ſmall; the ſtair-caſe was in the eaſt angle.

HISTORY mentions a caſtle here as early as the time of Eugen V. who began his reign A.D. 685. In that king's reign it is ſaid to have been beſieged by Egfrid, King of Bernicia. It is alſo ſaid by Mr. Andrew Sympſon to have been once a great caſtle belonging to the Lords of Airds in Ireland; both theſe relations muſt certainly refer to ſome former caſtle or caſtles on or near the ſame ſpot; for from the ſtile of the preſent building, it is evidently apparent that it is not older than the middle of the ſixteenth century, nor is it entitled to the epithet of large; it is nevertheleſs ſtrongly ſituated with reſpect to the ſea, though commanded from a variety of places on the land ſide: when Mr. Sympſon wrote, it belonged to John Blair, of Dunſkey, ſon and heir of maſter John Blair, late miniſter of Portpatrick; it is at preſent the property of the repreſentative of Sir James Hunter Blair, who married the heireſs, and has an elegant modern houſe in the neighbourhood. This caſtle, like many other ancient buildings, lies under the report of being haunted with evil ſpirits; and it is particularly affirmed that a miniſter of the pariſh had here a bickering with the foul fiend Satan himſelf, whom he put to flight.

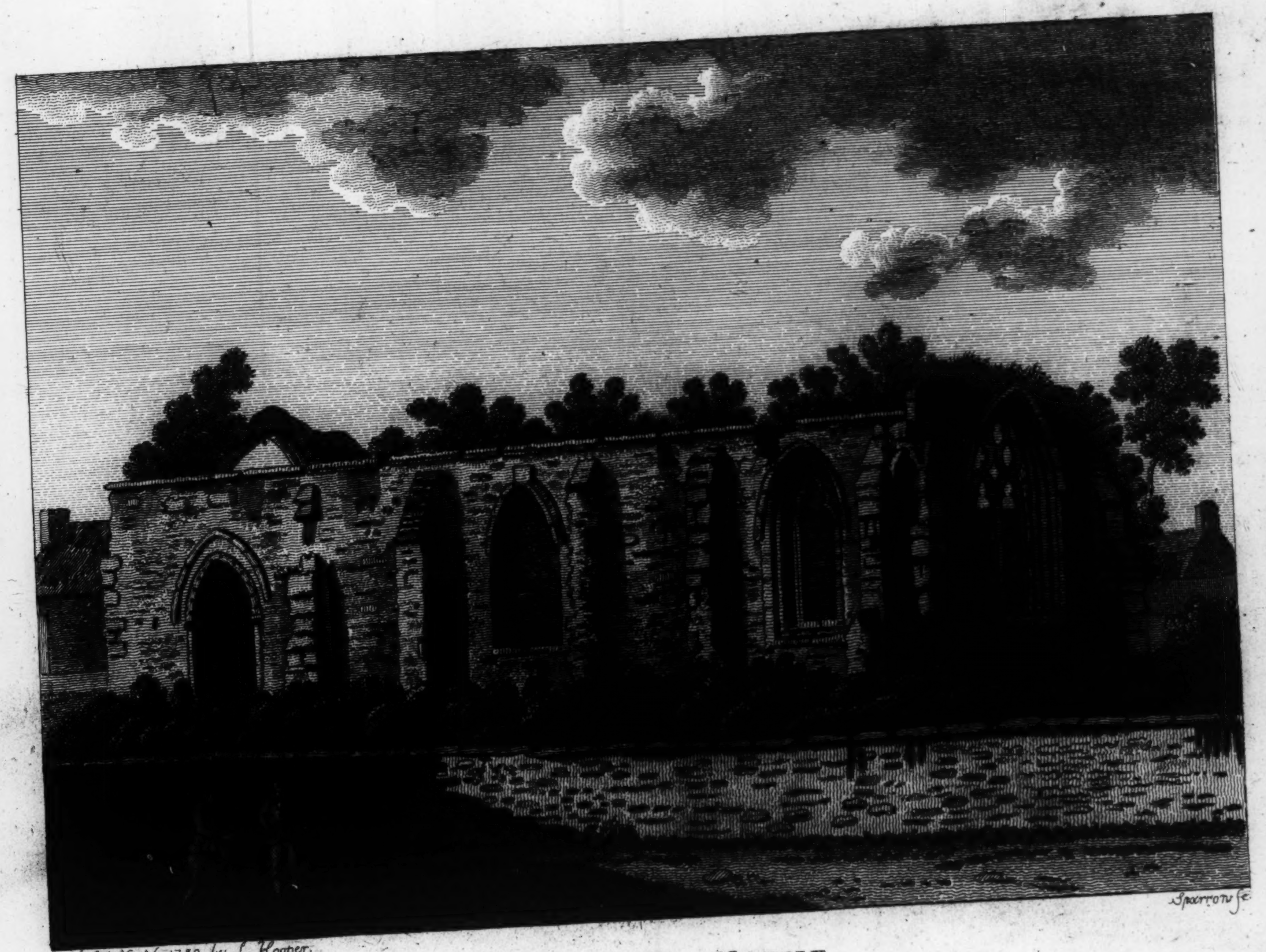
DUNSKEY CASTLE. PLATE I.

THIS plate ſhews a nearer view of the caſtle, as it appears from a ſtation almoſt oppoſite to that from whence the former drawing was made. Both were taken A. D. 1789.



Pub. 27 Nov. 1789. by S. Hooper. VIVARES, ſc.

DUNSKEY CASTLE, Pl. 1:



Sparrow sc.

Publish'd Nov.r 6. 1789 by S Hooper.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH AT MAYBOLE.

AYRSHIRE.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF MAYBOLE OR MINNIBOIL.

THIS collegiate church was founded in the year 1441, by Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dinnure, anceſtor to the Earl of Caſſils, for a provoſt or rector, and ſeveral prebendaries; it was conſecrated in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary. The founder, by his charter, dated at Edinburgh, the 18th of May, in the year before mentioned, endowed it with all, and ſingular, his lands of Largenlen and Brocklack, within the county of Carrick.

IN a manuſcript deſcription of Carrick, by the Reverend Mr. Abercrombie, miniſter of Miniboile, among Mr. M'Farlan's collection, there is the following deſcription of this place. "There was alſo a collegiate church at Mayboll, the fabrick whereof is ſtill extant and entyre, being now uſed as the burial place of the Earls of Caſſillis and other gentlemen, who contributed to the putting of a roofe upon it, when it was decayed. On the north ſide of which kirk is the buriall place of the Lord of Colaine; within are encloſures of new ſquare ſtone, lately built; the college conſiſted of a rector and three prebends, whoſe ſtalls are all of them yet extant, ſave the rector's, which was where thoſe low buildings and the garden are, on the eaſt ſide of that which is now the parſon's houſe, with the orchard and the wall-trees. The patrimony of this church, were the provoſts and prieſts lands, in the pariſh of Kirk Michael, which fell into the Earl of Caſſillis's hands, upon the diſſolution of the college at the Reformation, out of which he as yet payes yearly to the miniſter of Mayboll, the ſum of 70 marks Scots. As for the church, its preſent patrimony is out of the tyth of the pariſh, which before the Reformation, was all poſſeſſed and enjoyed by the nuns of North Berwick; and on the diſſolution of the ſaid nunnerie, became a prize to the Laird of Bergeney. The pariſh church ſtands at a little diſtance from the foreſaid college, eaſtward; it does not appear when it was built; but the large iſle, that lyes from the body of the church, ſouthward, and makes the figure of the church a T, was built by Mr. James Bonar, miniſter thereat, in the reign of K. Charles the Firſt. Within the ſaid pariſh of Mayboll, there have been other chappels of old, as Kirkbride, on the coaſt ſide, whoſe walls and yard be yet extant; and within the lands of Achindrain, and elſewhere, there have been other chappels, whereof the rudera are yet to be ſeen.

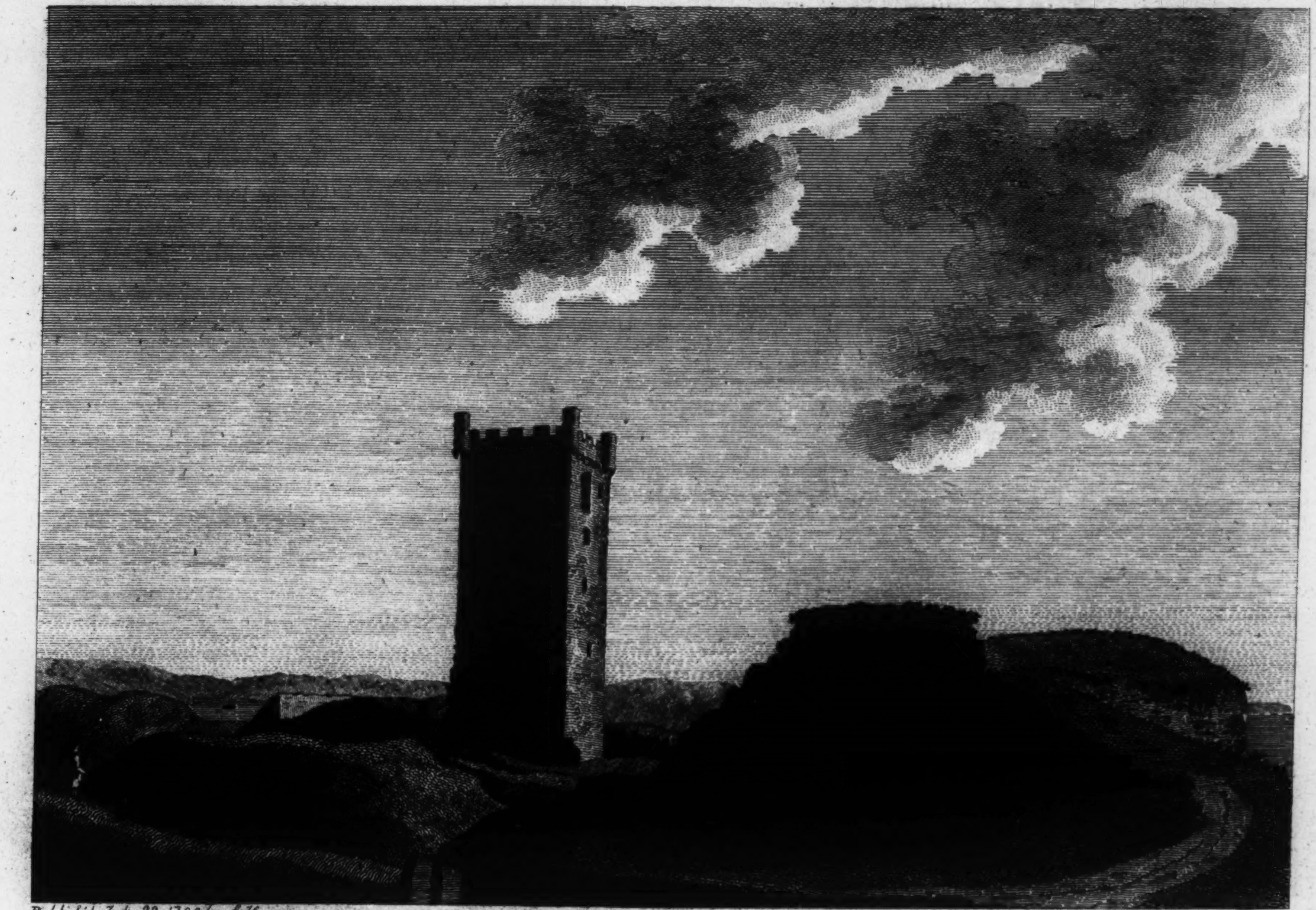
THE towne of Mayboll ſtands on an aſcending ground from eaſt to weſt, and lyes open to the ſouth; it hath one principal ſtreet, declining towards the eaſt; it is pretty well fenced from the north by a higher ridge of hills that lies above it, at a ſmall diſtance northwards; it hath one principal ſtreet, with houſes on both ſides, built of free-ſtone; and it is beautified with the ſituation of two caſtles, one at each end of this ſtreet; that to the eaſt belongs to the Earl of Caſſillis, beyond which, eaſtward, ſtands a great new building, which be his granaries. On the weſt end is a caſtle which belonged ſome time to the Laird of Blarrquhan, which is now the Tolbuith, and is adorned with a pyramide and a row of balluſters round it, raiſed upon the top of the ſtair-caſe, into which they have mounted a fyne clock."

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH. AYR.

FOR the following account of this building I am indebted to a reverend gentleman, whoſe name I am not authoriſed to mention. The ruins of the church of St. John the Baptiſt ſtands between the town and the ſea, within the fort, built by Oliver Cromwell: it is ſaid to have been entire about ſixty years ago: at preſent the tower only remains: its foundation may ſtill be traced, from which it appears to have been in the form of a croſs. Among the archives of this town, is

a charter



Publish'd July 22: 1790 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

St. John Baptist Church.

a charter from Robert II. ſurnamed the Blear-eyed, A. D. 1378, reſpecting the preſerving this church from being deſtroyed by the blowing of ſand;* but the church has, it is ſaid, been ſince quite demoliſhed through want of taſte, and the guilt of avarice; though there is evidence of its having been the ſeat of a parliament, held in the time of Bruce and Baliol, and where a number of the nobility and gentry determined upon noble and free motives, for the former: a copy of their names and ſignatures is ſtill extant, many of them could not write. Tradition ſays, that Cromwell having taken in this church in order to erect a fort, gave the town a thouſand Engliſh marks to build another. This ſeems probable from the minutes of the town council, at a community meeting, the 3d of July, 1652. "Anent the ſituation of building of the kirk all condeſcend tall poſſible meanes be uſed for building the ſame, either upon Sewalton's ground, or the Grey Friars; and that the ſame be bought; and that the town be ſtented for als much as to utfit the ſame, what is deficient of the money to be had frae the Engliſh." The new kirk appears to have been built 1654.

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* Coppie of King Robert his charter to the burgh of Air, allowing a gratification to thoſe who ſhould preſerve the burgh and church from being deſtroyed with ſand. Robertus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ, ſeu Clericis, vel Laicis ſalutem, Dum Burgus noſter de Air, per motionem & agitationem arenæ ſit quaſi totaliter annihilatus & deſtructus, et . . . . ſimiliter per brevis proceſſum temporis ad finalem deſtructionem redegi videbitur, niſi citius per diſcretorum virorum ſolertia et diligentia remedium apponitur; nos igitur deſiderantes de Aliquo . . . competente in hac parte futuro providere, et precipue cauſa eccleſiæ Johannis Baptiſti quam in honore, reverentia et devotione ſemper intendebam et intendam mantenere, protegere et fovere, cujus cæmeterium per violentiam motionis arenæ ut predicitur fere uſq. ad fundamentum ipſius eccleſiæ adeo eſt denudata et deſtructa quod multorum oſſa defunctorum ibidem humata, videntur per ventorum violentiam de terra evulſa penitus et circa. Conceſſimus de gratia noſtra ſpeciali illis quicunque fuerint, qui in hac parte defenſionem appoſuerunt, et ipſam villam, eccleſiam et cæmeterium a deſtructione dicta arenæ liberaverint, omnes pacatas vaſtus infra dictum burgum quos meditantibus illorum laboribus et impenſis a deſtructione præfata arenoſa liberaverint, et fuerint habitabiles, tenendas et habendas eiſdem dicturam pacatarum prænominatis.

Conqueſtoribus et hæredibus ſuis de nobis et hæredibus noſtris in feudo et hereditate in libero burgagio, libere et quiete pleniarie integre et honorifice, reddendo inde annuatim de qualibet pacato predicto, poſtquam effecte fuerint habitabiles aut habitabilis, unum denarium ſterlinenſem ad feſtum Penticoſtis, tum pro omnia ferme inde exegenda aut ſolvenda. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſenti Chartæ noſtræ, noſtrum præcipimus apponi ſigellum, teſtibus veretabilibus in Chriſto patribus Willelmo et Joanne Cancellariis noſtris St. Andraæ et Dunkelden Eccleſiarum Epiſcopis, Joanne primogenito noſtro de Carick ſeu Scotia, Roberto de Fyffe et de Monteith filio noſtro dilecto Willielmo de Douglas et de Marr, conſanguineo noſtro comitibus Jacobo de Lindeſay nepote noſtro Kentigerno et Alexandro de Lindeſay, conſanguineo noſtro militibus apud Edenburgum decimo die Decembris Anno Regni noſtro Anno decimo. After the copy of this charter, the tranſcriber adds the following note. " I find this to have been granted by Robert the ſecond, ſurnamed Bleird-eye; for John was his eldeſt ſon, by Elizabeth Muir, and Robert of Fyfe and Monteith his other ſon of that marriage. Robert the ſecond's reign commenced in the year 1368; and he died in the nineteenth year of his reign; ſo that by calculation this charter has been granted in the year 1378.

IN 1789, when this view was drawn, the tower of the church was very entire; ſeveral modern tomb-ſtones were ſtanding about it, from whence it ſeems as if it were ſtill uſed as a place of burial.

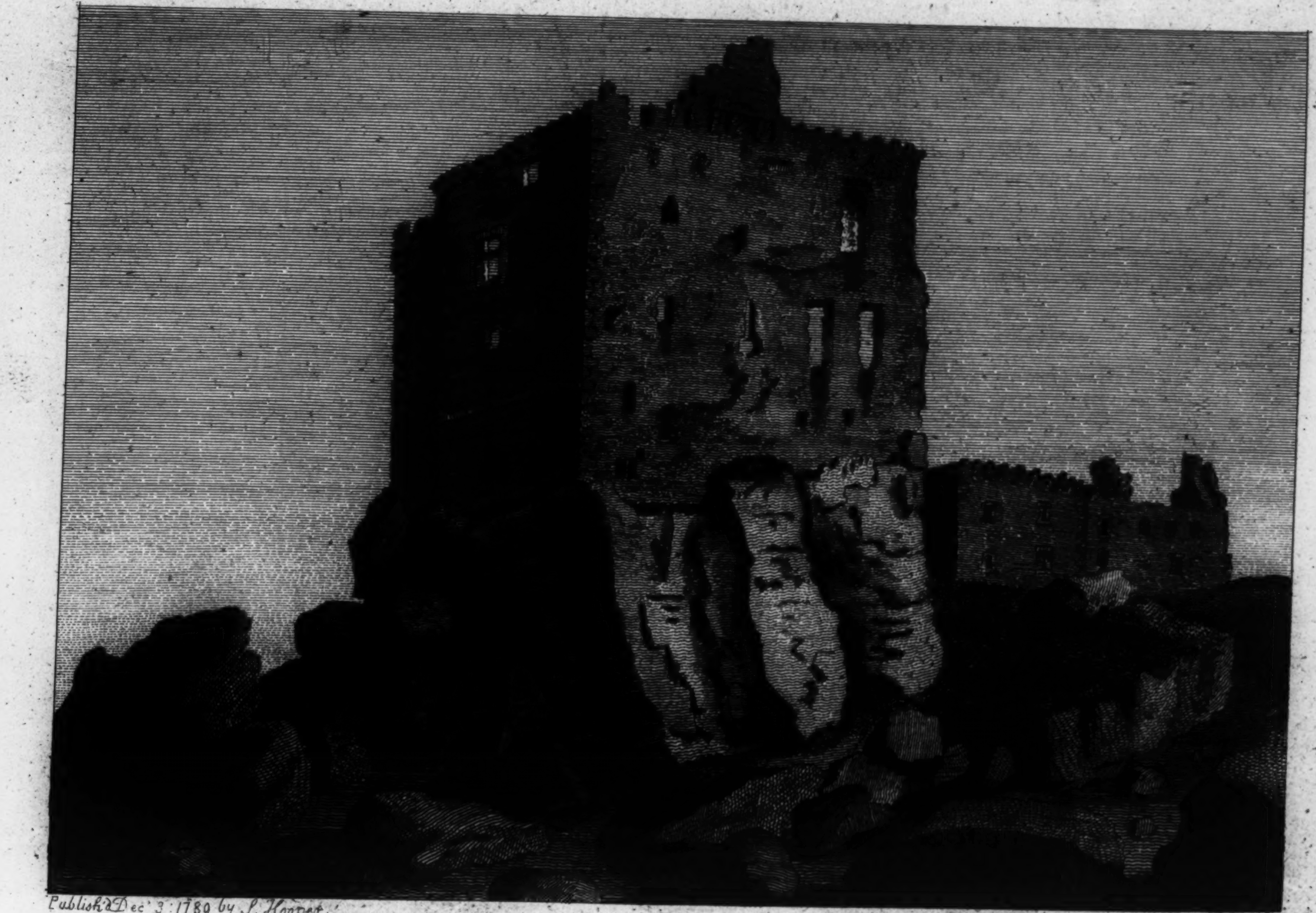
THE fort above-mentioned, built by Oliver Cromwell, is a parallelogram, the greateſt length from North to South defended by ſix baſtions; there are alſo two or three magazines, ſeemingly meant for bomb proof, one of them ſerves for a gate, which is here ſhewn in the drawing. It was by King Charles II. granted to Lord Eglington; the property is now in his lady, who mortgaged it to the Lord Caſſilis for 1000l. Several perſons now living remember moſt of the walls ſtanding.

DUNURE CASTLE. PLATE I.

DUNURE CASTLE is a fine old building, moſt romantickly ſituated on the brink of a perpendicular rocky cliff, in ſome parts overhanging the ſea; beneath it is a cavern, called the Browneys Cave, now nearly filled up with rubbiſh fallen from the rock and building: it is ſaid to have formerly communicated with the caſtle, and probably ſerved as a ſally port, or ſecret communication with the ſea; as in Dunbar and Turnbury caſtles.

NOTHING can ſucceed the ſublimity of the proſpect from this caſtle, whence at one coup d'oeil is ſeen the conical rock of Lamlaſh, and over it the craggy mountains of the Iſle of Arran, frequently hiding their heads in the clouds; from hence alſo may be ſeen the rock of

Ailſa,



Publish'd Decr. 3. 1789 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

DUNNURE CASTLE. Pl.1.

Pub. by S. Hooper May . 1790

VIVARES sc.

DUNURE CASTLE Pl. 2.

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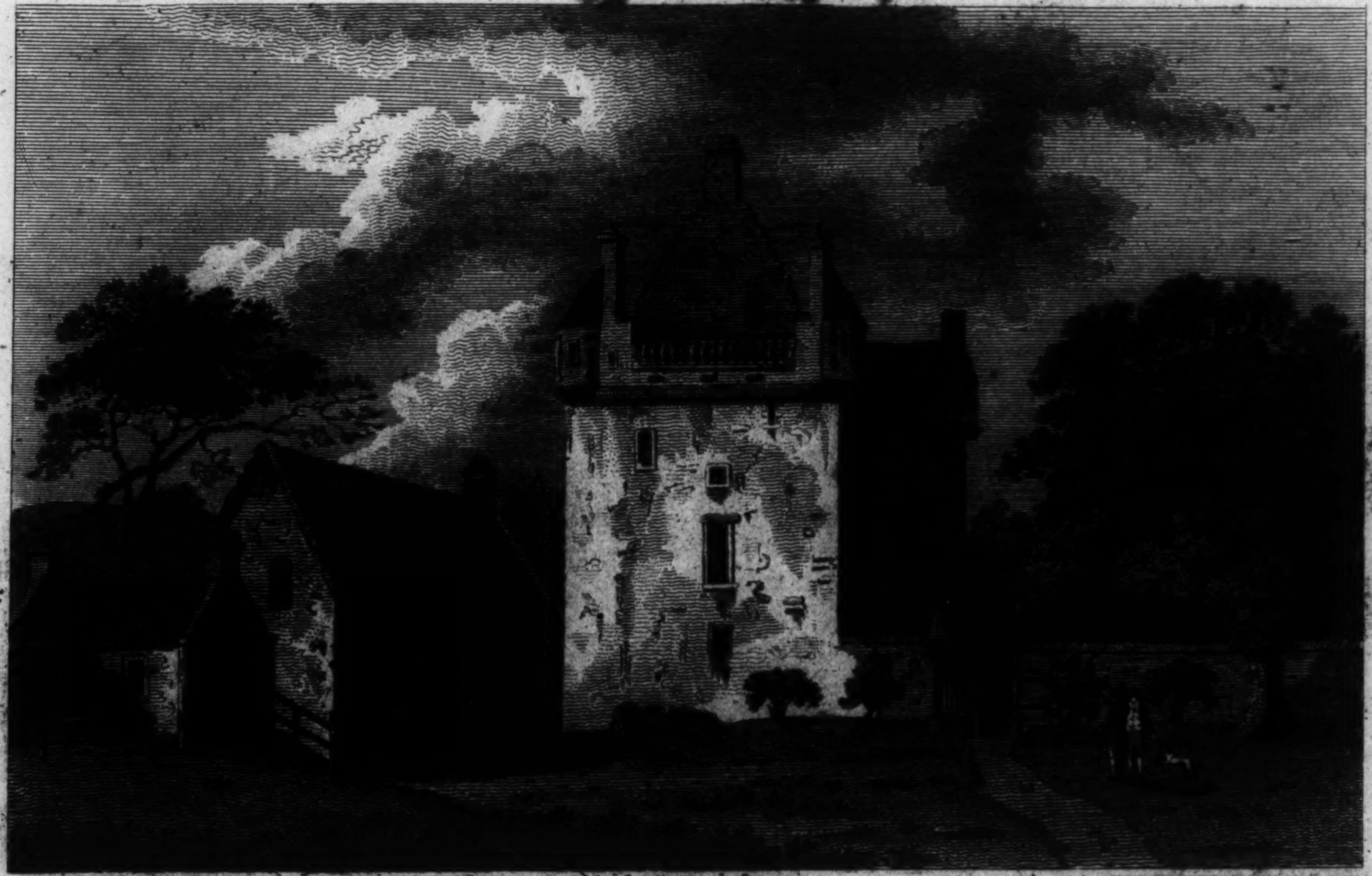

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Pub. Feb. 28. 1791. by S. Hooper.

THE OLD HOUSE OF CASSILIS AYRSHIRE.

Ailſa, the coaſt of Kentire, on both ſides of Arran, the coaſt of Ireland, the iſlands of Bute and Cumraes, and a great part of the bay of Ayr.

By whom, or at what time this caſtle was built, I have not been able to learn; from its ſtrength and ſituation it muſt formerly have been of conſequence as a fortreſs.

Dunure castle was an ancient reſidence of a principal branch of the Kennedy family, who were thence called Kennedys of Dunure, and generally eſteemed the head of that name; the Caſſilis family is deſcended from it, and were proprietors of this eſtate till the beginning of the preſent century, when it was ſold to the grandfather of the preſent proprietor, alſo a deſcendant from the Kennedys of Dunure. It ſeems a matter of doubt, whether this caſtle has been inhabited ſince the reign of King James VI.

DUNURE CASTLE. PLATE II.

THE former view was taken from an eminence above the caſtle. This was drawn from the rocks on the ſhore beneath it, and ſhews the Weſt ſide of the keep, and its adjacent buildings.

Both views were taken A. D. 1789.

THE OLD HOUSE OF CASSILIS.

HERE is a great ſquare tower, whoſe walls are of an uncommon thickneſs, with a court of leſſer buildings, beautifully ſituated on a bank above the water of Dun, and ſurrounded by extenſive woods of old timber. This old tower is aſcended by a turnpike ſtair-caſe; the lower ſtory is vaulted: the walls, as high as the third ſtory, are ſaid to be ſixteen feet thick. Here are many family portraits, and diverſe other paintings. This tower has probably undergone many repairs; the preſent appearance of the building does not beſpeak the laſt to be older than the reign of Queen Mary, or James VI. her ſon. This houſe belongs to the Earl of Caſſilis. The view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE

THE CASTLE OF DOLQUHARRAN.

IN Mr. M'Farlan's collection, in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh, there is the following deſcription of this caſtle: "The ſtately caſtle of Dolquharran, the building whereof is much improved, by the addition lately made thereto, which makes it by very far the beſt houſe in all that country, ſurrounded with vaſt incloſures of wood, that the country is not able to conſume it, by their building and other inſtruments; and among them be oak trees of a conſiderable ſize, both for height and breadth, that will ſerve either for joiſt or roof of a good houſe." This caſtle at preſent conſiſts of an old tower or fortalice, to which is joined a more modern houſe; probably the addition above-mentioned, from the figures over the door, was made in the year 1679. It is bounded by the garden on one ſide, and on the other by the water of Gervan. On the old tower are eſcutcheons of the arms of Kennedy, and another coat, ſeemingly that of Stewart, but much defaced by age; over the entrance are alſo ſome armorial bearings. From the battlements of the tower there is a fine proſpect, the river winding under the eye, through a well wooded valley. This venerable building is the property of Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, Eſq. for whom Mr. Adams is erecting a handſome houſe, of the caſtellated form, in the adjacent demeſnes.

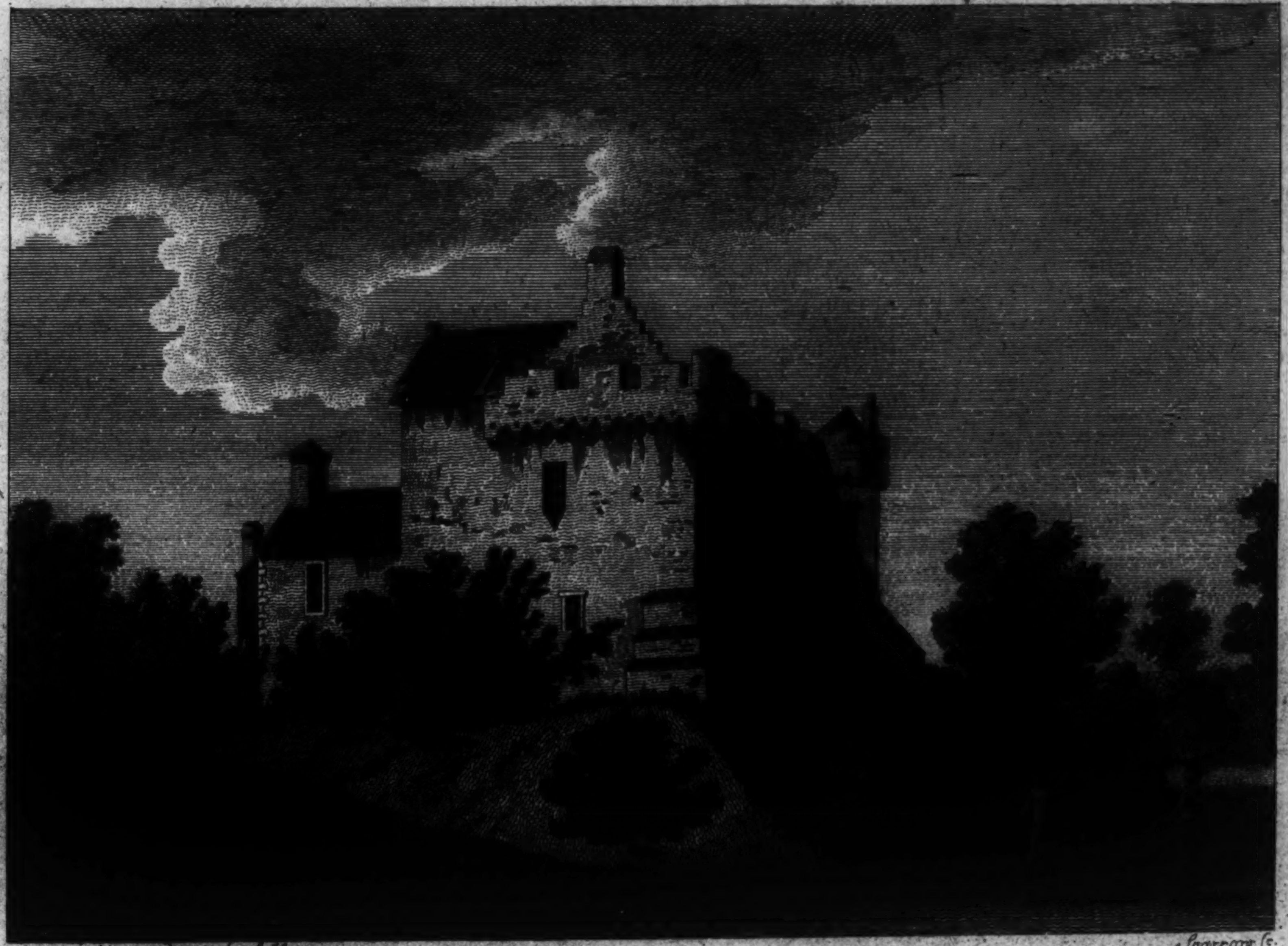
THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

GREENAND CASTLE.

THIS view ſhews the caſtle of Greenand, as it appears on the road from Ayr to Maybole. The following deſcription is given of this caſtle, in Mr. M'Farlan's MS. collection:

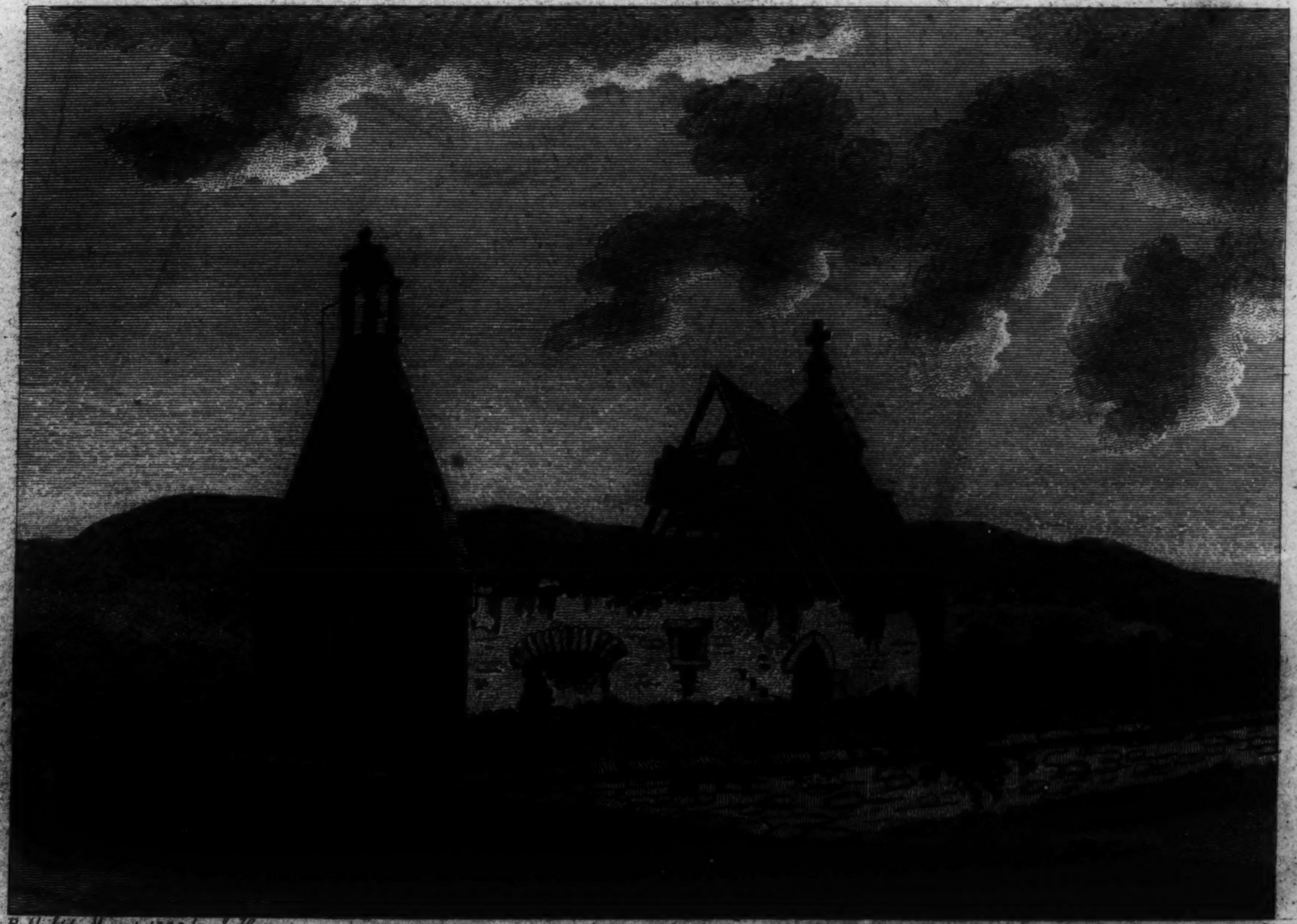
CASTLE of Grenand and the Cave. The Grenand is a high houſe upon the top of a rock hanging over upon the ſea, with ſome lower new work, lately added to it, but never finiſhed; it is too open to the cold and moiſture ariſing from the ſea to be a deſireable habitation, and has been deſigned to be the owners ſecurity againſt a ſurprize, rather than a conſtant reſidence. It is within the pariſh of Maybole.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.



Publish'd May 22d. 1790 by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc.

DOLYNHARRAN CASTLE.



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ALOA CHURCH AIRSHIRE.

ALLOWAY CHURCH, AYRSHIRE.*

THIS church ſtands by the river, a ſmall diſtance from the bridge of Doon, on the road leading from Maybole to Ayr. About a century ago it was united to the pariſh of Ayr; ſince which time it has fallen to

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* This church is alſo famous for being the place wherein the witches and warlocks uſed to hold their infernal meetings, or ſabbaths, and prepare their magical unctions: here too they uſed to amuſe themſelves with dancing to the pipes of the muckle-horned Deel. Diverſe ſtories of theſe horrid rites are ſtill current; one of which my worthy friend Mr. Burns has here favoured me with in verſe.

TAM O' SHANTER. A TALE.

WHEN chapmen billies leave the ſtreet,
And drouthy neebors, neebors meet,
As market-days are wearing late,
And folk begin to tak the gate;
While we ſit bowſing at the nappy,
And gettin fou, and unco happy,
We think na on the long Scots miles,
The waters, moſſes, ſlaps and ſtyles,
That lie between us and our hame,
Where ſits our ſulky, ſullen dame,
Gathering her brows, like gathering ſtorm,
Nurſing her wrath to keep it warm,

This truth fand honeſt Tom o'Shanter,
As he frae Ayr ae night did canter;
(Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town ſurpaſſes
For honeſt men and bonnie laſſes.)

O Tam! hadſt thou but been ſae wiſe
As taen thy ain wife Kate's advice!
She tauld thee weel, thou was a ſkellum,
A bletherin, bluſterin, drunken blellum;
That frae November till October,
Ae market-day thou was na ſober;
That ilka melder, wi' the miller,
Thou ſat as long as thou had ſiller
That every naig was ca'd a ſhoe on,
The ſmith and thee gat roarin fou on;
That at the L—d's houſe, even on Sunday,
Thou drank wi' Kirkton Jean till Monday.—
She propheſied that, late or ſoon,
Thou wad be found deep-drown'd in Doon;
Or catch'd wi' warlocks in the mirk
By Aloway's old haunted kirk.

Ah, gentle dames! it gars me greet,
To think how mony counſels ſweet,
How mony lengthen'd ſage advices,
The huſband frae the wife deſpiſes!

But to our tale:——Ae market-night,
Tam had got planted unco right,
Faſt by an ingle bleezing finely,
Wi' reamin ſwats that drank divinely;
And at his elbow, ſouter Johnie,
His ancient, truſty, drouthy cronie;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither,
They had been fou for weeks tegither.—
The night drave on wi' ſangs and clatter,
And ay the ale was growing better:
The landlady and Tam grew gracious,
With favors ſecret, ſweet, and precious;
The ſouter tauld his queereſt ſtories;
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus:
The ſtorm without might rair and ruſtle,
Tam did na mind the ſtorm a whiſtle.—
Care, mad to ſee a man ſae happy,
E'en drown'd himſelf amang the nappy:
As bees flee hame, wi' lades o' treaſure,
The minutes wing'd their way wi' pleaſure:
Kings may be bleſt, but Tam was glorious;
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious!

But pleaſures are like poppies ſpread,
You ſeize the flower, its bloom is ſhed;
Or like the ſnow falls in the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;

to ruins. It is one of the eldeſt pariſhes in Scotland, and ſtill retains theſe privileges: the miniſter of Ayr is obliged to marry and baptiſe in it, and alſo here to hold his parochial catechiſings. The magiſtrates attempted,

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Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evaniſhing amid the ſtorm.—
Nae man can tether time or tide,
The hour approaches Tam maun ride;
That hour o' night's black arch the key-ſtane,
That dreary hour he mounts his beaſt in;
And ſic a night he taks the road in
As ne'er poor ſinner was abroad in.

The wind blew, as 'twad blawn its laſt;
The rattling ſhowers roſe on the blaſt;
The ſpeedy gleams the darkneſs ſwallow'd
Loud, deep, and lang, the thunder bellow'd:
That night, a child might underſtand
The deil had buſineſs on his hand.

Weel mounted on his grey meare, Meg,
A better never lifted leg,
Tam ſkelpit on thro' dub and mire,
Deſpiſing wind, and rain, and fire:
Whyles holding faſt his gude blue bonnet;
Whyles crooning o'er an auld Scots ſonnet;
Whyles glowring round wi' prudent cares,
Leſt bogles catch him unawares;
Kirk-Aloway was drawing nigh,
Where ghaiſts and houlets nightly cry.

By this time he was croſs the ford,
Where in the ſnaw the chapman ſmoor'd;
And paſt the birks and meikle ſtane,
Where drunken Charlie brak's neck-bane;
And thro' the whins, and by the cairn,
Where hunters fand the murder'd bairn;
And near the tree, aboon the well,
Where Mungo's mither hang'd herſel:
Before him, Doon pours all his floods;
The doubling ſtorm roars thro' the woods;
The light'nings flaſh from pole to pole;
Near, and more near, the thunders roll;
When, glimmering thro' groaning trees,
Kirk-Aloway ſeem'd in a bleeze;
Thro' ilka bore the beams were glancing,
And loud reſounded mirth and dancing.

Inſpiring, bold John Barleycorn!
What dangers thou canſt make us ſcorn:
Wi' tippeny, we fear nae evil;
Wi' uſquebae, we'll face the devil!
The ſwats ſae ream'd in Tammie's noddle,
Fair-play, he car'd na deils a boddle:
But Maggy ſtood, right ſair aſtoniſh'd,
Till by the heel and hand admoniſh'd,
She ventur'd forward on the light,
And, wow! Tam ſaw an unco ſight!

Warlocks and witches in a dance,
Nae cotillon brent new frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, ſtrathſpeys and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.—
A winnock-bunker in the Eaſt,
There ſat auld Nick in ſhape o' beaſt;
A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large;
To gie them muſic was his charge:
He ſcrew'd the pipes and gart them ſkirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.—
Coffins ſtood round, like open preſſes,
That ſhaw'd the dead in their laſt dreſſes;
And (by ſome deeviliſh cantraip ſlight)
Each in its cauld hand held a light;
By which heroic Tam was able
To note upon the haly table,
A murderer's banes, in gibbet-airns;
Twa ſpan-lang, wee, unchirſten'd bairns;
A thief, new cutted frae a rape,
Wi' his laſt gaſp his gab did gape;
Five tomahawks, wi' blood red-ruſted;
Five ſcymitars, wi' murder cruſted;
A garter which a babe had ſtrangled;
A knife a father's throat had mangled,
Whom his ain ſon of life bereft,
The grey hairs yet ſtak to the heft:
Wi' mair of horrible and aweſu',
That even to name wad be unlawfu':—
Three lawyers' tongues, turn'd inſide out,
Wi' lies ſeam'd like a beggar's clout;
Three prieſts' hearts, rotten, black as muck,
Lay ſtinking, vile, in every neuk.

As Tammie glowr'd, amaz'd and curious,
The mirth and fun grew faſt and furious:
The piper loud and louder blew;
The dancers quick and quicker flew;

They

attempted, ſome time ago, to take away the bell; but were repulſed by the Alloites, *vi & armis*.

They reel'd, they ſet, they croſs'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka Carlin ſwat and reekit,
And cooſt her duddies on the wark,
And linket at it in her ſark.—

Now Tam! O Tam! had thae been queans,
A' plump and ſtrappin in their teens!
Their ſarks, inſtead o' creeſhie flainen,
Been ſnaw-white, ſeventeen-hunder linen;
Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were pluſh o' gude blue hair,
I wad hae gien them off my hurdies
For ae blink o' the bonie burdies!
But withered beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags wad ſpean a foal,
Loupin and flingin on a crumock,
I wonder did na turn thy ſtomach.—

But Tam kend what was what fu' brawlie;
There was ae winſome wench and walie,
That night enliſted in the core,
(Lang after kend on Carrick ſhore;
For mony a beaſt to dead ſhe ſhot,
And periſh'd mony a bonnie boat,
And ſhook baith meikle corn and bear
And kept the country-ſide in fear)—
Her cutty-ſark o' Paiſley harn,
That while a laſſie ſhe had worn,
In longitude tho' ſorely ſcanty,
It was her beſt, and ſhe was vauntie.—
Ah! little thought thy reverend graunie,
That ſark ſhe coft for her wee Nannie
Wi' twa pund Scots ('twas a' her riches)
Should ever grac'd a dance o' witches!

But here my Muſe her wing maun cour,
Sic flights are far beyond her power;
To ſing how Nannie lap and flang,
(A ſouple jad ſhe was and ſtrang,)
And how Tam ſtood like ane bewitch'd,
And thought his very een enrich'd;
Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain,
And hotch'd, and blew wi' might and main;
Till firſt ae caper—ſyne anither—
Tam loſt his reaſon a' thegither,
And roars out—"Weel done, cutty-ſark!"
And in an inſtant all was dark;
And ſcarcely had he Maggie rallied,
When out the helliſh legion ſallied.—

As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke,
When plundering herds aſſail their byke;
As open puſſie's mortal foes,
When, pop, ſhe ſtarts before their noſe;
As eager rins the market-croud,
When "catch the thief!" reſounds aloud;
So Maggy rins, the witches follow,
Wi' mony an eldritch ſhout and hollo.—

Ah Tam! ah Tam! thou'll get thy fairin!
In hell they'll roaſt thee like a herrin!
In vain thy Kate awaits thy comin,
Kate ſoon will be a woefu' woman!!!
Now, do thy ſpeedy utmoſt, Meg!
And win the key-ſtane o' the brig;
There at them thou thy tail may toſs,
A running ſtream they dare na croſs!
But ere the key-ſtane ſhe could make,
The fient a tail ſhe had to ſhake;
For Nannie, far before the reſt,
Hard upon noble Maggy preſt,
And flew at Tam with furious ettle,
But little kend ſhe Maggy's mettle!
Ae ſpring brought off her maſter hale,
But left behind her ain gray tail:
The carlin claught her by the rump,
And left poor Maggy ſcarce a ſtump.

Now wha this Tale o' truth ſhall read,
Ilk man and mother's ſon, take heed;
Whene'er to drink you are inclin'd,
Or cutty-ſarks rin in your mind,
Think, ye may buy the joys o'er dear;
Remember TAM O' SHANTER'S MEARE!

CROSRAGUEL ABBEY.

CROSRAGUEL, Croceregal, or Croſragmol abbey ſtands in Carrick, one of the ſubdiviſions of the Shire of Air, and in the pariſh of Kirkoſwald, two miles from Maybole.

THIS was a Cluniac abbey, founded by Duncan, ſon of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick, in the year 1244, as we are informed by the Chartulary of Paiſley. There is a charter of King Robert Bruce to this place, which he therein calls Croceragmer de terra de Dungrelach, given at Berwick the eighteenth year of his reign, and alſo confirmation of all the churches and lands granted to it by Duncan Neil (Nigellus) Robert, his father, and Edward Bruce, his brother, Earls of Carrick, dated at Cambus-kenneth, the 20th of June, and the twenty-firſt year of his reign.

THE laſt abbot of this place was Quintin Kennedy, brother to the Earl of Caſſils. The famous George Buchannan had afterwards a conſiderable ſum of money paid him yearly from this abbey, which gave him occaſion to denominate himſelf Penſionarius de Croſragmol. Both the temporalities and ſpiritualities of this abbey, were by King James VI. annexed to the Biſhoprick of Dumblane.

ACCORDING to Keith's Appendix to the Hiſtory of the Affairs of Church and State of Scotland, the revenues of this houſe were, money 466l. 13s. 4d. Bear 18 c. 7 b. 3 fi. 3½. Meal 37 c. Oats 4 c. 15 b. 3 fi. 3½ p.

FOR the following deſcription of this venerable ruin I am indebted to a gentleman reſident near the ſpot, whoſe name I am not at liberty to mention:

"THE abbey of Corſegal or Corroguel ſtands about half way between the Manſe of Kirkoſwald and the town of Maybole, near two miles from each; the publick road from Ayr to Port Patrick runs along the North ſide of the precincts; theſe contain about eight acres of ground, and were encloſed, at leaſt to the Weſt, the North, and the Eaſt, with a ſtone wall of conſiderable ſtrength. In this wall there were two gates, one to the North, which ſeems to have been the principal,

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Sparrow sc

CORS - REGAL. Pl:1.

cipal, another to the South Weſt. Theſe gates were almoſt entire about thirty years ago, but are now, as well as the wall, levelled with the ground; veſtiges, however, both of the gates and the wall are ſtill viſible, excepting to the South of the abbey, on that ſide there are no remains of any building whatſoever. A wall was perhaps unneceſſary there, as the precincts are bounded by a marſh. The figure of the precincts is too irregular to be comprehended from a bare deſcription; by cutting off a ſmall corner or two they may be reduced to a rhomboid, which is the figure they moſt reſemble.

In the center ſtands the abbey; the ſituation ſeems not extremely happy; it is very low; the ſurface of the ground near it very irregular, ſwelling on all hands into hills. The view from it is of conſequence exceedingly confined towards the Eaſt, however, there is a ſmall interruption in the hills, which opens a proſpect ſomewhat extenſive and pleaſant.

In point of excellent water no place can be better ſupplied, a ſmall ſtream riſing out of a marſh adjoining to the Weſt of the precincts, runs immediately along the South of the abbey; this ſtream, it is thought, was conveyed under the very buildings. The walls of theſe are for the moſt part entire, and have a very venerable and magnificent appearance. A maſterly pen might make them retain ſomething of this even in deſcription, but I am quite unacquainted with buildings of this kind, and know not even their names. The following ſketch of the noble remains of this abbey muſt therefore be extremely imperfect and inelegant; I ſhall notwithſtanding endeavour to make it as intelligible and accurate as I can.

Entering the precincts from the North, where the principal gate ſtood, you have in front what I ſhall call the Cathedral of the Abbey, which ſtands due Eaſt and Weſt; the walls are almoſt entire, about one hundred and ſixty-four feet long, and twenty-two feet high; the architecture in the ſame Gothic taſte which is common in ſtructures of the ſame period; the ſtones in general not very large. There is but one door in all this North ſide and front of the cathedral, which is near the Weſt end of it, conſiderably ornamented, of a Conic ſhape, nine feet high, and at the bottom five feet broad. The ground along the whole of the building, for about twenty paces from the wall, is encloſed with a bad ſtone dyke, and ſet apart for a burying place; but is now ſeldom uſed.

Leaving the above-mentioned door you turn to the Weſt end of the cathedral, and go about thirty paces South Weſt, which brings you to what is called the Abbots New Houſe. It is an oblong tower about thirty feet high; below it there is a large arch, through which you paſs before you get to the door of the houſe, which is immediately on the South Eaſt ſide of the arch; this door leads you up a winding narrow ſtair, built to the tower, and conſiſting of three flights of ſteps; the firſt flight brings you to a room thirteen feet by eleven, lighted by two windows, three feet high, and two feet and a half broad, the one looking to the South, the other to the North; the ſecond flight brings you to another room exactly of the ſame dimenſions, and lighted in the ſame manner; the third brings you to the top of the tower, which is ſurrounded by a parapet wall. On the top of the ſtair-caſe is a ſmall building, higher than the tower, which is ſaid to have been a bell-houſe. From the Weſt ſide of this tower, and at right angles with it, there has been a row of buildings, which are now a heap of ruins; at the South end a Dovecoat of a very ſingular conſtruction is ſtill extant; the ſhaft of it is circular, and ſurrounds a well of excellent water; above five feet from the ground it begins to ſwell, and continues for ſix or ſeven feet, then contracts as it riſes, till it comes to a point at the top, in ſhape therefore it reſembles a pear, hanging from the tree, or rather an egg ſtanding on the thickeſt end; you enter it by a ſmall door on the North, about five feet from the ground; the floor is of ſtone, and ſerves alſo as a covering to the well beneath; the ſides within are full of ſquare holes for pigeons; it is lighted from the top by a ſmall circular opening, and is ſtill perfectly entire, ſixteen feet perpendicular, and where wideſt eight feet in diameter.

Returning to the door of the Abbots Houſe, you go about ten paces due Eaſt, along the inſide of an high wall, which joins to the other buildings of the abbey; here has been a gate, now in ruins; entering by the place where the gate ſtood, you find yourſelf on the South Weſt corner of a court, fifty-two feet ſquare; round this court there has been a covered way; veſtiges of the arches by which the covering was ſupported are ſtill viſible: in the midſt of the court was a well, which is now filled up with rubbiſh; walking along the Weſt ſide of the court you find nothing but a ſtrong wall, till you come to the North Weſt corner, where is a ſmall arched door, the ſides of which are much broken down; this door leads into a kind of gallery, eighteen feet broad, and ſeventy-two feet long; lighted only by three narrow ſlips to the Weſt.

TURNING from this door you walk ſeventy-two feet along the South wall of the cathedral, which forms the North ſide of the court; in this you find three doors, one almoſt at the North Weſt corner of the court, and two near the North Eaſt. Theſe doors are nearly of the ſame dimenſions, nine feet high, five feet broad at the bottom, and ſemicircular at the top. The door at the North Weſt corner of the court is almoſt oppoſite the door in the front or North wall of the cathedral, which we have already mentioned, and leads into the choir. This forms the Weſt part of the cathedral, is of an oblong figure, eighty-eight feet long, and twenty-five broad within the walls, lighted by five windows, with pointed arches, ten feet high, and three feet broad at the bottom; there is but one ſmall window to the South, at the head of the wall, which has received the light over the covering of the court; on the North wall, and near the North Eaſt corner of the choir, is a niche in the wall, ſemicircular at the top, eight feet broad, and four feet high, where it is probable the image of the patron Saint formerly ſtood.

THE partition which divides the choir from the church, or Eaſt part of the cathedral, is pretty entire, and has been furniſhed with a pair of bells; preciſely in the middle of the partition is a door, with a pointed arch, nine feet high, and five feet broad at the bottom, which leads into the church; this ſtill retains ſomething of its ancient magnificence, is of the ſame breadth with the choir, but only ſeventy-ſix feet long; the Eaſt end of it is ſemicircular, or rather triagonal, adorned with three large windows, with pointed arches, eleven feet high and ſeven feet broad at the bottom; there are ſix other windows to the North, and one to the South, of the ſame ſhape and heighth, but only ſix feet broad. Immediately below the South window, and near the South Eaſt corner of the church, ſtands the altar, which has been greatly ornamented, but is now defaced; no veſtiges of any inſcription remain here, or in any part of the abbey. The altar is ſeven feet broad, and four feet high, ſquare, but fretted at the top a little to the left from it; below the moſt Southerly of the largeſt windows, there is a niche in the wall four feet high and two broad, concave at the top, but almoſt without ornament; in the bottom are two hollows made in the ſtone, like the bottom of a plate; this is ſuppoſed to have been a private altar, perhaps that of the family of Caſſilis.

A LITTLE to the right of the principal altar is a ſmall door leading to a ruinous ſtair, which we ſhall have occaſion to mention immediately. Still farther to the right of the altar, on the ſame wall, is a larger door, ſeven feet high and ſix broad, with a pointed arch, which leads into a high arched room, with a pillar in the middle, and a ſtone bench round the ſides, twenty feet long and fifteen broad, ſaid to be the place where the Conſiſterial Court was held; it is lighted only by one window from the Eaſt; on the left hand, as you enter the room from the church, there is a door which opens on the ruinous ſtair already mentioned. This ſtair has led into a room immediately above the conſiſtory, preciſely of the ſame length and breadth, but now level with the floor. From this room you deſcend a few ſteps into the Abbots Hall, which is twenty feet ſquare, lighted by two ſmall windows to the Eaſt, and one to the Weſt looking into the court.

RETURNING from the Abbots Hall into the church, by the ſame door, we find the door in the South Weſt corner of the church, the dimenſions of which have been already given; going out at this door we find ourſelves in the North Eaſt corner of the court; walking five paces from this we come to a door, ſemicircular at the top, eight feet high, and five broad, which opens into a room arched in the roof, immediately below the Abbots Hall, of the ſame breadth and length, and lighted from the Eaſt by two ſmall windows; proceeding from this room to the South Eaſt corner of the court, you find a ruinous arch, about twenty-four feet long, ten feet high, and nine broad, with a ſtone bench on both ſides; this ſeems to have led to a number of

cells,

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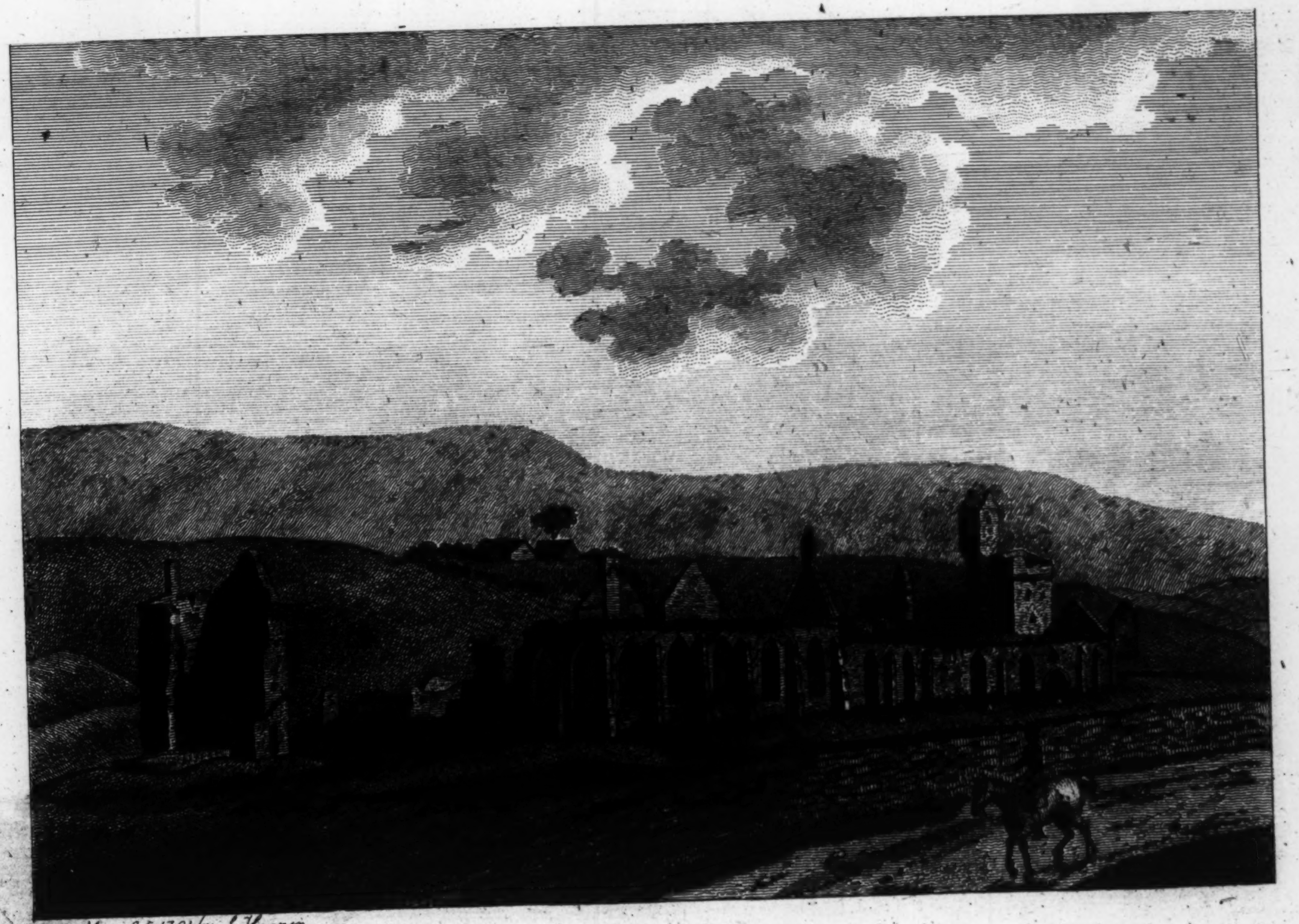
J.S. sculp.

CROCEREGAL ABBY Pl:2.



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CORSRAGUEL ABBEY. Pl. 3.

cells, which are now a heap of ruins. Turning from this arch you walk along the South ſide of the court, where there is nothing obſervable but ſeveral ſmall doors, leading into ruinous cells; what number of theſe there may altogether have been, it is now impoſſible to determine, as the greateſt part of them are buried under the rubbiſh of their own walls.

The Abbots Old Houſe, as it is called, is the only building of the abbey we have not hitherto mentioned; this ſtands immediately to the South Eaſt of the ruinous cells above deſcribed. It has been an oblong tower; but the Eaſt ſide, in which the ſtair has been built, is now fallen down, which prevents its dimenſions from being accurately taken; they ſeem, however, to have been nearly the ſame with the dimenſions of the Abbots New Houſe."

The precincts, containing, as above, about eight acres of ground, is at preſent poſſeſſed by Sir Adam Ferguеſon, as it was by his father, upon a tack or leaſe from the Chapel Royal, for nineteen years, at a ſmall rent, and graſſum at entry. Sir Adam ſubjects theſe precincts to his tenant, who rents a farm cloſe to the abbey, this farm is part of the Barony of Balterſan, of which the Manſion Houſe, a fine old building, is ſtill remaining, though in ruins, about a quarter of a mile from the Abbey: Sir Adam is the proprietor. The ſteading of farm houſes is at preſent near the middle of the precincts.

This view, which ſhews the South ſide of the ruin, with the remarkable Dovecoat herein deſcribed, was drawn A. D. 1789. At a diſtance in the back ground appears the Old Houſe of Balterſan.

CROSRAGUEL ABBEY. PLATE II.

This view gives the Eaſt ſide of the Abbey, with the Eaſt end of the church and building here called the Conſiſterial Court.

CROSRAGUEL ABBEY. PLATE III.

This view ſhews the North ſide of the Abbey, and the Abbots New Houſe, as ſeen from the high road leading to Maybole.

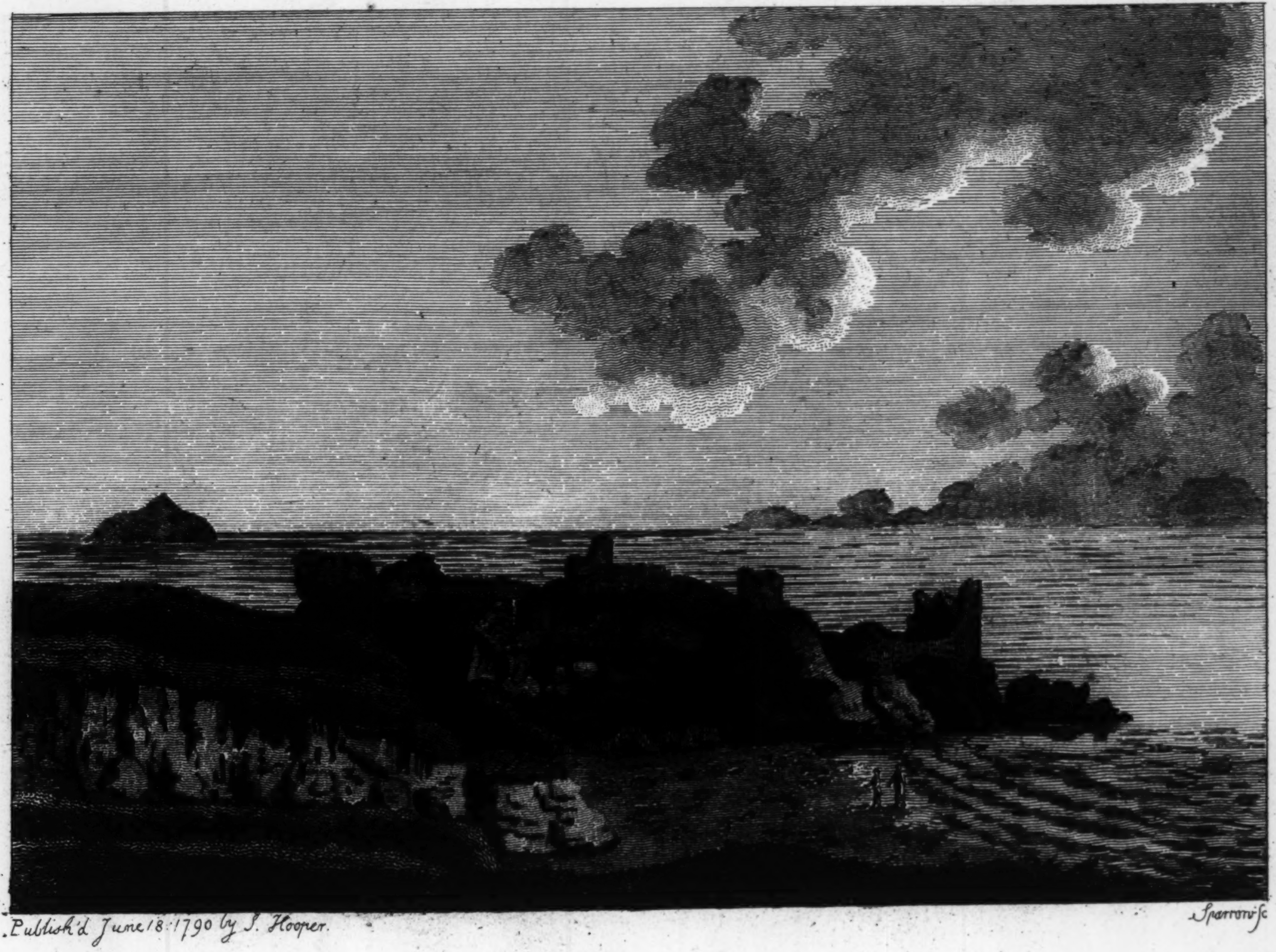
They were all drawn A. D. 1789.

TURNBURY CASTLE.

THE next upon the coaſt are to be ſeen the old ruins of the ancient caſtle of Turnberry, upon the North Weſt point of that rocky angle that turns about towards Gervan, and is perhaps the place called by Ptolomee, Perigonium, of a Greek origination, importing round the corner, and ſuiting the Engliſh deſignation of Turnbury; and that it cannot be Bargeny, as ſome imagine, the very ſituation of that caſtle and recentneſs of it will abundantly ſhewe; and to confirme this our conjecture, the Perigonium is Turnberry, from turning of the corner, a tradition among the people there, will not a little induce, viz. that near to this very caſtle, there was of old a towne of the ſame name, of which there is no veſtige at preſent to be ſeen, but that they perceive ſome remainders of a cauſeway, and that the reaſon for this may be, the neighbourhood of the port of the greateſt reſort in all that coaſt, at which the firſt poſſeſſors have landed from Ireland, and ſo might have fixed their habitations near to it, though now the place be but a tract of barren ſand.—Thus far Mr. Abbercrombie.

THIS caſtle belonged to Alexander, Earl of Carrick, who died in the Holy Land, and left an only daughter and heireſs named Martha; ſhe about the year 1274, taking the diverſion of hunting, with her women and attendants, met by accident Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale in Scotland, and Cleveland in England, a very handſome young man, who after the uſual ſalutes and kiſſes, which Fordun ſays were cuſtomary in courts, would have proceeded on his way; but the Counteſs being enamoured with him, ſeized his horſes reins, and with a kind of violence, apparently againſt his will, led him to her caſtle of Turnbury, where after detaining him above a fortnight, ſhe married him privately, unknown to the king, or to any of the friends of either party, whence it was currently reported that ſhe had obtained her huſband by a rape. On this the king, to puniſh her for her feudal delinquency, in marrying without his conſent, ſeized her caſtle and eſtates; but by the interpoſition of friends, and the payment of a ſum of money, Robert Bruce ſhortly after obtained a full reſtitution.

THIS



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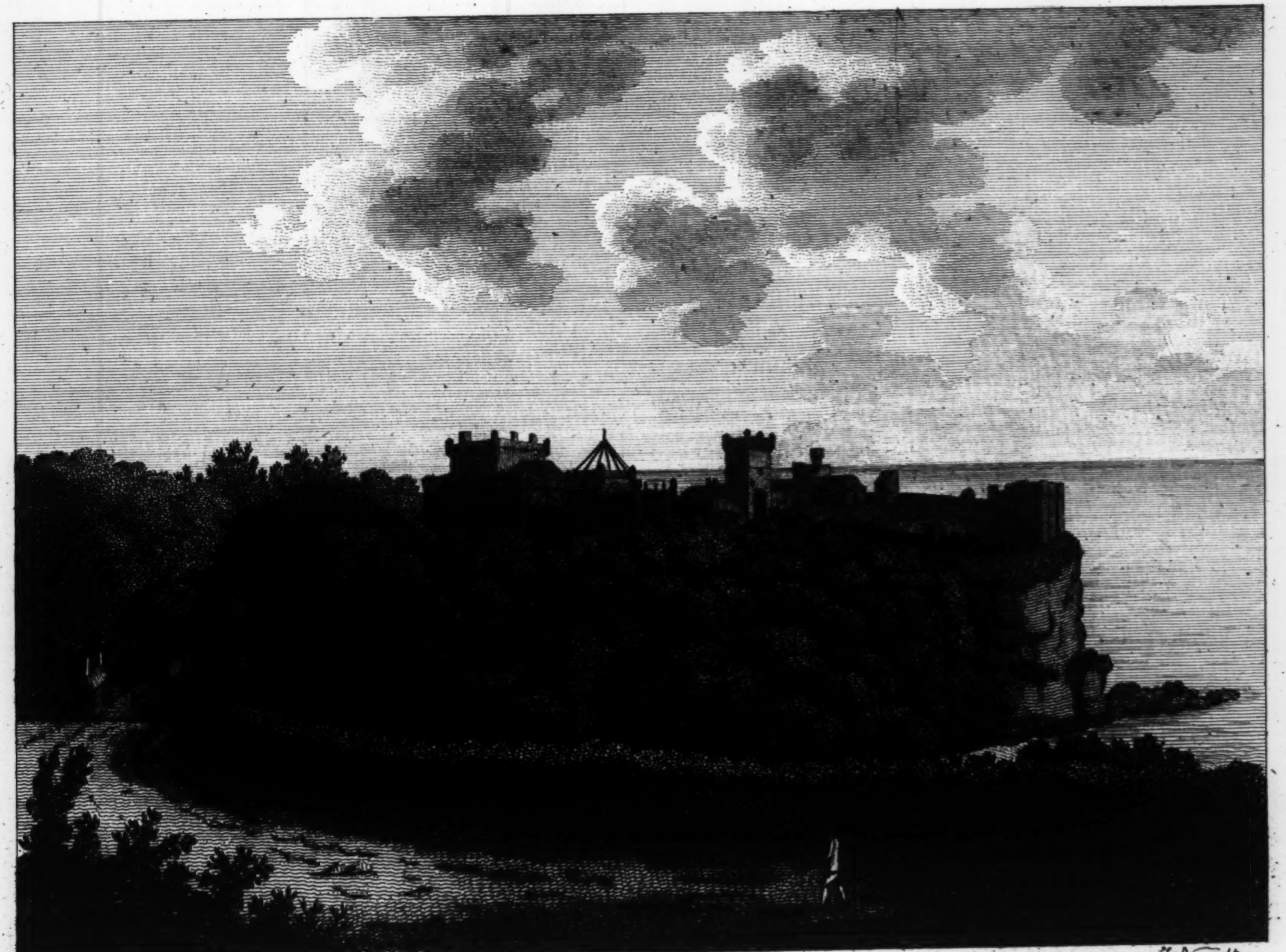
TURNBURY CASTLE



Publ.d Feb.y 25 1791 by J. Hoope

J-N-sculp

COLAINE CASTLE.

THIS caſtle was in the hands of the Engliſh in the expedition of King Edward I.

A. D. 1306 Bruce having taken ſhelter in the Iſle of Arran, ſent a truſty perſon into Carrick, to learn how his vaſſals ſtood affected to his cauſe, with inſtructions, that if he found them diſpoſed to aſſiſt him, he ſhould make a ſignal at a time appointed, by lighting a fire on an eminence near the caſtle of Turnbury. The meſſenger found the Engliſh in the poſſeſſion of Carrick, the people diſpirited, and none ready to take arms; he therefore did not make the ſignal; but a fire being made about noon on the appointed ſpot (poſſibly by accident) both Bruce and the meſſenger ſaw it; the former with his aſſociates put to ſea, to join his ſuppoſed party; the latter to prevent his coming; they met before Bruce reached the ſhore, when the meſſenger acquainted Bruce with the unpromiſing ſtate of his affairs, and adviſed him to go back; but he obeying the dictates of deſpair and valor, reſolved to perſevere, and attacking the Engliſh, careleſsly cantoned in the neighbourhood of Turnbury, put a number of them to the ſword, and pillaged their quarters. Percy from the caſtle heard the uproar, yet did not ſally forth againſt them, not knowing their ſtrength. Bruce with his followers, not exceeding three hundred in number, remained for ſome days near Turnbury; but ſuccours having arrived from the neighbouring garriſons, he was obliged to ſeek ſafety in the mountainous parts of Carrick.

AT preſent, as may be ſeen in the drawing, little more than the foundations of the building are remaining. There are ſome vaults beneath it, poſſibly once ſally ports communicating with the water. From this ſhore is ſeen the rock of Ailſa, and to the right that of Lamlaſh, with the craggy mountains of Arran.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

COLAINE OR CULZEEN CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on the coaſt of Carrick, in a bay to which it gives name; it is elevated on a rock eighty feet above the level of the ſea, which it ſeems to overhang.

Here formerly ſtood an ancient fortalice, of which this is in ſome degree a part. It was the reſidence of that branch of the family of the Kennedy's, which afterwards ſucceeded to the title of Caſſilis, in the perſon of Thomas Kennedy, in default of iſſue male of the elder branch.

At the bottom of the rock, under the caſtle, are three caves, one beyond the other, well known for the legendary tales related of them, on which account they are celebrated by Mr. Burns, the Ayrſhire Poet, in his excellent poem on Hallow E'en.

In the account of Carrick, among Mr. M'Farlan's papers, before quoted, the ſeat itſelf is called the Cave.

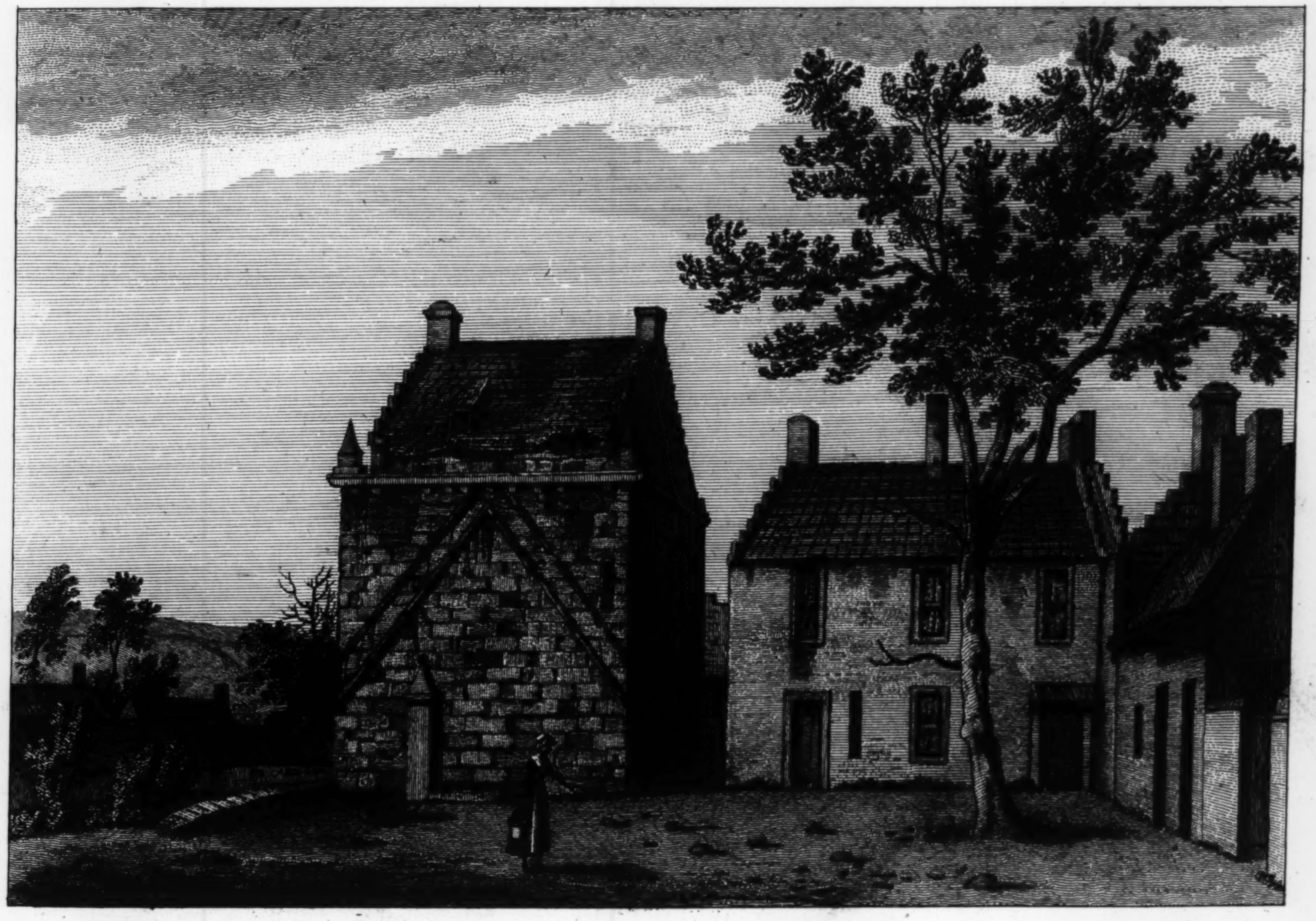
The Cave (ſays Mr. Abbercrombie) the manſion houſe of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colaine, takes its name hence, under the outer area of this houſe there be three natural caves, which enter largh at the water mark, from thence they enter upward to a higher, by an eaſy aſcent; but the entry to the third is more difficult, being both low in the entry and ſtrait. In the higheſt of them there is a ſpring of good water.

The edifice here repreſented was erected by the preſent Earl, after a plan drawn by Mr. Adams in 1789. When this view was taken it was not quite completed.

This caſtle is admitted here rather on account of the beauty of its ſituation, than for any pretence it has to antiquity, unleſs it may be conſidered as an ancient building repaired.

MACHLIN CASTLE.

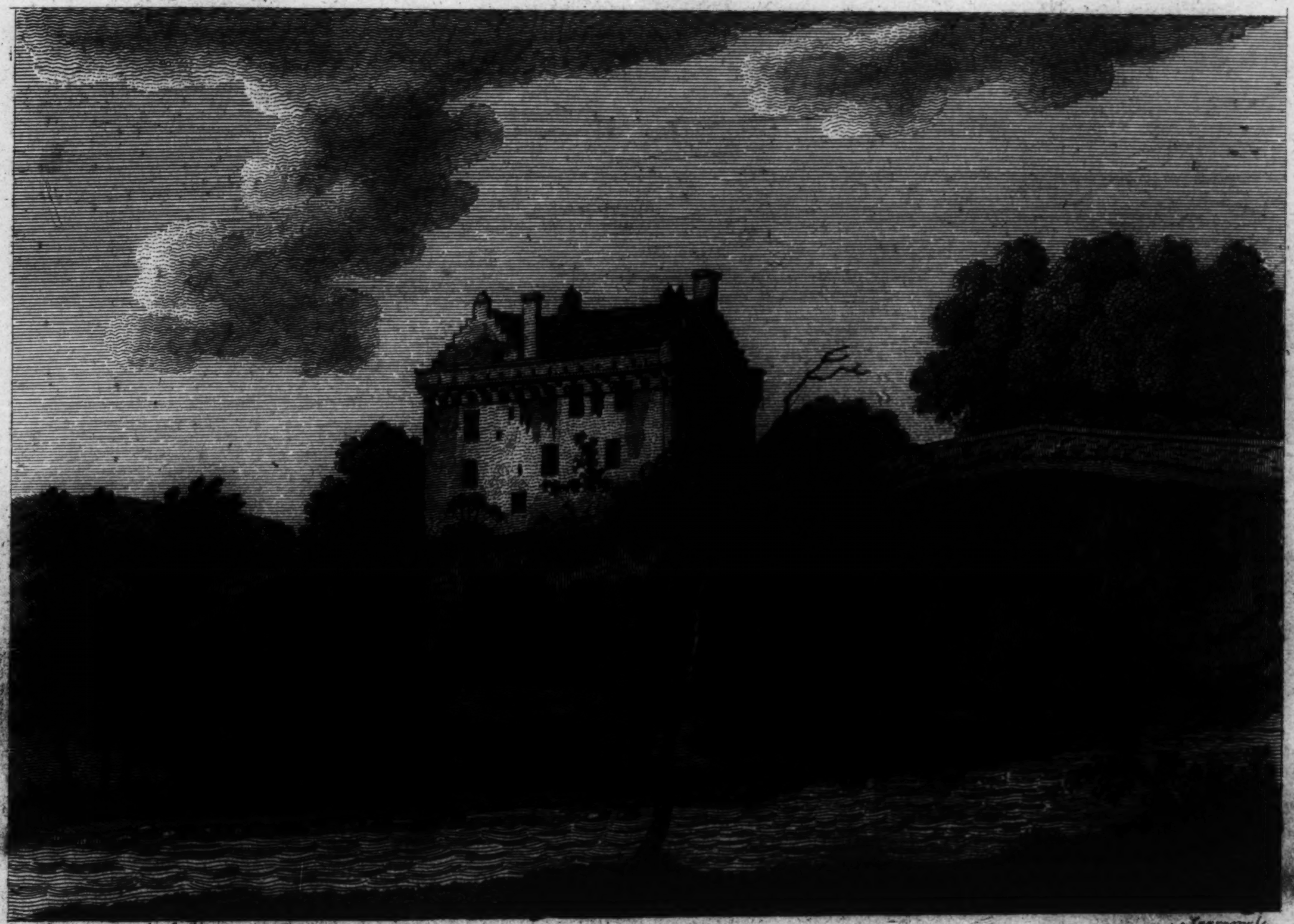
THIS caſtle ſtands in the town of Machlin; it formerly belonged to the Earls of Loudoun, and gave the ſecond title to that noble family. In 1789, when this drawing was made, it was the property, by purchaſe, of Gavin Hamilton, Eſq.



Pub.d by S. Hooper Feb. 26 1791

MACHLIN CASTLE.

Vivares



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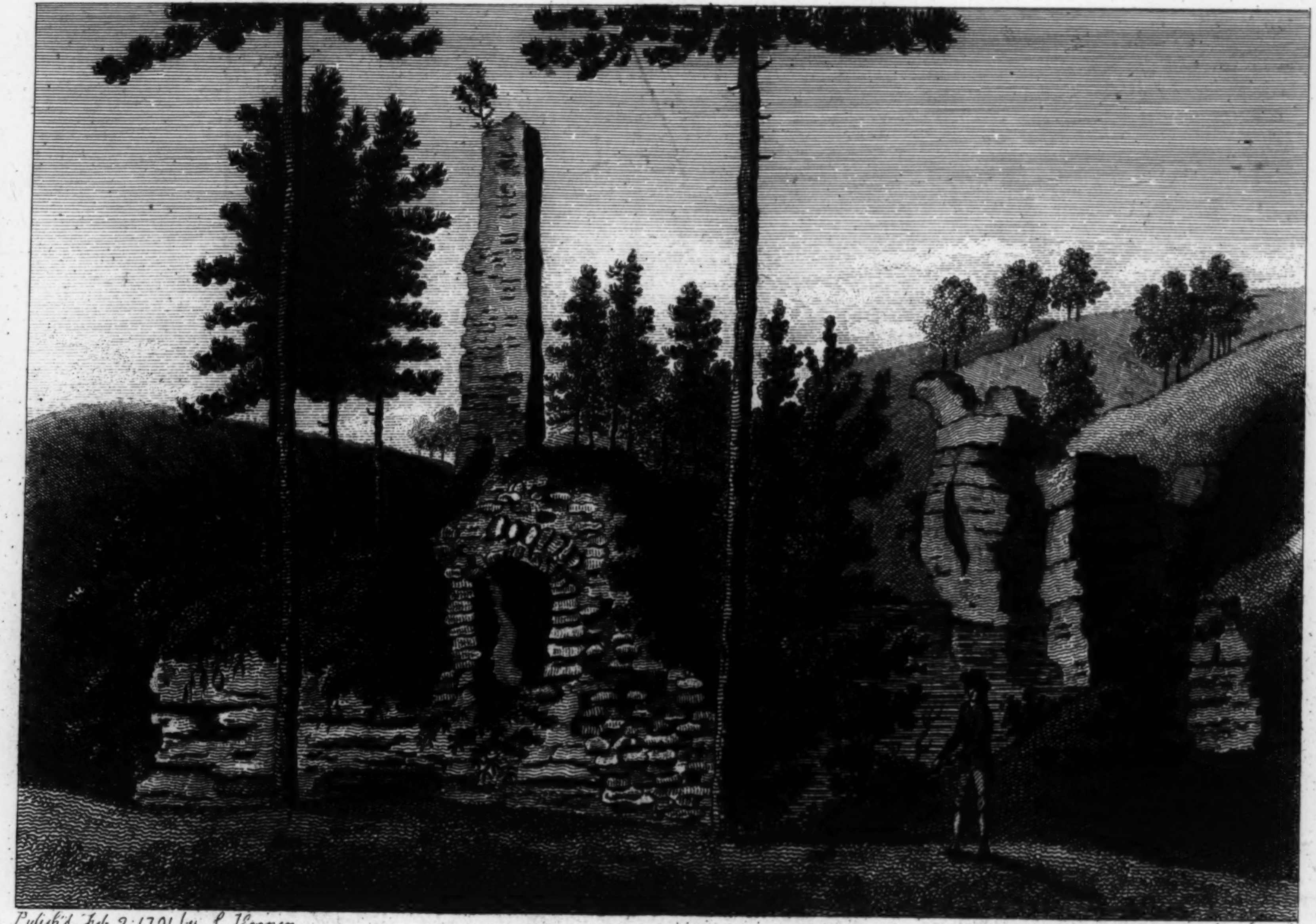
SORNE CASTLE.



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THE OLD HOUSE OF AUCHINLECK.

SORNE CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is moſt delightfully ſituated on a lofty and well wooded rocky terrace, overlooking the water of Ayr. The building, though inhabited, having been lately repaired, ſeems at leaſt as old as the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was formerly a ſeat of the Earls of Loudoun. An old lady of that family died there a few years ago, aged ninety-nine. At preſent it is in the poſſeſſion of —— Tenant, Eſq. This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE OLD CASTLE OR MANSION OF AUCHINLECK.

THIS was the ancient ſeat of the family of the Boſwells, of Auchinleck: the only remains are the fragment of a ruined wall and window, here ſhewn. It is ſaid (and indeed ſeems) to be of great antiquity. It was ſeated on an inſulated rock, ſtanding in the river, and appears to have been very difficult of acceſs. By the diſpoſition of the ſurrounding rocks it could not ever have been of any conſiderable magnitude.

THE view here is extremely beautiful, the river running down a deep, rocky, and well wooded glen, ſomewhat like that of Roſilin and Hawthornden. Wood, particularly the fir, ſeems to thrive here very much, ſome firs in the garden meaſuring ninety-ſix feet in height, and their circumference, taken a yard above the ground, near ſeven feet and a half, they are beſides remarkably ſtraight and elegant.

IN the adjacent grounds there are the walls of a later manſion, ſeemingly of the time of Mary or James VI. Theſe, though at preſent unroofed, might eaſily be made habitable.

THESE at preſent belong to James Boſwell, Eſq. well known to the publick by diverſe ingenious publications. He reſides in a handſome modern ſeat adjoining.

THE Chartulary of Paiſley records a donation from a gentleman of this family, Sir John de Auchinleck, who, A. D. 1385, gives to the abbot and convent of that houſe, twenty ſhillings ſterling, per ann. as a compenſation for the contempt and violence done to them, in the perſon of one of the monks, who was emaſculated by him and his accomplices. Tradition ſays, this gentleman caught the monk in an improper ſituation with his daughter. This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE ABBEY OF KILWINNING.

THIS abbey is ſituated in the Bailiwick of Cunningham, one of the three diſtricts or ſubdiviſions of the Shire of Ayr, about three miles North of the Royal Burgh of Irving, near the Iriſh ſea.

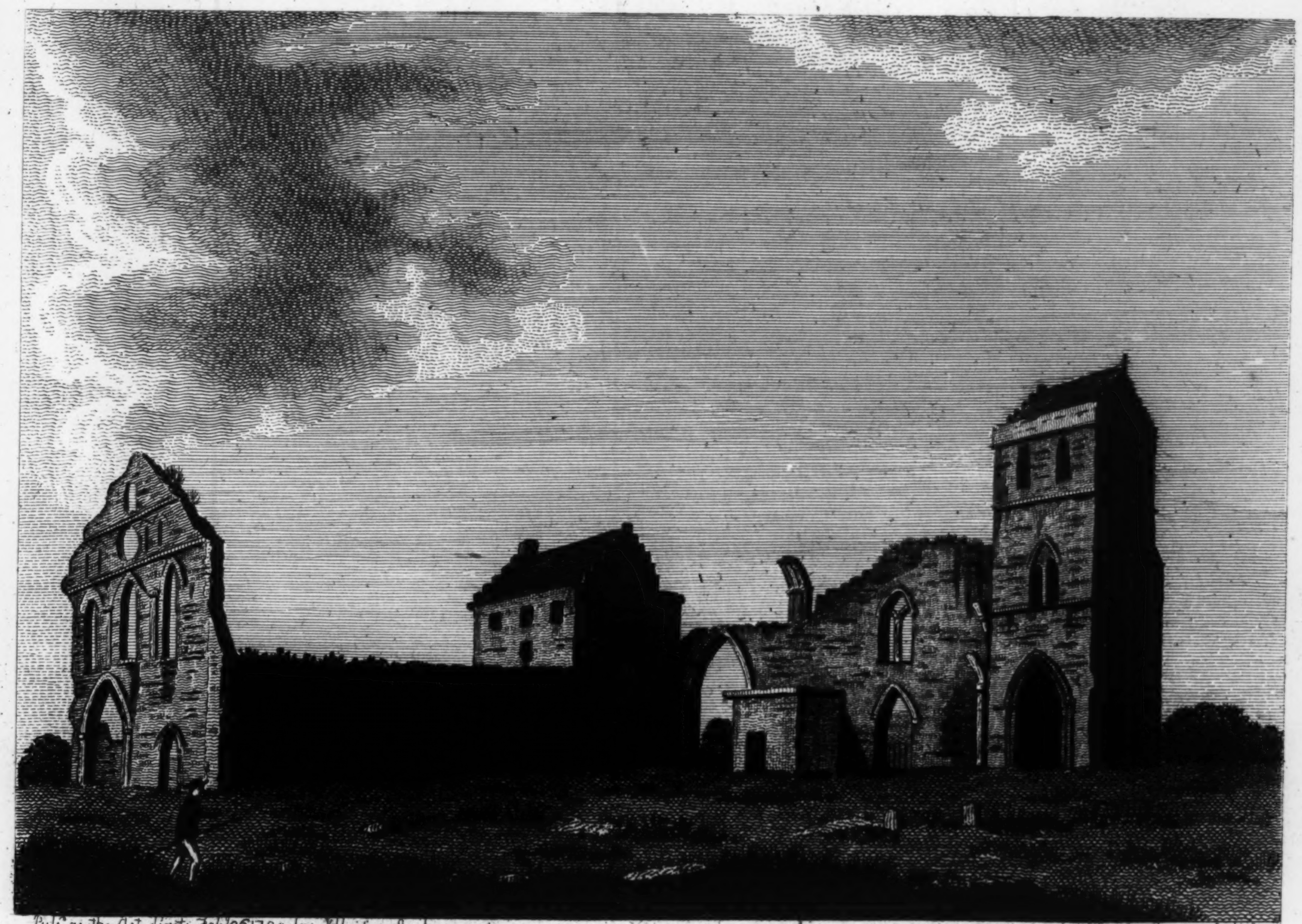
It was founded in the year 1140, by Hugh Morville, Conſtable of Scotland, for monks of the Tyroneſian order, brought from Kelſo; it was dedicated to St. Winning.

King Robert granted to this houſe the lands of Hollard, near the Burgh of Irving, and twenty ſhillings rent annually paid by the heirs of Bailliol, for his lands in Kilmarnock. John de Meneteth, Lord of Annan and Knapdale, gave to the ſaid monks the right of patronage and advowſon of the churches of St. Mary and St. Briget, in the Iſle of Arran, with their lands and chappels. The charter is given at Kilwinning, the 12th of October, 1357. And A. D. 1367 Sir John Maxwell of that Ilk, gave them the patronage of the church of Leberton, with an acre of ground thereunto contiguous.

In the reign of King Robert III. Sir William Cunningham, of Kelmares, gave, in pure alms, to the monks of this houſe, the lands of Grange.

The annual revenue of this abbey, at the time of the Reformation, amounted to 8403¼lls. Scots; 8 bolls of wheat; 14 chalders, 1 boll, 3 ferlots, 3 pecks of bear; 67 chaldrons of oatmeal; 13 ſtirks; 14 capons; 100 hens; 268 cheeſes; 9 fathoms ſquare of a peat ſtack, from Muſſnullock Moſs. This account of the yearly income of the abbey is taken from the regiſter at London, No. 279.

The buildings of this houſe, when entire, according to tradition, occupied ſeveral acres; but at preſent their ſituation cannot be exactly traced



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W. Thomas Sculp.

KILWINNING ABBEY.

traced out. In the year 1560 Alexander, Earl of Glencairne, in conſequence of an order from the ſtates of Scotland, in a great meaſure demoliſhed this ſtately and beautiful pile. A few years afterwards part of the abbey church was repaired, and converted into the pariſh church, and as ſuch it was uſed till about the year 1775, when being found ruinous and unſafe, it was wholly taken down, and on its ſite a very elegant modern church was erected; the ſteeple or tower was again repaired A. D. 1789, at the expence of the Earl of Eglington.

A. D. 1513 William Bunſh, abbot of Kilwinning, was ſlain at the battle of Flodden.

THE laſt commendatory abbot of Kilwinning was Gavin Hamilton, of the family of Roplock, a great enemy to John Knox and the congregation, and a ſteady friend to the Queen Regent and her daughter, Queen Mary, by whom he was employed in ſeveral negotiations. He exchanged his abbacy for the Deanry of Glaſgow, with Dr. Henry St. Clair, afterwards Biſhop of Roſs, and Preſident of the College of Juſtice, which office he held to his death, in the year 1565. Gavin Hamilton was killed at the Water Gate, in the Cannongate, Edinburgh, June 28th, 1571. He had in the year 1552 made Hugh, Earl of Eglington, Juſticiary Chamberlain and Baillie of Kilwinning, and aſſigned him a conſiderable ſalary for diſcharging thoſe offices; his grant was conferred by the Queen, and may be ſeen in the 21ſt book of our Publick Records, Chart. 77.

AT the general diſſolution of religious houſes Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, obtained a grant of this abbey, upon the reſignation of Mr. William Melville, of the family of Raeth. In the year 1603 Hugh, Earl of Eglington, got a new grant of the ſame, with all the lands and tithes, which had at any time belonged to it, either in property or ſuperiority, and they were erected into a temporal lordſhip to him and his heirs; he alſo obtained the patronage of the churches of Kilwinning, Irwin, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, Ardroſſan, and Kilburney: ſince which, it appears in Douglas's account of the family of Balfour, of Burleigh, a charter was procured under the great ſeal, by Michael Balfour, Lord of Balfour and Burleigh, of the lands of the Barony of Kilwinning, to him and his aſſigns; this was dated the 7th of September,

tember, 1614; but it was not long held by that lord, ſince Douglaſs, from the Publick Records, cites a charter of confirmation, dated 1615, of the lands of that lordſhip, formerly reſigned to Hugh, the 5th Earl of Eglington. This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

DEAN CASTLE.

THIS was one of the ancient ſeats of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, for ſome time the favourites of King James III. It was forfeited in the year 1745, afterwards ſold to the Earl of Glencairne, and in 1789, when this drawing was made, belonged to Miſs Scot.

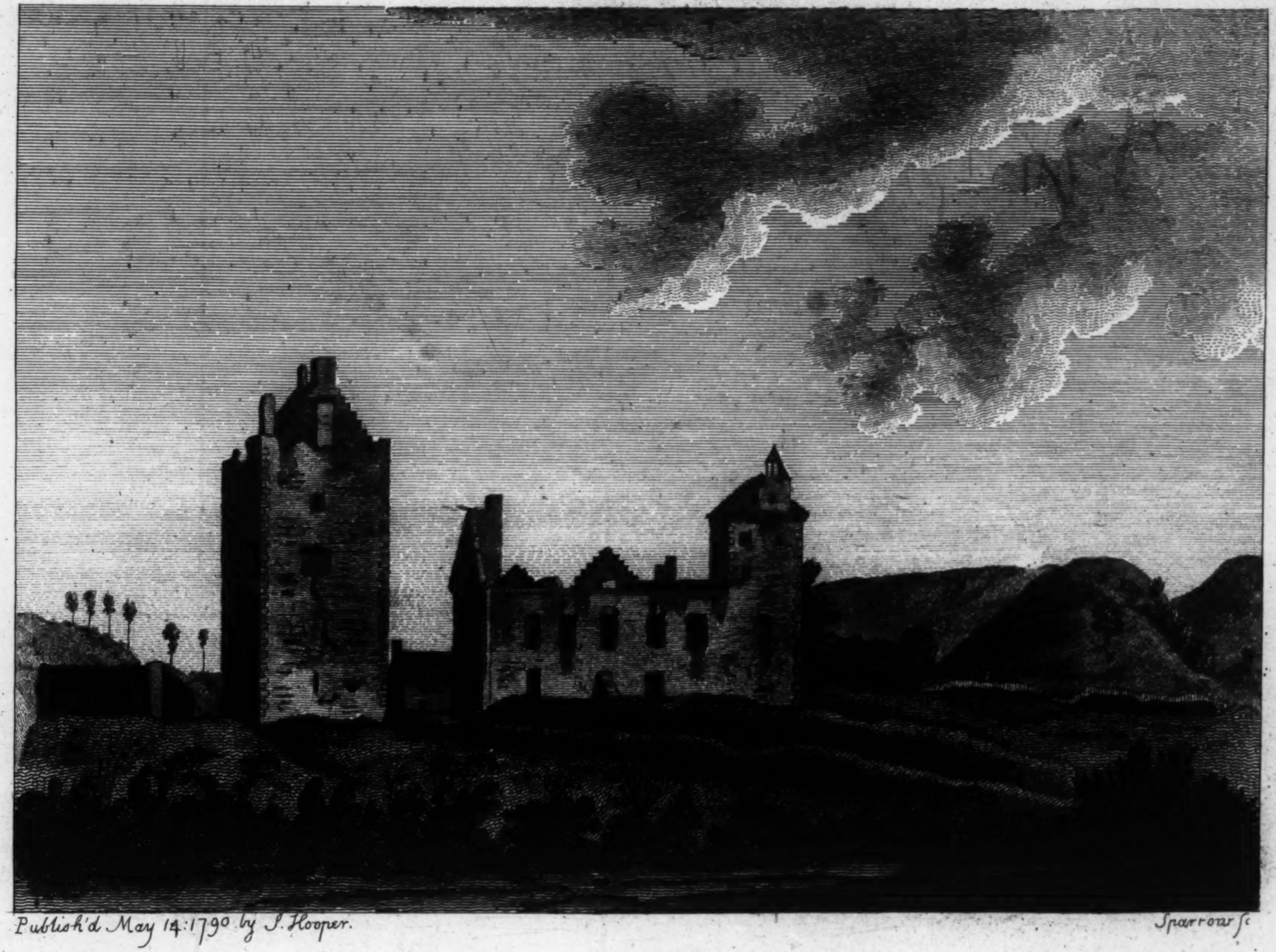
It lies a ſmall diſtance from the main road leading from Kilmarnock to Stewarton, and conſiſts of a large vaulted ſquare tower, which ſeems to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century; this is ſurrounded by a court and other buildings, apparently more modern. Upon the tower, under a defaced court of arms, there is this inſcription:

James Lord of
Kilmarnock
Dame Katherine Creyk
Lady Boyd.

THE Lord James, here commemorated, according to Douglas, died 1654. He was a firm adherent to the royal cauſe, for which he was by Oliver Cromwell excepted from pardon, and fined fifteen hundred pounds ſterling.

IN this caſtle, it is ſaid, Lady Margaret (Douglas calls her Mary) ſiſter to King James III. was confined during the life of her huſband, Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, from whom ſhe was divorced, notwithſtanding ſhe had borne him two children. The pretext for this divorce was ſome legal impediment at the time of marriage. Some ſay it was a prior contract to the Lord Hamilton.

ON her huſband and the reſt of his family falling under the king's diſpleaſure, ſhe went to Denmark, to acquaint him with it; who



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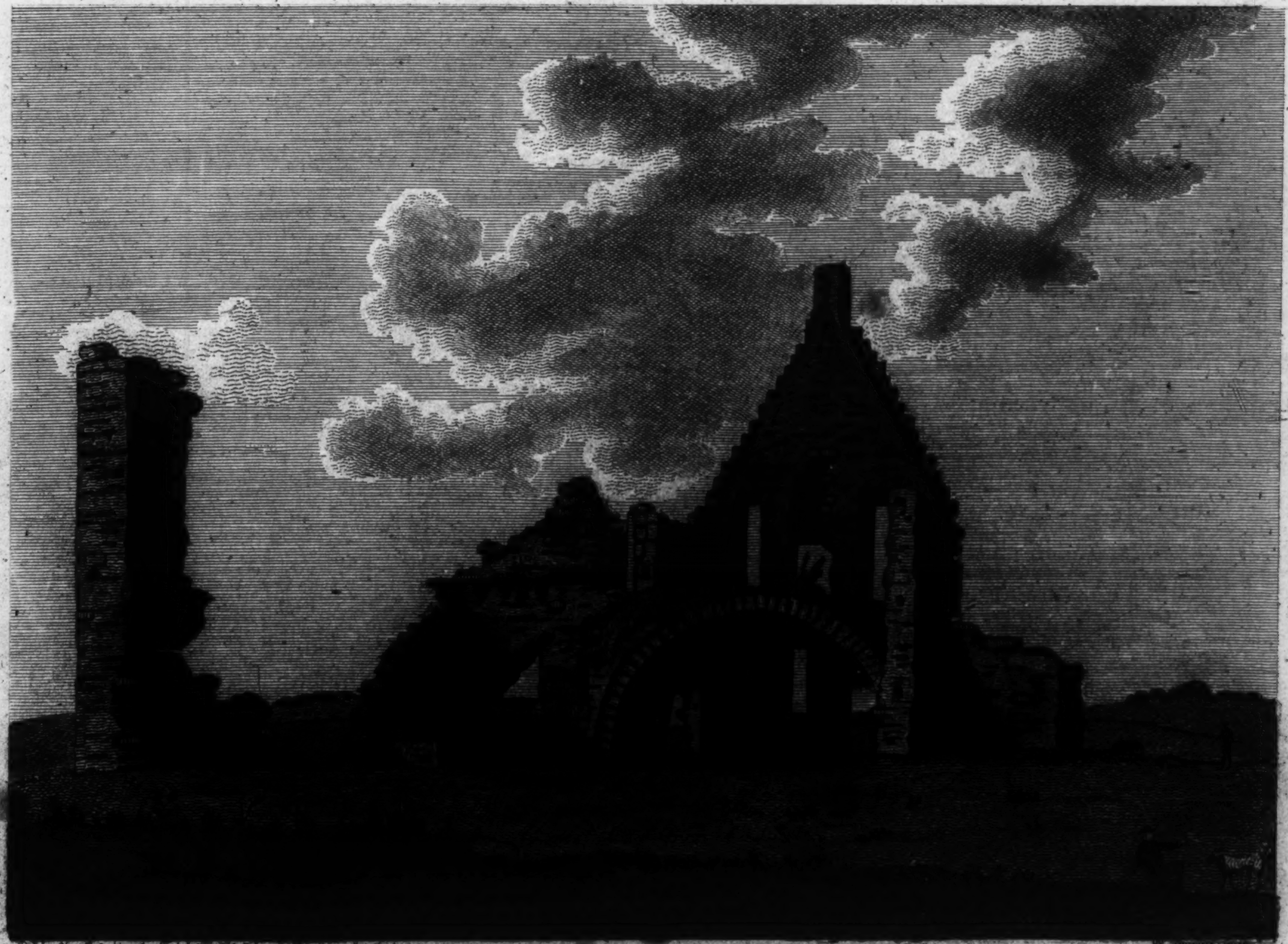
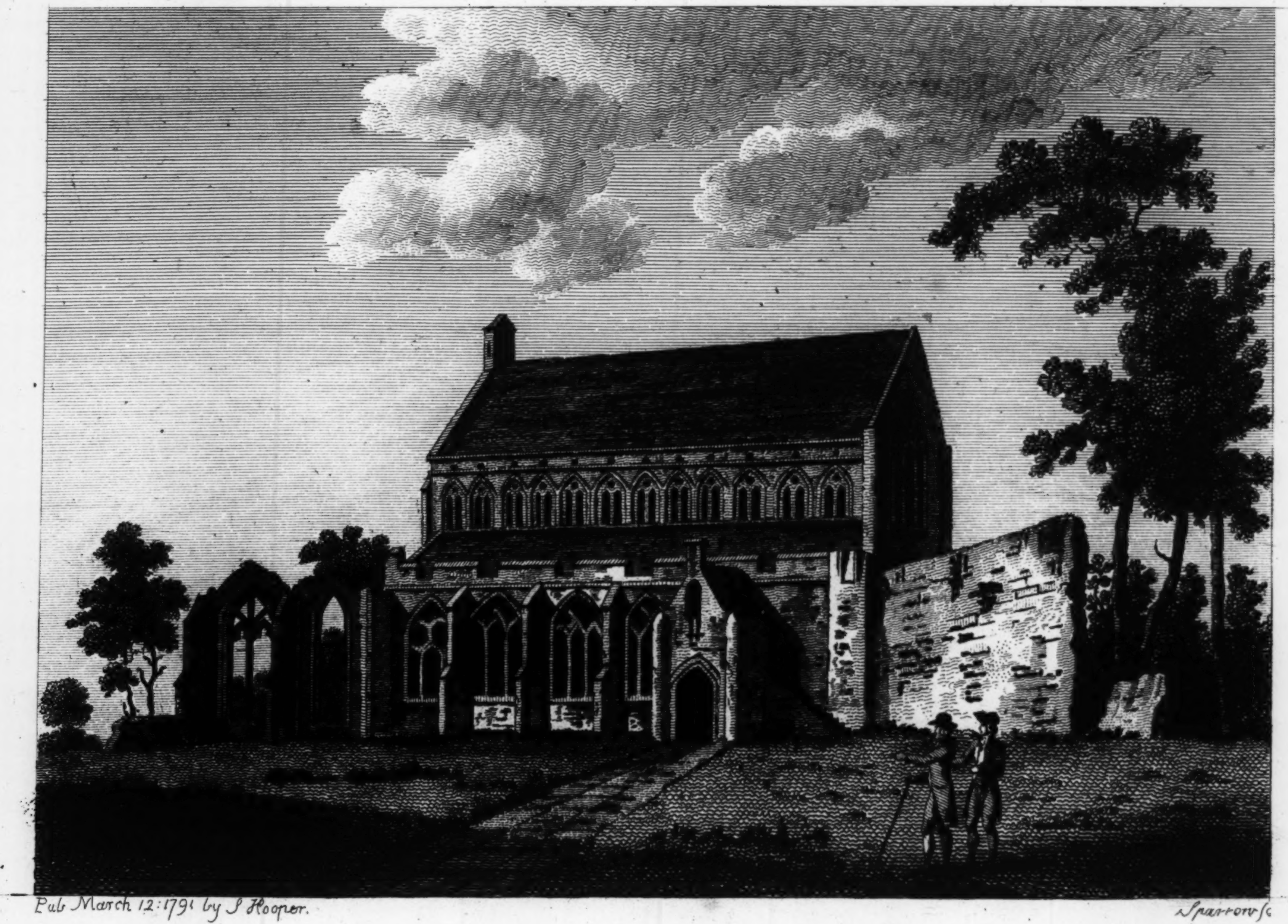
DEAN CASTLE



CORSHILL HOUSE.



Pub March 12: 1791 by S Hooper.

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PAISLEY ABBEY.

thereupon fled for refuge to the courts of France and Flanders. In the mean time King James ſent for her. She hoping to make her huſband's peace, obeyed the ſummons, when the divorce was procured. After her huſband's death, who died abroad, ſhe was married, A. D. 1471, to the Lord Hamilton, then created Earl of Arran.

CORSHILL HOUSE.

THIS ruin ſtands about a mile from Stewarton, in the main road leading from thence to Paiſley.

IT was the ſeat of the family of Cunningham. The laſt perſon who dwelt in it was Sir David Cunningham, thence denominated of Corſhill. His grandſon is now Lord Liſle. At a ſmall diſtance from this ruin are ſome ſmall remains of a more ancient building belonging to the ſame family. This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE ABBEY OF PAISLEY.

RENFREWSHIRE.

THE priory of Paiſley ſtands in the town of that name, in the Shire of Renfrew. It was firſt a priory, and afterwards changed into an abbey of Black Monks, brought from Wenlock, in England. It was founded by Walter, ſon of Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, in the year 1164. It was the common burial place of that noble family, until they became Kings of Scotland; and although King Robert II. the Firſt of this race who attained to that dignity, was buried at Scone, yet nevertheleſs his firſt Lady, Elizabeth Muir (who has made a great noiſe in the Scottiſh Hiſtory) and Euphemia Roſs, his Queen, were both buried here, as likewiſe Margery Bruce his mother.

THE monks of this place are ſuppoſed to have written a Chronicle of the Affairs of Scotland, called the Black Book of Paiſley, from the colour of its cover. This curious monument of antiquity, cited frequently by Buchannan, belonged to the Preſident Spoteſwood, and after his death was carried into England by General Lambert, and is now in the King's library, at St. James's.

GEORGE SHAW, abbot of this place, in the year 1484, enlarged and beautified this monaſtery, he built the refectory, and other offices neceſſary for the monks, the church and the precinct of the convent, and enlarged the gardens and orchards, which he encloſed with a wall of hewn ſtone, meaſuring about a mile in circuit. In one of the corners of this wall, towards the outer ſide, there was a niche, with a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, with this diſtich engraven under her feet:

Hac ne vade viâ, niſi dixeris Ave Maria:
Sit ſemper ſine væ; qui tibi dicit Ave;

One of his ſucceſſors was John Hamilton, natural ſon to James, Earl of Arran, who was then Biſhop of Dunkeld, and afterwards Archbiſhop of St. Andrews. The Biſhop reſigned it in the year 1553, 6to Id. Decembris, with the Queen's conſent (reſervatis ſibi fructibus) in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, a child of ten years of age, notwithſtanding that it is expreſſed in the Bulls of Pope Julius, that he was fourteen years old. This Lord Claud was third ſon of James, Duke of Chatelherault, Governor of Scotland. He adhered to Queen Mary's intereſt, and was at the field of Langſide in the year 1568, for which he was forfeited: and Paiſley, thus in the hands of the crown, was beſtowed by the Regent upon Robert, ſon to William Lord Semple, heritable Baillie of Paiſley, and Juſticiary of that regality; but Lord Claud being afterwards reſtored to his fortune, was, in the year 1591, by the favour of King James VI. created Lord Paiſley. His ſon, James, Earl of Abercorn, A. D. 1592, diſpoſed the abbacy of Paiſley in favour of the Earl of Angus, by whom it was alienated, in the year 1653, to William, firſt Earl of Dundonald; in his poſterity it continued till the year 1764, when the preſent Earl of Abercorn repurchaſed this paternal inheritance of his family. The abbey church appears to have been, when entire, a very grand building: it was in the form of a croſs. The great North window is a fine ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light, and ſtill entire: only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two ſide aiſles, by lofty columns, whoſe capitals are ornamented with groteſque figures, and ſupporting Gothic or pointed arches. Here are two ranges of pointed windows, the upper ones remarkably cloſe to each other. Both the Weſt and North doors are highly decorated with ſculpture, indeed the whole outſide has been profuſely ornamented. In 1789 this building was fitting up for parochial ſervice, with pews and galleries, and when finiſhed will be much the handſomeſt church in Scotland. Towards the Weſt end there are ſeveral other ruins.

THE Earl of Abercorn's burial place here, is ſaid to be famous for a remarkable echo; not having heard of it I did not viſit it. It is thus deſcribed by Mr. Pennant. "The Earl of Abercorn's burial place is by much the greateſt curioſity in Paiſley; it is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but it has the fineſt echo perhaps in the world, when the end door, the only one it has, is ſhut; the noiſe is equal to a loud, and not very diſtant, clap of thunder: if you ſtrike a ſingle note of muſic you hear the ſound gradually aſcending, till it dies away, as if at an immenſe diſtance, and all the while diffuſing itſelf through the circumambient air. If a good voice ſings, or a muſical inſtrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpreſſibly agreeable."—In this chapel is the monument of Margery Bruce; ſhe lies recumbent, with her hands cloſed in the attitude of prayer: over her was once a rich arch, with ſculptures of her arms.

MR. PENNANT likewiſe, in his deſcription of this place, ſpeaking of the garden wall beforementioned, ſays, "The garden wall, a very noble and extenſive one, of cut ſtone, conveys ſome idea of the ancient grandeur of this place; by a rude inſcription, ſtill extant, on the North Weſt corner, it appears to have been built by George Shaw, the Abbot, in the year 1484; the ſame gentleman who four years after procured a charter for the town of Paiſley: the inſcription is too ſingular to be omitted.

Thy callit the Abbot George of Shaw,
About my Abby gart make this waw,
An hundred,[*] four hundredth zear,
Eighty four, the date but weir,
Pray for his ſalvation
That laid this noble foundation."

THE revenues of this abbey are thus given in Keith's Appendix. Cluniac Abbey of Paiſley, in the Shire of Renfrew. Money 2468. l.[†] Bear 40. c. 12. b. Meal 72. c. 3. b. 3. f. 1½. p. Oats 43. c. 1. b. 1. f. 1. p. Cheeſe 705 ſt.

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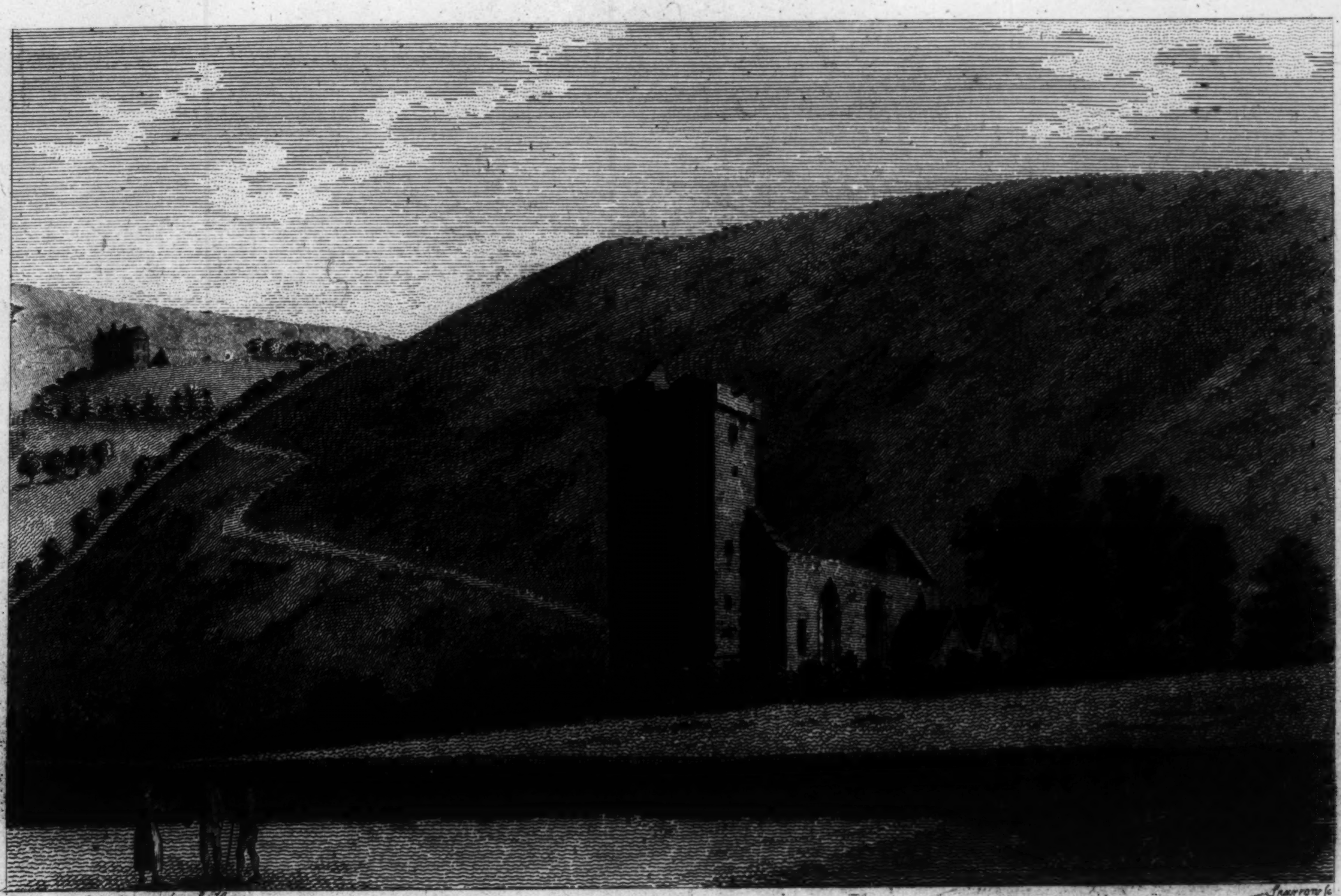
[*] This is evidently an error, probably a typographical one; it ſhould be a thouſand,

[†] Scots.

TWEE-



Publish'd Decr 6. 1790 by S. Hooper

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CROSS CHURCH PEEBLES.

TWEEDALE.

THE CROSS CHURCH, PEEBLES.

THIS is part of the Conventual church, built according to Boecius Major and others, by King Alexander III. A. D. 1257. Some ſay it was erected on the ſpot where the reliques of St. Nicholas, a martyr, were diſcovered; but from the account of this diſcovery, preſerved at Peebles, it appears that that event did not happen till May 7th, 1262. poſſibly a new church, or ſome addition to the old one, might have been built on this occaſion. Fordun ſays 1261, and the Chronicle of Melroſs places this diſcovery in 1260. This St. Nicholas was a Scotch Biſhop, of the order of Culdees; he is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered martyrdom during the perſecution of Maximian, about the year of our Lord 296.

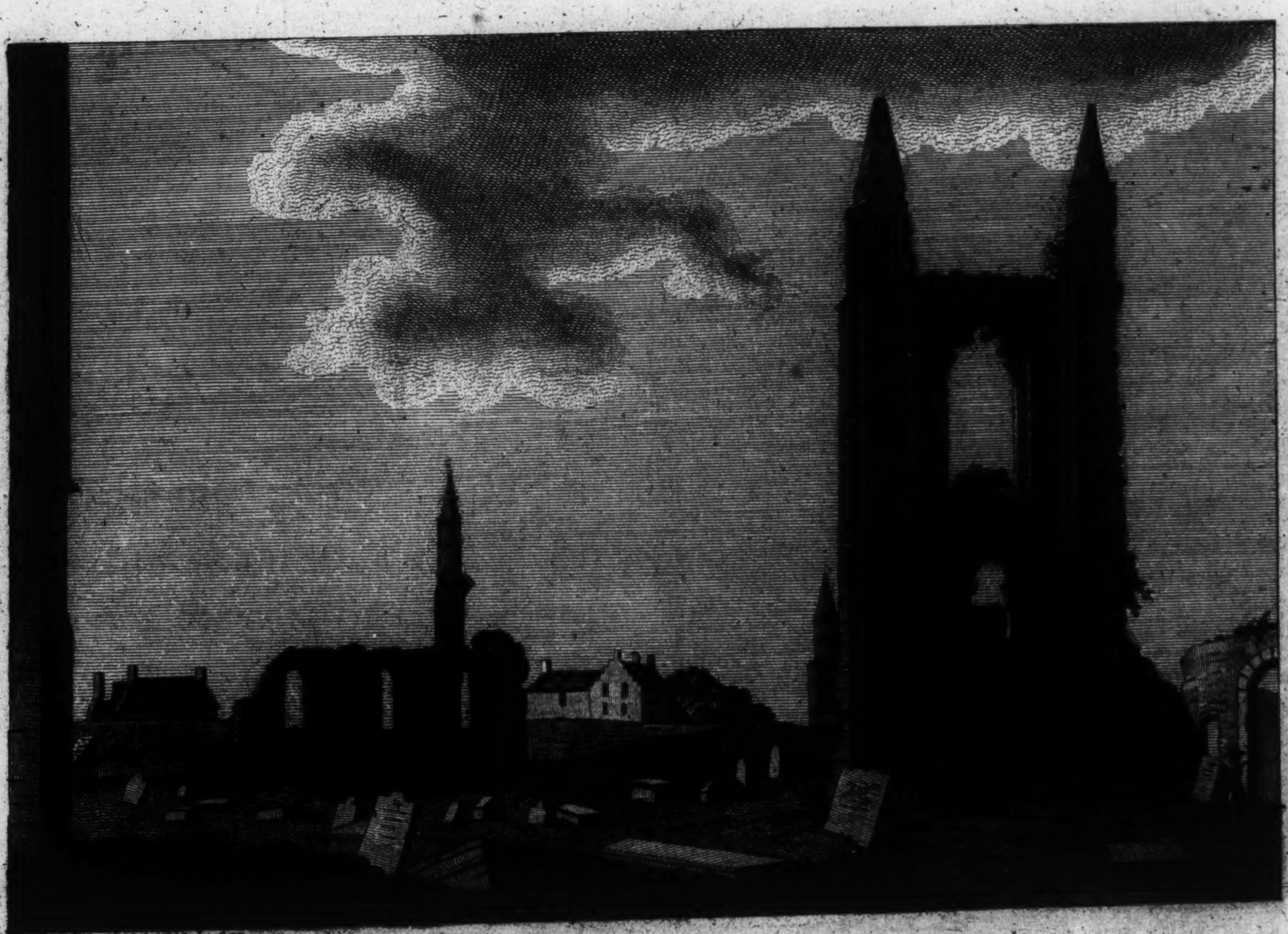
FORDUN thus relates the circumſtances of finding theſe reliques. In the ſame year, i. e. 1261, 7th Id. May, and the 13th of King Alexander, there was found at Peebles, in the preſence of diverſe reſpectable perſons, preſbyters, clerks, and burgeſſes, a magnificent and venerable croſs, but by whom it had been hidden, or in what year, was totally unknown. It was however believed, that when the perſecution by Maximian raged in Britain, about the year of our Lord, 296, it had been hidden by ſome pious perſons. Shortly after, in the ſame place, and about four paces from the ſpot where the croſs had been diſcovered, was found an urn of ſtone, containing the aſhes and bones of a human body, which ſeemed to have been diſmembered limb by limb. No one could tell whoſe remains theſe were. A certain man, however, affirmed them to be the bones of the perſon whoſe name was found written on the ſtone on which the holy croſs was found, for it was written on the outſide of the ſaid ſtone, the place of St. Nicholas, the Biſhop. In the place where the croſs was found many miracles were, and are ſtill performed by the ſaid croſs; ſo that crouds of people flock thither, devoutly offering their prayers and oblations to God. Wherefore the King, by the advice of the Biſhop of Glaſcow, cauſed a handſome church to be erected to the honor of God and the Holy Croſs.

THIS monaſtery was poſſeſſed by Red Friars. King Robert II. grants to Friar Thomas, deſcribed as Capellana ſuo, pratum regium juxta villam de Peebles; and Frere Thomas Minſtre de Sancta Crucis de Peebles occurs in Prynn's Collections.

THE monaſtery was built in the form of a ſquare. The church, which formed the South ſide, meaſured on the outſide, one hundred and two feet; its width was thirty-two; the height of its ſide walls twenty-four feet from the level of the floor; they were three feet thick. The offices of the convent formed the three other ſides. From ſome projecting ſtones, calculated to receive a roof, it appears, that there were ſome buildings againſt the North wall of the church. The cloiſters were on the Weſt ſide; the dwelling houſes were only twenty-two feet deep.

THE whole was built with whin ſtone, except the angles, doors, windows, cornices, &c. which were all of a white free-ſtone, remarkably good and durable; the arches of the doors and windows are pointed.

THE church had four doors, two on the South ſide, one on the North leading from the convent, and one in the Weſt end, all decorated with neat mouldings. There have evidently been four, if not five windows on the front or fore wall, each fifteen feet high from the ſole to the top of the arch, and five feet ſeven inches wide; a more modern one in the Eaſt gable ſixteen feet high and ſeven wide. In the fore wall of the church, between the third window from the Weſt and the door on the Eaſt of that window, there has plainly been an aperture and arch formed at the firſt building of the church; it is of a particular conſtruction, four feet wide, and two and a half high, on the outſide; but encreaſing to between ſix and ſeven feet in width, and eight feet in height on the inſide, with decorations of free ſtone projecting



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St. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL. Fifeshire

jecting beyond the line of the wall, not done in any other part of the church, which makes it highly probable that the urn, containing the reliques of St. Nicholas, and the Croſs found near them, were depoſited there, the head and tranſverſe beam of the Croſs within the church, where the niche or opening in the wall was made to widen for its reception, and the foot of the Croſs, and of the ſtone containing it, projected without the wall on the outſide, or at leaſt was viſible there. Thus pious perſons might offer up their prayers, contemplating theſe holy reliques, both within and on the outſide of the church.

THIS monaſtery continued to be uſed as ſuch till about the year 1560, when the Reformation took place, and its revenues were diſpoſed of to different perſons; that part which fell to the crown was afterwards given by King James VI. to Murray, of Black Barony, to whoſe deſcendants it ſtill belongs. Before the ſuppreſſion the borough of Peebles having been burned by the Engliſh, was, for ſafety, rebuilt on the other ſide of the Eddeſtone water, on a ſpot nearer this houſe. The church being more convenient for parochial ſervice than that of St. Andrew, was after the Diſſolution ſubſtituted for it, and a tower was then built at the Weſt end of it.

THE convent was ſuffered gradually to fall to decay; ſome of the vaults and cells were, however, uſed for lodging perſons infected with the plague, in 1666; and in the beginning of this century thirty feet was walled off from the Eaſt end of the church, for the publick ſchool, which was held here, and galleries were erected in the remaining part to compenſate for this diminution.

IN this ſtate it continued till the year 1784, when the roof, galleries, and ſeats becoming decayed through age, a new church was built in the town, and the Croſs Church was ſtripped of its ſeats and roof; but the walls, by a commendable act of the magiſtrates and council, were ordained to continue as a venerable monument of antiquity.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PEEBLES.

THIS was formerly the pariſh church. It was dedicated to St. Andrew. The time of its conſtruction is not known; but it is ſaid to have been dedicated by Joceline, Biſhop of Glaſcow, who died A. D. 1199. To judge by the ſtile of its architecture it ſeems of conſiderable antiquity, all the arches of its doors and windows being ſemicircular, or at leaſt ſome ſegment of a circle; from an inſpection of its remains it ſeems to have been full as large as the Croſs Church.

Before the Reformation, the town having been rebuilt, changed its ſituation, and being brought nearer to the Croſs Church, that was, after the Diſſolution, appropriated to parochial uſes, and St. Andrew's ſuffered to fall to ruin, its roof having been demoliſhed by Cromwell's ſoldiers, who uſed it for a ſtable.

The tower, which is ſquare, is ſtill ſtanding, with ſome fragments of the ſide walls of the church. The church-yard, from a number of modern tomb ſtones, appears to be ſtill uſed as a burial ground.

In this church were twelve altarages, founded and endowed by the moſt ancient families of the neighbouring gentry of the Shire of Tweedale. Here too was annually choſen, on the Monday before Michaelmas, the Deacon of the Corporation of Weavers, of the borough of Peebles. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

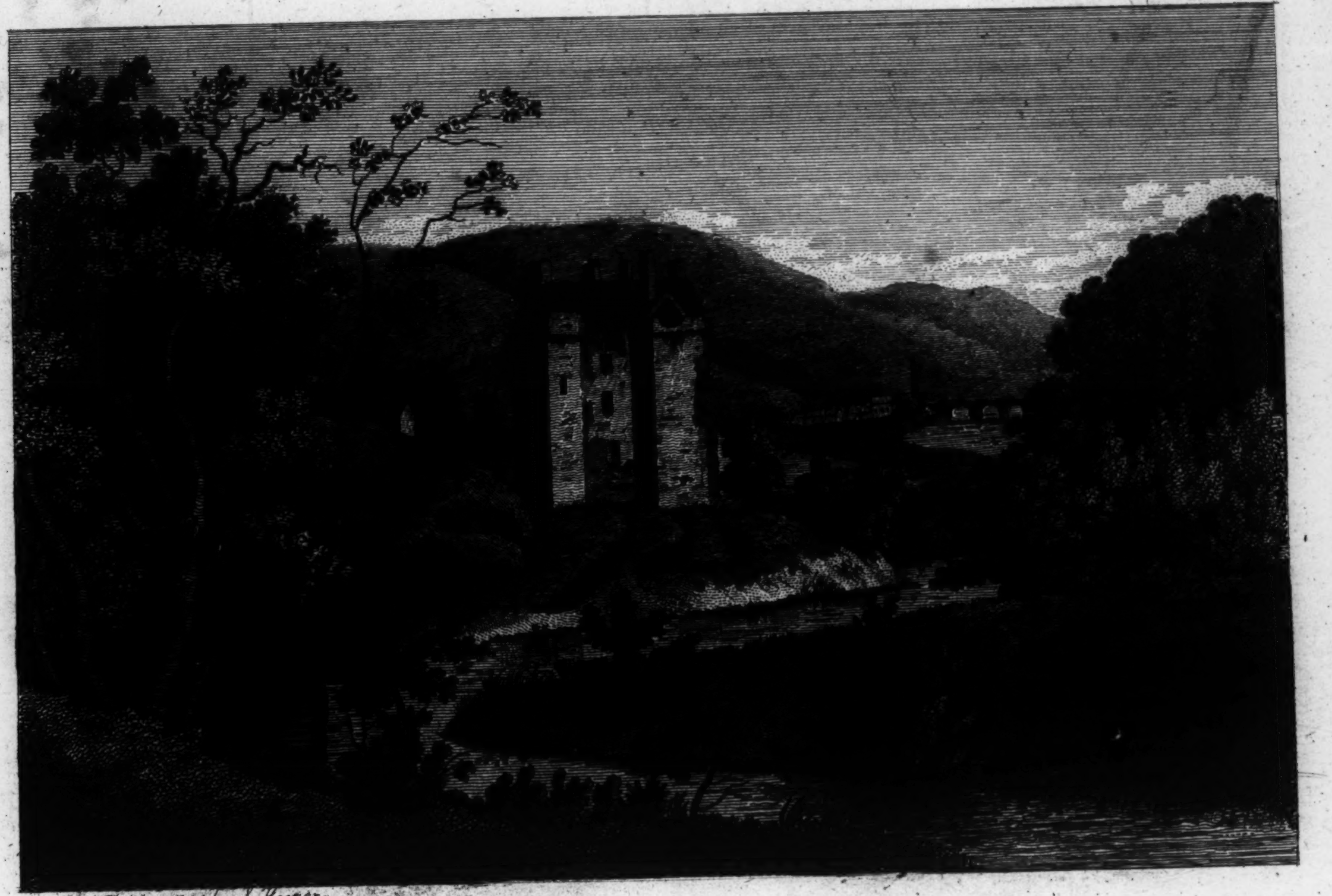
NID PATH CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on a rock, projecting over the North bank of the river Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen, well wooded on both ſides, and towards the land on the North ſide, commanded an important paſs.

By whom, or at what period it was built, is not known. It was formerly the ſeat of the Fraſers, Lords of Oliver Caſtle, in Tweedie Muir, and from them, about the year 1312, came to the Hays, Lords of Yeſter, one of which family was afterwards, by King James III. A. D. 1487, created Lord Hay of Yeſter, whoſe deſcendant, John, the eighth Lord Hay, was, on the 1ſt of December, 1646, raiſed to the dignity of the Earl of Tweedale.

When King Charles II. marched for England, John, ſecond Earl of Tweedale, garriſoned his caſtle of Nid Path, for his Majeſty's ſervice, which held out againſt Oliver Cromwell longer than any place South of the Forth.

The



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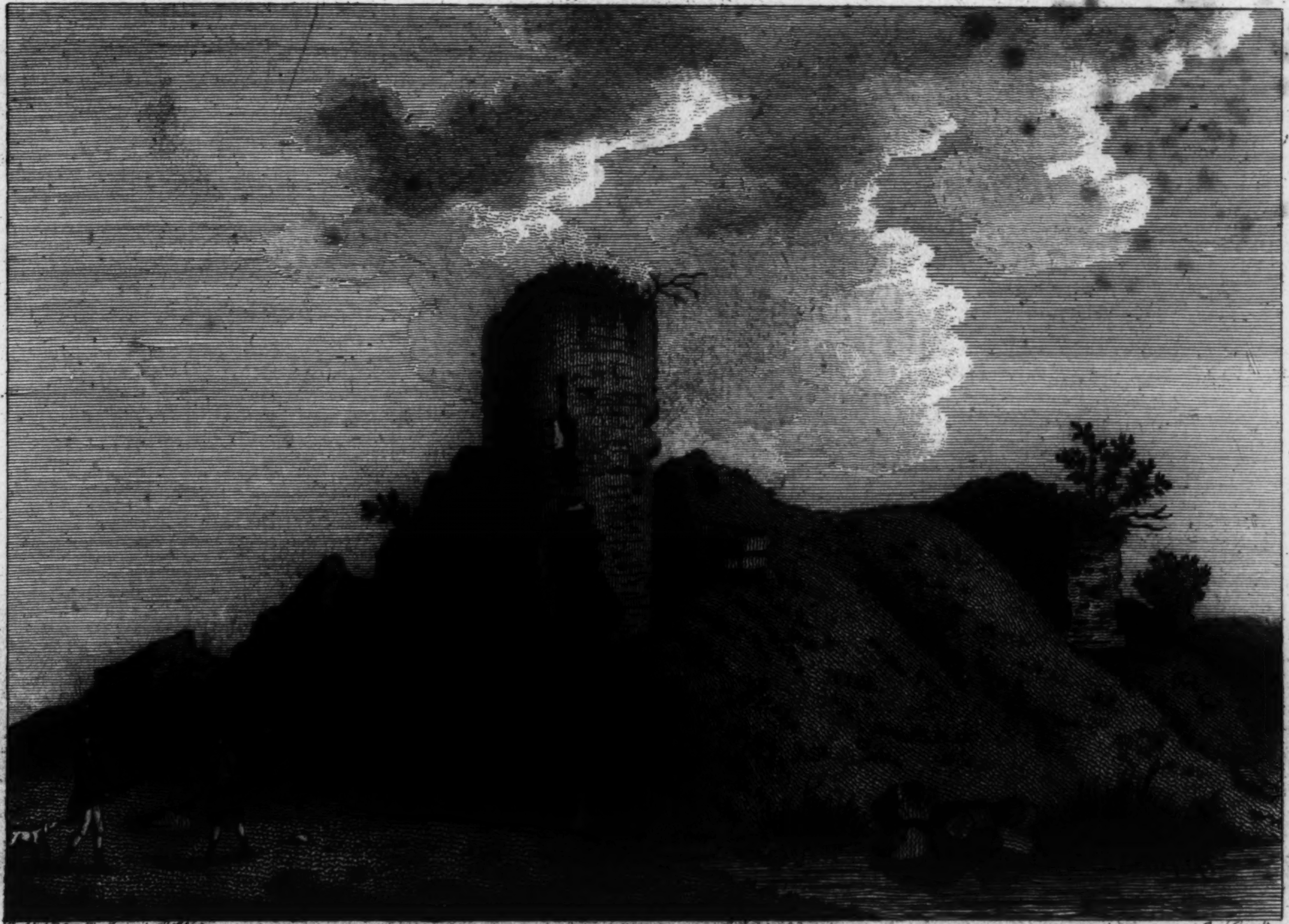
NID PATH CASTLE.



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J. Lee sculp.

AUCHINCASS CASTLE.

The family of Tweedale being greatly impoveriſhed by their adherence to the Royal Cauſe, ſold this, and ſeveral other eſtates, to William, the firſt Duke of Queenſberry, whoſe ſon was created Earl of March and Ruthenglen, Lord Nid Path; and this caſtle was for ſome time the reſidence of the Earls of March: it at preſent belongs to his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry.

The walls of this caſtle are eleven feet thick; a ſtair-caſe was lately cut into the thickneſs of them, without damaging the building. It is now, however, in ruin, part of it having fallen down.

The banks hereabouts, particularly from the high road, a little above the caſtle, afford a moſt beautiful proſpect, terminated by a view of the town and bridge of Peebles.

Dr. Pennicuik, in his deſcription of Tweedale, informs us, this building was of old called the Caſtle of Peebles: he thus celebrates it:

The noble Nid Path Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering brooks;
Upon a rock it proud and ſtately ſtands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.

This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

AUCHINCASS CASTLE. EVANDALE.

This caſtle is ſituated in Evandale, in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick, on the Weſt ſide of the river Evan, near its junction with the water of Garſell, about three miles South Weſt from Moffat; it ſtands on an eminence, ſurrounded by a moraſs.

The building was, when entire, a ſquare, flanked by a round tower on each angle. The walls were remarkably thick and high, the whole ſurrounded by a deep double ditch. Great part of the building is now fallen, as may be ſeen by the view.

Anno 1372 this place belonged to Hugh de Graham, and continued in that family for many generations; from him it came to the Johnſons of Colhead, and was very lately the property of a gentleman of the name of Milligan. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

DRUMMELZIER CASTLE. TWEEDALE.

DRUMMELZIER Caſtle is ſituated cloſe to the river Tweed. It was formerly the ſeat of the powerful family of Tweedie, who had great poſſeſſions in the South of Scotland. A ſmall caſtle, ſituated on the point of a ſteep conical rock, about half a mile from Drummelzier, was uſed by the Lords of Tweedie, as a ſort of reduit or citadel. This fortalice, of which only a few walls are ſtanding, was called the Thanes Caſtle, vulgarly Tennis Caſtle. Both this and Drummelzier Caſtle went by marriage to the Hays. A deſcendant of that family is the preſent proprietor.

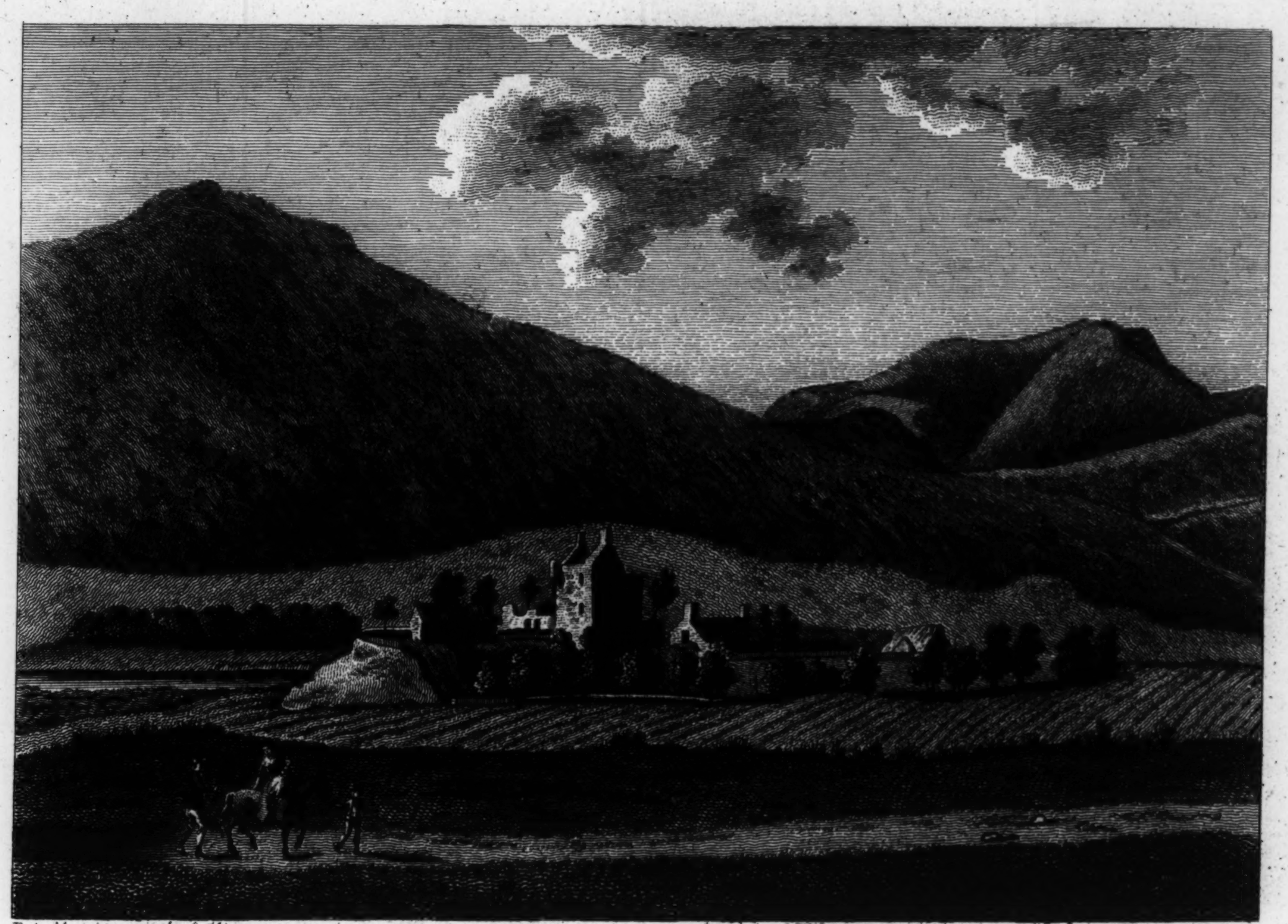
DRUMMELZIER caſtle, in 1790, when this drawing was taken, was much out of repair. Its form and ſituation will be beſt underſtood from the annexed view.

TWEEDMUIR CHURCH.

THE annexed view, which ſhews the church of Tweedmuir, and the adjacent pictureſque country, was drawn from the back of the Bild Inn, A. D. 1790.

THE mount on which this church ſtands is generally ſuppoſed to be an ancient tumulus, and is vulgarly called a Roman Work.

NOTHING can be more romantic than the hills hereabouts; a groupe of them here repreſented, when ſeen in a particular point of view, with a particular light upon them, require ſmall aſſiſtance from fancy to make them reſemble a Couchant Lion, or ſome other large four-footed animal, in a cumbent poſture.



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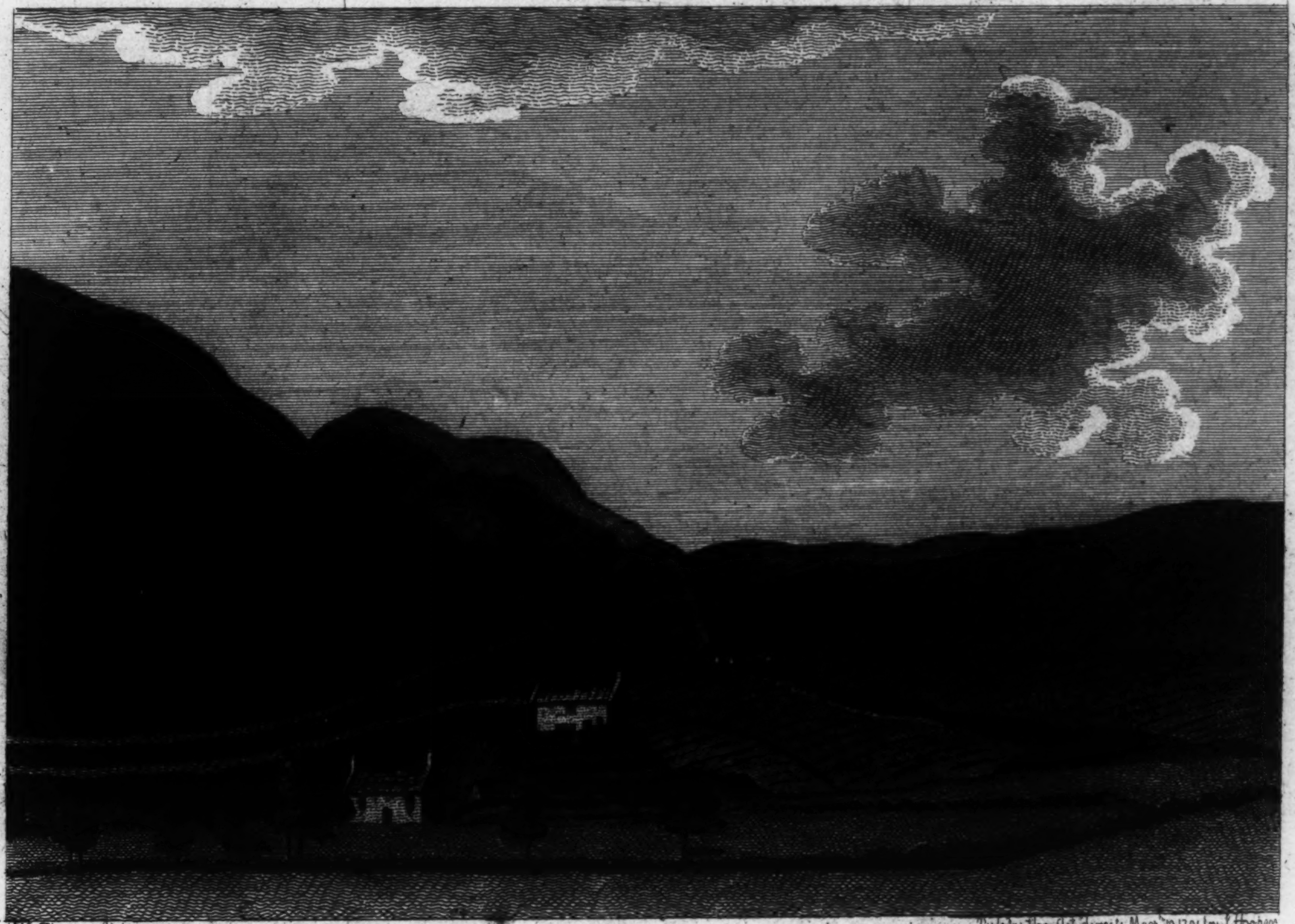
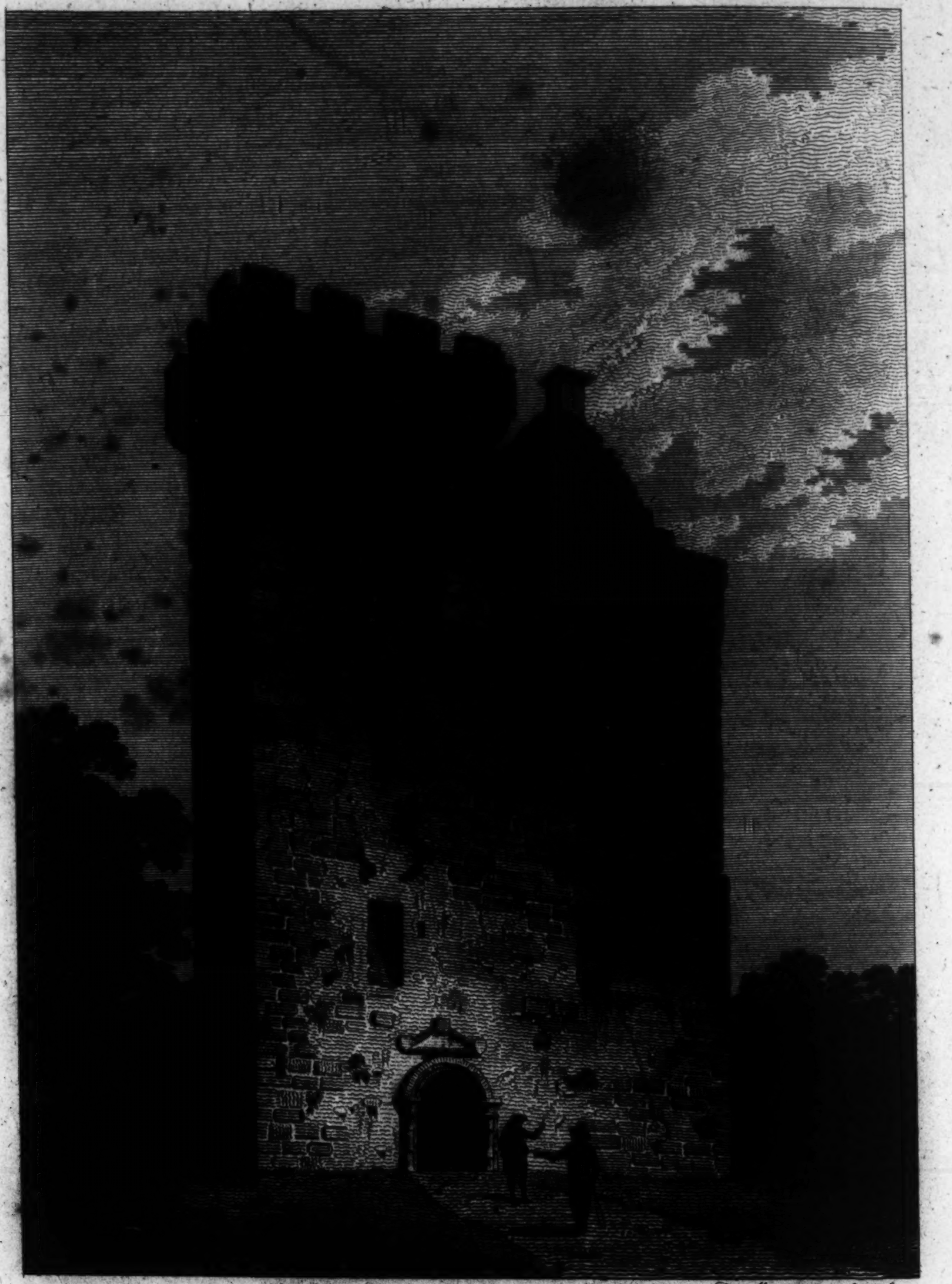
DRUMMELZIER CASTLE.



W. Thomas Sculp^t

Pub^d as the Act directs Mar^h 10 1791 by S. Hooper

TWEEDMOUTH CHURCH.



T. Medland Sculp.

CLACKMANNAN TOWER.

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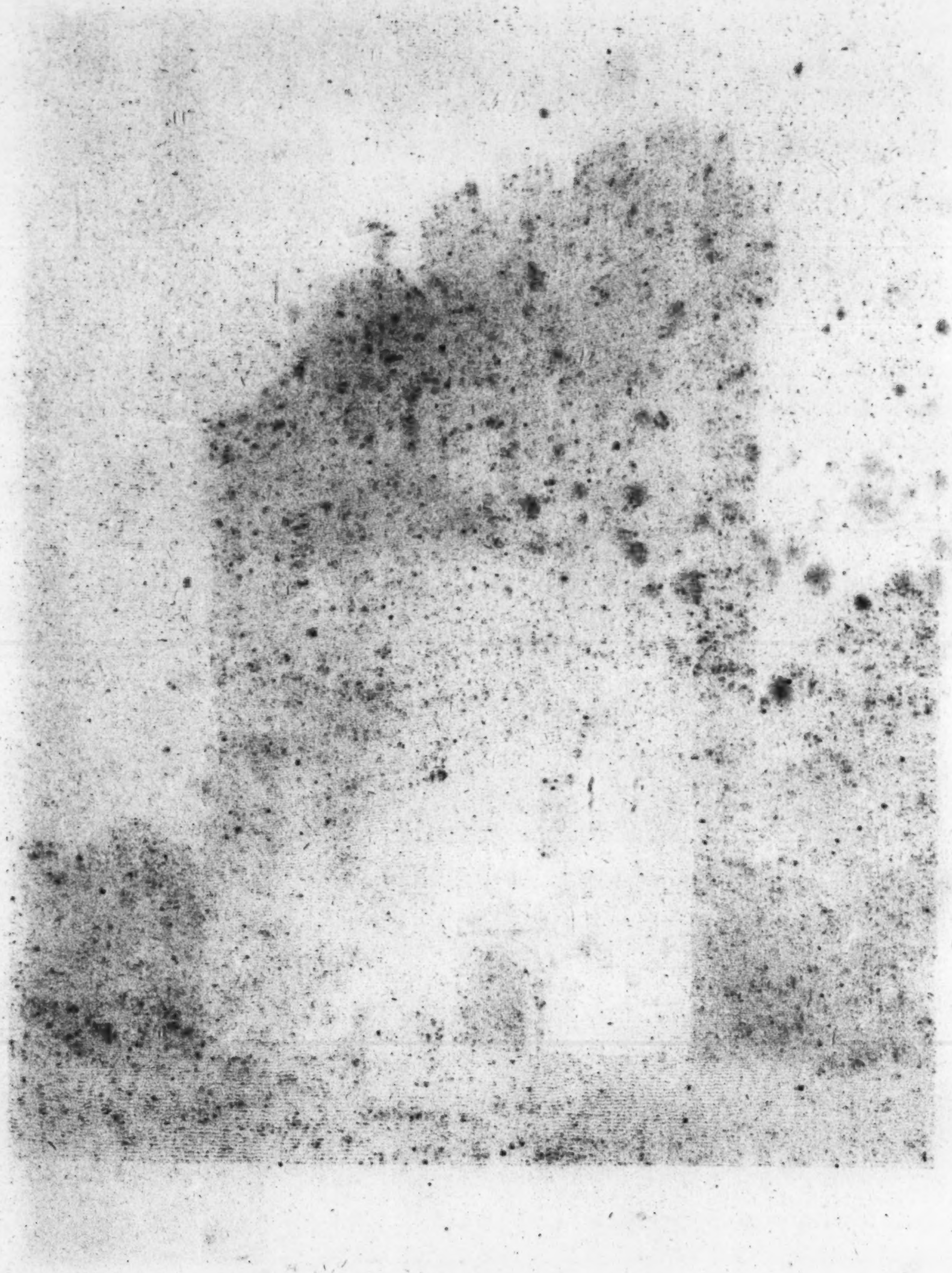
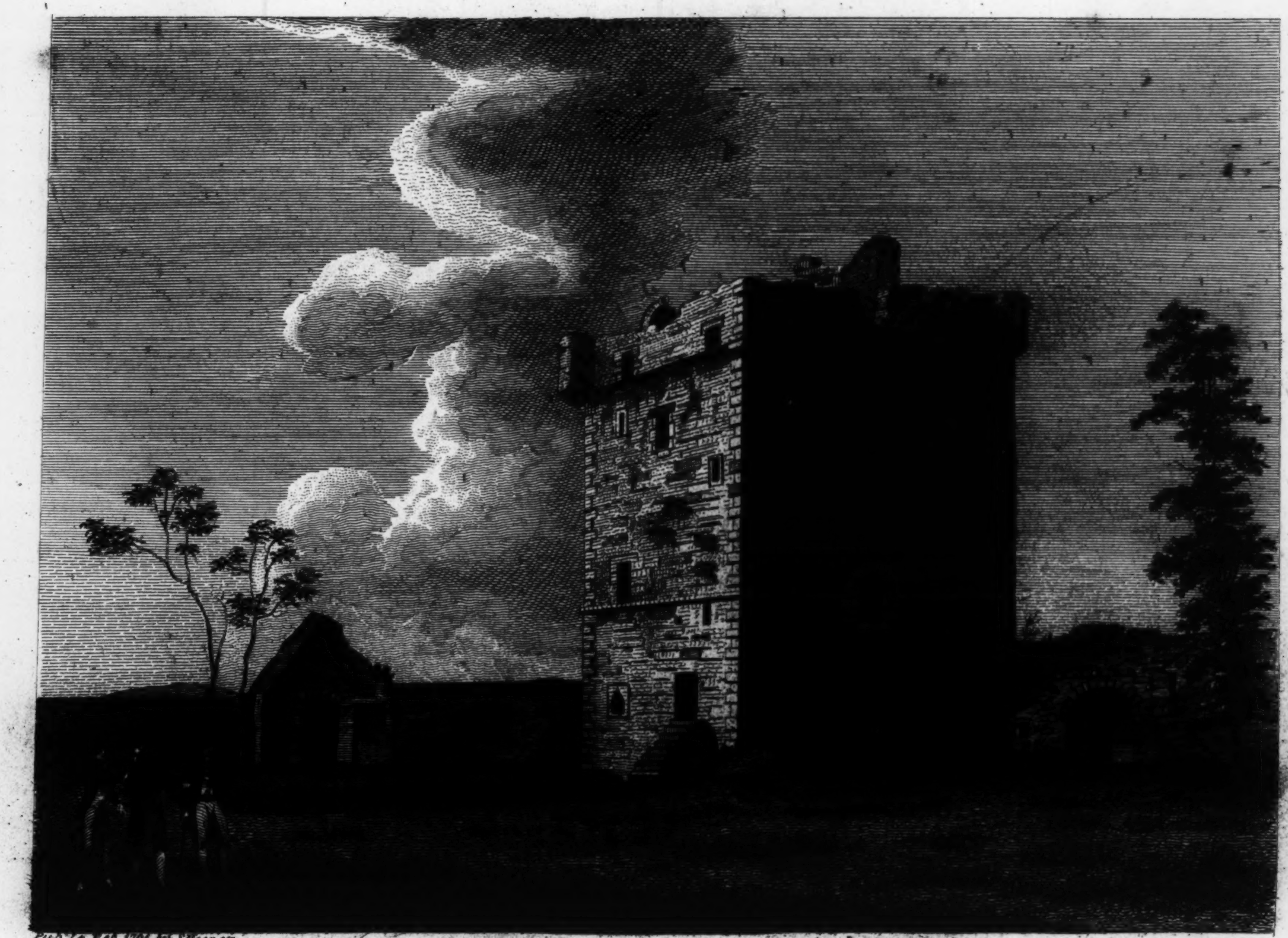




Pub. 1st Feb. 1791. by S.Hooper.

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

CLACKMANNAN TOWER.

THIS tower is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſummit of a hill, commanding an extenſive and beautiful proſpect over the adjacent tract of country. It was long the ſeat of the chief of the Bruces. The large ſquare tower here repreſented is called Robert Bruce's tower; his two handed ſword and helmet were not long ago, and probably ſtill are, preſerved here. Near the tower ſtands the little town of Clackmannan.

The Bruces are ſaid to have had a file or ſtring of caſtles, of which this and another in Sterlingſhire were two; they were all within ſight of each other, ſo that they could communicate by ſignal.

When Clackmannan firſt belonged to the Bruces is uncertain. There is a charter quoted by Douglas as early as the time of King David II. dated 9th of December, 1359; wherein that King grants to Sir Robert Bruce (whom he therein ſtiles his dearly beloved relation) the caſtle and manor of Clackmannan, with diverſe other lands, lying within the Sheriffdom of Clackmannan.

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE. KINROSS-SHIRE.

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE ſtands in an iſland meaſuring about eight Engliſh acres, which iſland is ſituated nearly in the middle of a loch or lake, about twelve miles in circumference, and in many places twenty-four fathoms deep. It is not known when this caſtle was built. It occurs in hiſtory as early as the year 1335, when it was beſieged by Sir John de Sterling.

THE following account of that ſiege is in ſubſtance given by Fordun. In the year 1315, in the midſt of Lent, Sir John de Sterling, a ſoldier in the King of England's ſervice, with a great number of Anglefied Scots, among whom were Michael de Arnot, Michael and David de Wemys, and Richard de Malville, Knights, with many others who had embraced the Engliſh party, aſſembled to beſiege the caſtle of Loch Leven, and reconnoitering the borders of the lake, and ſeeing that the caſtle would not be eaſily taken, eſtabliſhed their quarters at Kenroſs, ſurrounding the church with a fortreſs; thereby converting the houſe of God to a den of thieves. Alan de Vipont was then Governor of the caſtle, and had with him James Lambyn, a citizen of St. Andrews, and many other brave and robuſt Scotchmen. The ſiege for a while went on in the ordinary manner; but the beſiegers gaining little ground, had recourſe to ſtratagem, and in order to overflow the caſtle and drown the garriſon, conſtructed a ſtrong and high dam, with turf and hard rammed earth croſs the receſs of the water of Leven, where it empties itſelf; at this work the neighbouring people, women as well as men, worked inceſſantly; they alſo by channels cut in the earth, drew down the waters of Leven to the town of Kinroſs.

THE feſtival of the bleſſed Margaret, Queen of Scotland, approaching, which was annually celebrated at Dumfermling, Sir John de Sterling thought it neceſſary for form ſake to attend, taking ſeveral of his people with him; the remainder he diſpoſed of in the beſt manner for carrying on the ſiege; but the bleſſed Servanus, the protector of the Iſlanders, inſpired them with the following mode of defence.

THE governor and garriſon informed of Sterling's abſence, and being in want of victuals, fireing, and all other neceſſaries, ſecretly detached four valiant men in a light boat, and provided with proper inſtruments to deſtroy the dam; they got out on the Eaſt ſide of the caſtle, unperceived by the beſiegers, and after labouring almoſt the whole night, deſpairing of accompliſhing their purpoſe, had determined to deſiſt. But one of them ſuggeſting that they ſhould perſiſt a little longer, and that he would promiſe them help from the faith he had in St. Servanus, reſuming their work, the water began to ooze through the dam by drops, which they obſerving, in haſte returned to their boat, and regained the caſtle, carrying the joyful news to their camarades, who were thereby filled with courage.

THE water continued by degrees to widen the breach, and within the ſpace of two hours ran out with great impetuoſity; it having been more than a month in collecting. And ſuch was its fury, that it ſwept away not only the tents, ſheds, booths, and cottages of the Engliſh, and of thoſe lodged on the banks of the lake, carrying their horſes and harneſs to the ſea, but alſo tore up and carried away the banks themſelves of even great diſtricts.

IT being now quite day, the garriſon of the caſtle unanimouſly, as had been previouſly ſettled, embarked themſelves with warlike inſtruments for the fort, which the ſoldiers there obſerving, and being under great aſtoniſhment, quickly ſallied forth to meet them, when many of each party were wounded with arrows; the Engliſh at length, though with difficulty, were obliged to fly; on which the Scots joyfully entered the fort, and obtained a conſiderable booty, beſides proviſions, all which they conveyed away with them. The news of this event having been carried to John de Sterling, he bound himſelf by oath not to retire from the caſtle till he had completely demoliſhed it, and puniſhed the garriſon with death. But the providence of God, which is ever watchful over his faithful ſervants, depreſſed the affairs of the Engliſh, and raiſed thoſe of the Scotch, and in a ſhort time delivered them from the Engliſh yoke, under which they had been ſeverely oppreſſed. John de Stirling ſeeing it was not for his intereſt to perſevere, and having, as a note ſuggeſts, made a ſort of treaty of peace with the garriſon of the caſtle, diſgracefully retired home, not without the ſtain of perjury.

IT is remarkable that Fordun here makes this defence a kind of miracle performed by St. Servanus, as tutelar Saint of the iſle; but this is not the iſland in which St. Servanus's Monaſtery formerly ſtood, and it does not appear he was protector of any other.

MAITLAND, who places this event in the year 1334, doubts the truth of the ſtory, and offers ſeveral ſubſtantial arguments in ſupport of his opinion.

It is ſaid this caſtle was anciently a royal reſidence. It was granted by King Robert III. to Douglas, thence probably ſtiled Lord of Loch Leven; but what makes this caſtle the moſt remarkable is, that it was the priſon wherein the unfortunate Queen Mary was confined, and from whence ſhe made her eſcape. It had occaſionally been uſed as a priſon, both before and after that time.

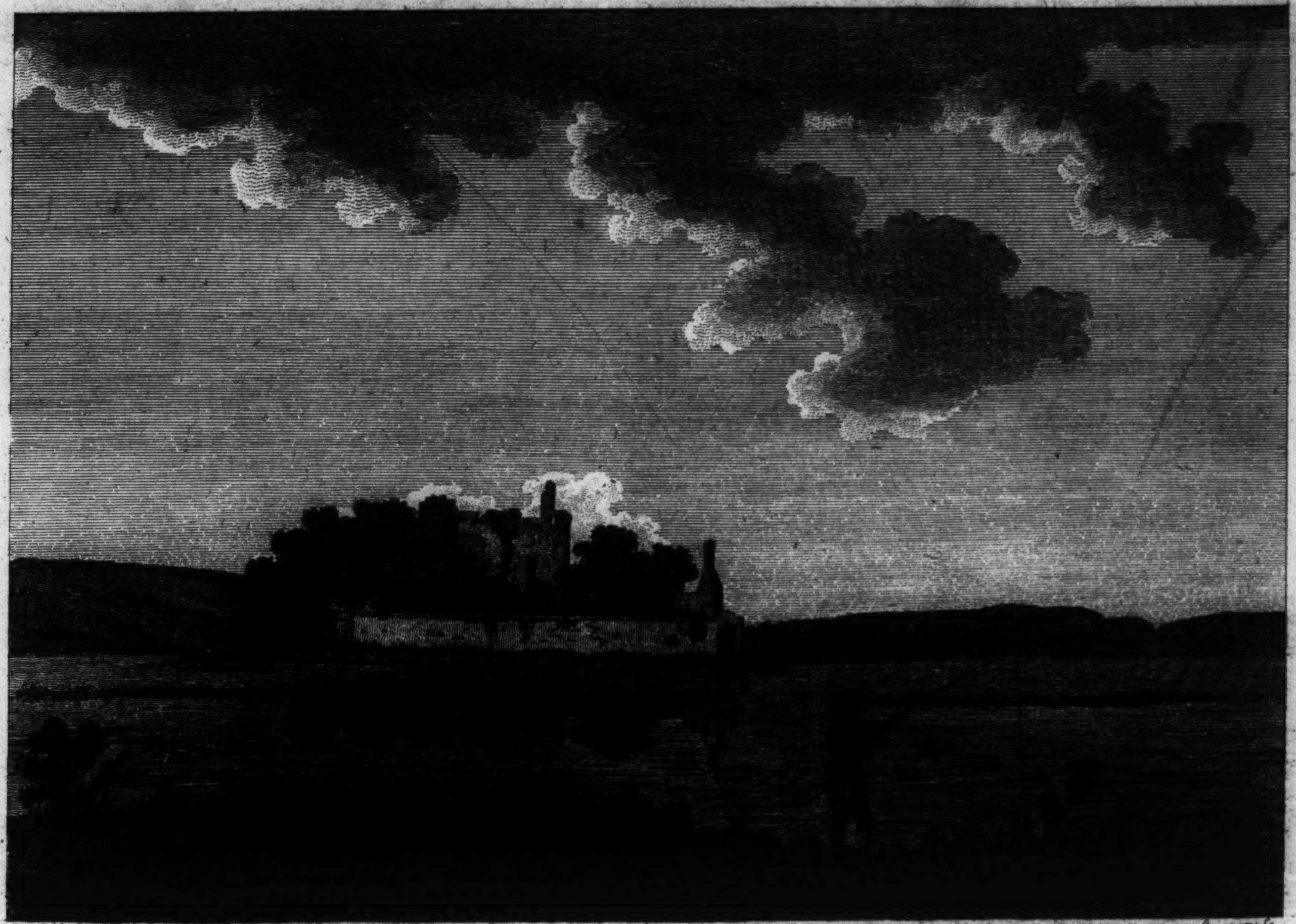
The caſtle in 1790, when theſe drawings were made, conſiſted of a rectangular wall, encloſing a ſmall area, flanked by little towers, ſome of them round; with ſome ruined walls, ſaid to be thoſe of the chapel and apartment where Queen Mary was confined. The keep is a ſquare tower; it ſtands in the North Eaſt angle of the area; in it, as I have read (for I could not get in to ſee it) there is a pit or dungeon, and a vaulted room over it; the chief entrance is through a gate in the North ſide.

On the outſide of the caſtle, chiefly towards the Eaſt, are ſeveral ancient trees, particularly the remains of an aſh, which appears, when entire, to have been of a great ſize. This view ſhews the inſide of the caſtle and the keep, as viewed from the South Weſt.

LOCHOR CASTLE.

This Caſtle is built on a peninſula on the South ſide of the Loch of Lochor, in the Shire of Kinroſs, and was founded by Duncan de Lochor, in the reign of Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, anno 1160. It conſiſted of a ſtrong ſquare tower, with many lower buildings, ſurrounded by a wall, with round towers, waſhed by the waters of the Loch, which abounds with pike and perch.

In the reign of King Alexander II. Adam de Lochor was Sheriff of Perth, David de Lochor is in 1255 alſo Sheriff. In 1289 Hugo de Lochor is Vicecomes de Fife, as is Conſtantinus in 1292. David de Lochor is named in Ragman's roll anno 1296. In 1315 Thomas de Lochor is in the Parliament at Ayr, that tailzied the crown, and his ſeal is appended to that act. In the reign of King Robert I. this eſtate fell to the ſon of a gentleman, Adam de Valloniis, who had married a daughter

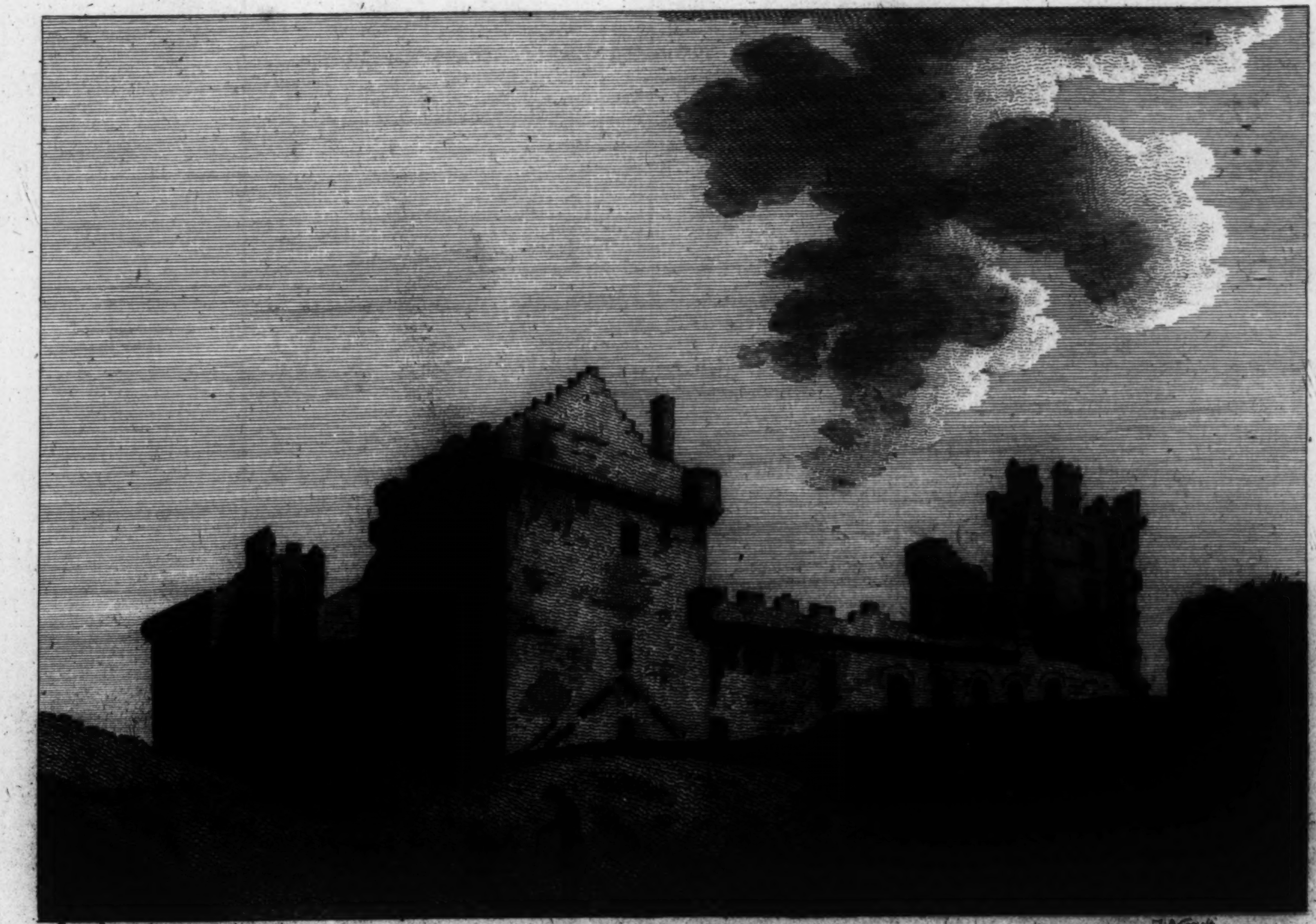


Publish'd June 11th 1790 by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc

LOCH ORR CASTLE.

ter of the Barons of Lochor. It continued in this family for a conſiderable time, and then came to Sir Andrew Wardlaw, of Torry, who married the eldeſt daughter of D. Jacobus de Valloniis, in whoſe family it remained till the time of King Charles I. Over the chief entry to the tower is inſcribed Robertus de Wardlaw, who greatly fortified and repaired this caſtle. After the Wardlaws it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Malcolm, whoſe deſcendant, Sir Michael, lately ſold what remained of this ancient Barony to —— Park, Eſq.

In this Caſtle Chriſtopher Seaton, who had married the ſiſter of King Robert Bruce, and had aſſiſted at the ſlaughter of Comyn, at Dumfries, was taken, and by the order of King Edward I. was beheaded at Dumfries, anno 1306.



Publish'd by S. Hooper Mar. 3 1791

J. N. sculp.

LINLITHGOW PALACE.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

THE PALACE OF LINLITHGOW.

THIS Palace is ſituated on an eminence near the Northern bank of a fine Loch or Lyn, from which, it is ſaid, the town of Linlithgow takes its name.

KING EDWARD I. built a palace on this ſpot, in which he reſided for a whole winter; but in 1307 it was taken and demoliſhed by one Binny, a Scotchman. In the reign of King Edward III. it was again in the hands of the Engliſh, as is proved by an order, ſtill extant, granting the cuſtody of the hoſpital to John Swanland; a copy of this order is printed in Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's Callendar of Charters.

A. D. 1424, according to Fordun, this palace was burned, as was alſo the town and nave of the church, by night; but by whom it was rebuilt is not known, nor is it ſaid whether this fire was occaſioned by accident or treachery. It is at preſent, 1799, a magnificent edifice, of a ſquare form, the greater part of it five ſtories high; the Kings, James V. and VI. ornamented it greatly. The inſide is embelliſhed with good ſculpture, conſidering the time in which it was executed. Over an inner gate are niches, in which were, according to Leſley, in his Hiſtory of Scotland, the ſtatue of the Pope, who ſent the famous conſecrated ſword and helmet to James V. and that of one of his Cardinals.

ON an outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood borne by the King, viz. the Garter, Thiſtle, Holy Ghoſt, and Golden Fleece. Within the palace is a handſome ſquare, one ſide is more modern than the other, having been built by James VI. The building was kept in good repair till the year 1746, when being uſed as a barrack, it was accidentally ſet on fire by the King's troops. The pediments over the windows are dated 1619.

IN one of the other ſides is a room ninety-five feet long, thirty feet ſix inches wide, and thirty-three high; at one end is a gallery with three arches, perhaps intended for a band of muſick: narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preſerve the communication with the apartments. The parliament chamber is a handſome room.

HERE was born on the 8th of December, 1542, the unfortunate Queen Mary. Her father, James V. then dying at Falkland of a broken heart, for the miſcarriage at Solway Moſs, foretold the miſeries that hung over her and Scotland. "It came," ſaid he, "with a laſs, and will be loſt with one." The chapel was built by James V. The church is a handſome building, and ſome of the windows are extremely elegant. Here is ſtill ſhewn the aiſle where James IV. * ſaw the apparition,

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* Some time ago was found at Home Caſtle the remains of a body, in an Ox hide; it had an iron chain round the loins, and was therefore ſuppoſed to have been James IV. who was well known to wear an iron chain round his loins, by way of pennance, for having been acceſſary to his father's death; he moreover conſtantly added a link to this chain every year. His being found in Home Caſtle is thus accounted for: at the battle of Flodden the Earl of Hume with his troops kept aloof; when, it is ſaid, the King eſcaping to him much wounded, threatened to call him to a ſevere account, for being one of the cauſes of the loſs of the battle. The Earl dreading the King's reſentment is ſaid to have murthered him, and buried him privately in Hume Caſtle.

In contradiction to this account, it was generally ſuppoſed that the body of that King was brought to the Abbey of Sheen, near Richmond, in Surry, and there kept till the Pope's permiſſion could be had to bury it, he having died under the ſentence of excommunication. The Pope's Bull taking off that ſentence is printed in Rymer. The above receives ſome corroboration from the following letter written by Queen Catherine to King Henry VIII. which was printed in the London Magazine, to which it was communicated by Arthur Collins, author of the Peerage, &c. This letter was copied from the Manuſcript Collection of Gregory King, Lancaſter Herald.

QUEEN CATHERINE TO KING HENRY.

SIR,

MY Lord Havard hath ſent me a letter open to your grace, within one of mine, by which you will ſee at length the great victory that our Lord hath given your rition, that warned him of the impending fate of the battle of Flodden. The Weſt end of the church ſeems more modern than the reſt, and is ſaid to have been built by a Biſhop, as a penance enjoined him by the Pope, for incontinency. On this church is a handſome ſpire, with a crown on the top. It is now uſed for parochial ſervice. Lately in digging a grave a baſſo relievo, neatly cut in ſtone, was found; the ſubject was Chriſt's Paſſion, of which there were only two parts, the firſt, Chriſt Praying in the Garden, the ſecond, Chriſt Healing Malchus's Ear; they were both incloſed in Gothick pannels, and meaſured about two feet in height, and not quite ſo much in breadth.

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your ſubjects in your abſence; and for this cauſe it is no need therein to trouble your grace with long writing; but to my thinking the battle hath been on your grace, and all your realme, the greateſt honour that could be, and more than you ſhould wyn of the crown of France; thanked be God for it; and I am ſure your grace forgetteth not to do this, which ſhall be cauſe to ſend you many moe ſuch victories, as I truſt he ſhall doe. My huſband, for haſtineſs, with Rouge Croſſe I could not ſend your grace the piece of the King of Scots coat, which John Glyn now bringeth. In this your grace ſhall ſee how I can keep my promiſe, ſending you for banners a King's coat; I thought to ſend himſelf to you, but our Engliſhmen would not ſuffer it. It ſhould have been better for him to have been in peace, than to have this reward. All that God ſendeth is for the beſt. My Lord of Surrey, my Henry, would fain know your pleaſure in burying of the King of Scots body; for he hath writien to me ſo. With the next meſſenger your grace's pleaſure may be therein known; and with this I make an end, praying God to ſend you home ſhortly, for without this no joy here can be accompliſhed, and for the ſame I pray; and now go to our lady at Walſinghame, that I promiſed ſo long ago to ſee at Voburne the XVI of September——I ſend your grace herein a bill found in a Scottiſh man's purſe, of ſuch things as the French King ſent to the ſaid King of Scots, to make warr againſt you, beſeeching you to ſend Mathew hither, as ſoon as the meſſenger cometh to bring me tidings from your grace.

Your Wife and true Servant,

KATHERINE.

The ſword and dagger of King James IV. are now preſerved in the Heralds Office, where they were lodged by the Earl of Surrey.

Stowe ſays, that on the Diſſolution of the Abbey of Sheene, King James IV's. body was thrown into a waſte room, amongſt old timber, lead, and ſtone.

STIR-

STIRLINGSHIRE.

ALMOND HOUSE.

ALMOND HOUSE or CASTLE ſtands on an eminence about half a mile South of the great road leading from Linlithgow to Stirling. It conſiſts of two old towers, with a modern addition at the Eaſt end, ſeemingly of the time of Charles I. or II. though the tenant ſaid the addition was made about fifty or ſixty years ago, but ſeemed to ſpeak only from conjecture. Part of the tower appears very ancient.

THIS houſe, according to Taylor and Skinner's Map of the roads, belonged formerly to the Earls of Errol; but in 1790, when this view was taken, was the property of John Forbes, of Callendar, Eſq.

BRUCE'S CASTLE.

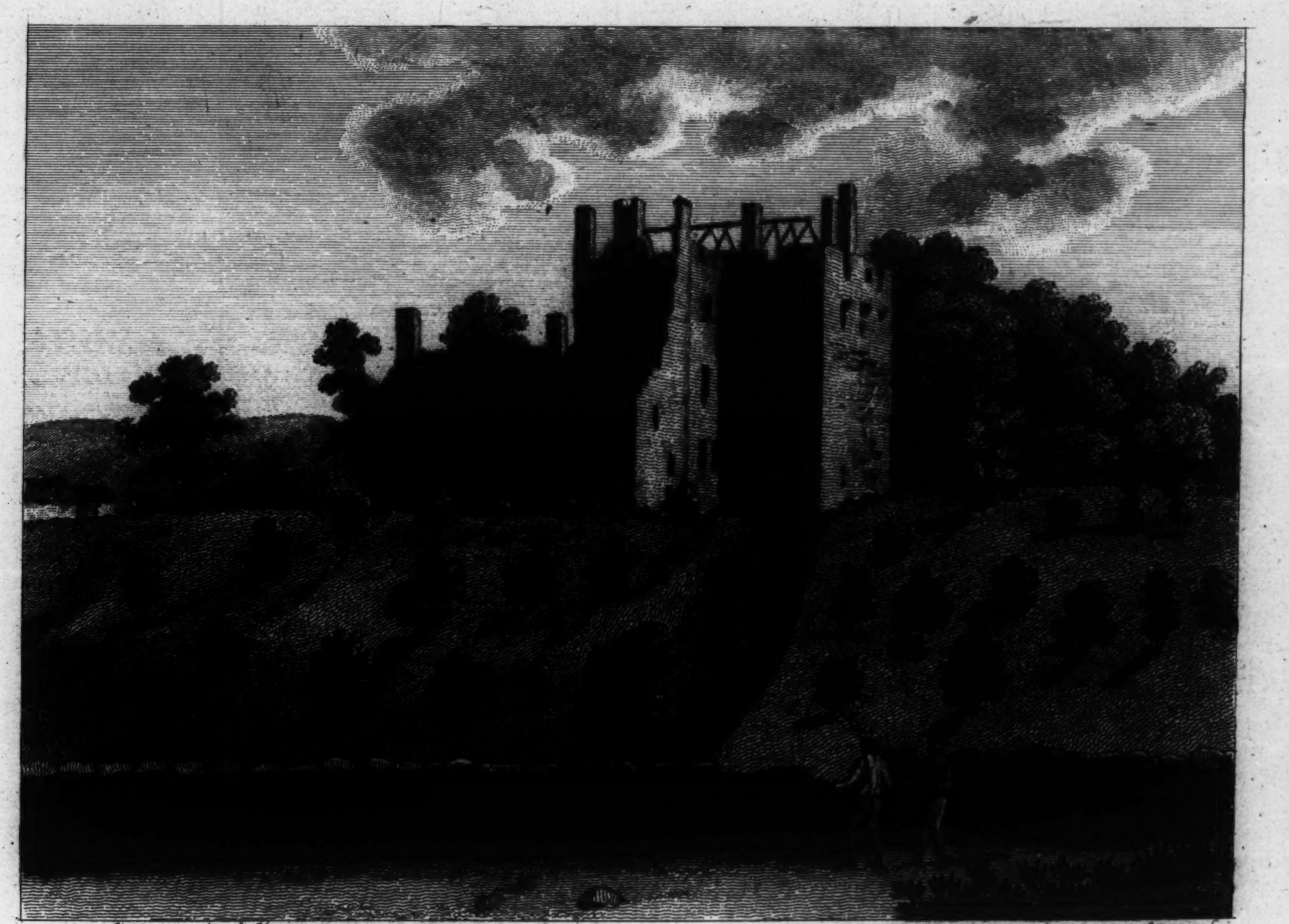
THIS caſtle ſtands on a rocky eminence, about ſix miles South Eaſt from Stirling, and near a mile and a half Eaſt of the main road leading from Falkland to that town.

FROM the traces of walls, &c. it ſeems, when entire, to have occupied a conſiderable area. Some vaults are ſtill remaining. The tenant ſaid, that there was an iron door, which was taken away by Mr. Nicholſon, the preſent proprietor, who converted it into a door to ſome of his ſervants offices. Mr. Nicholſon married the daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkeld.

THIS was one of the file of caſtles mentioned in the deſcription of Clackmannan, and is viſible at a conſiderable diſtance.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE



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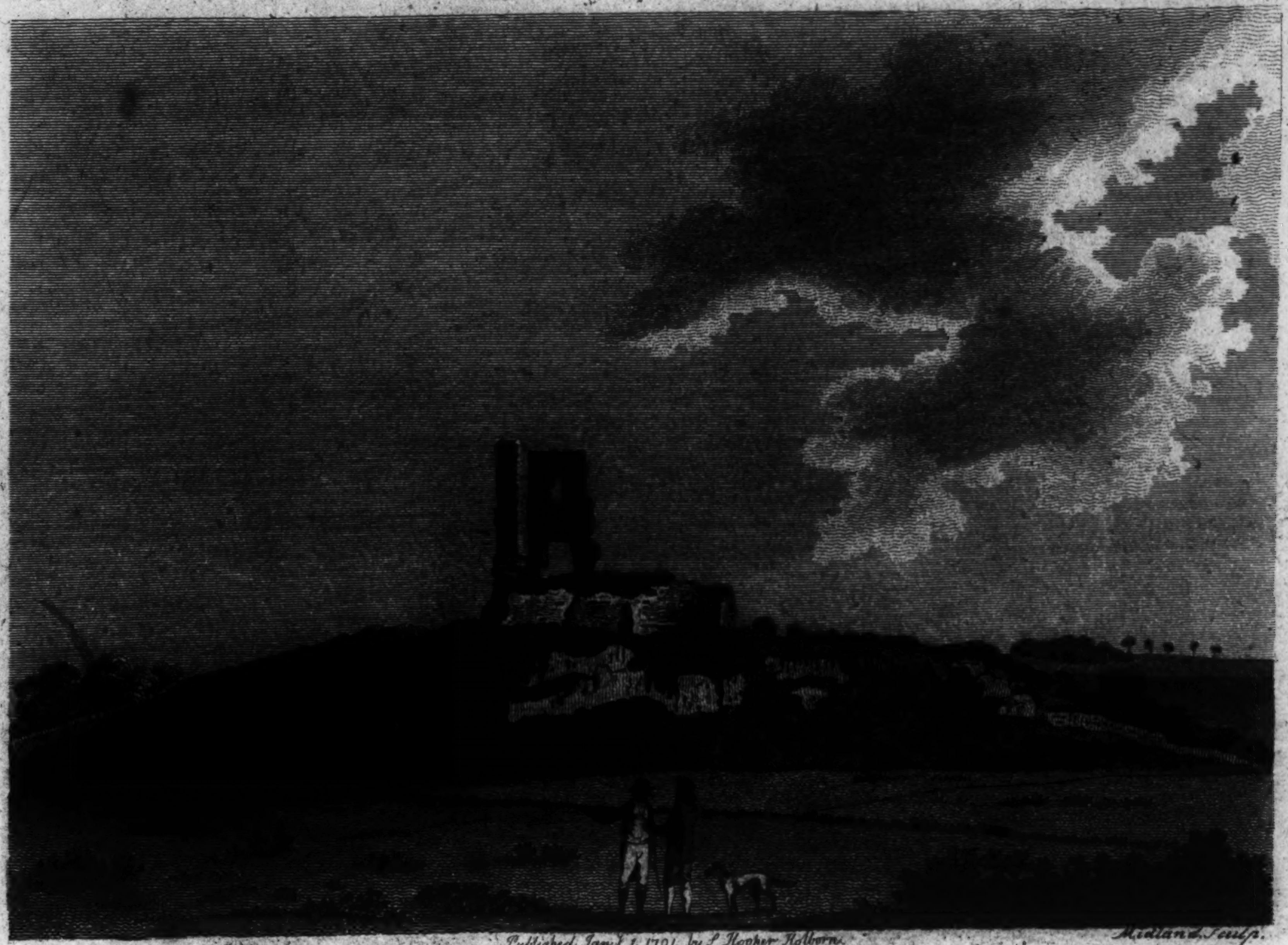
ALMON CASTLE.



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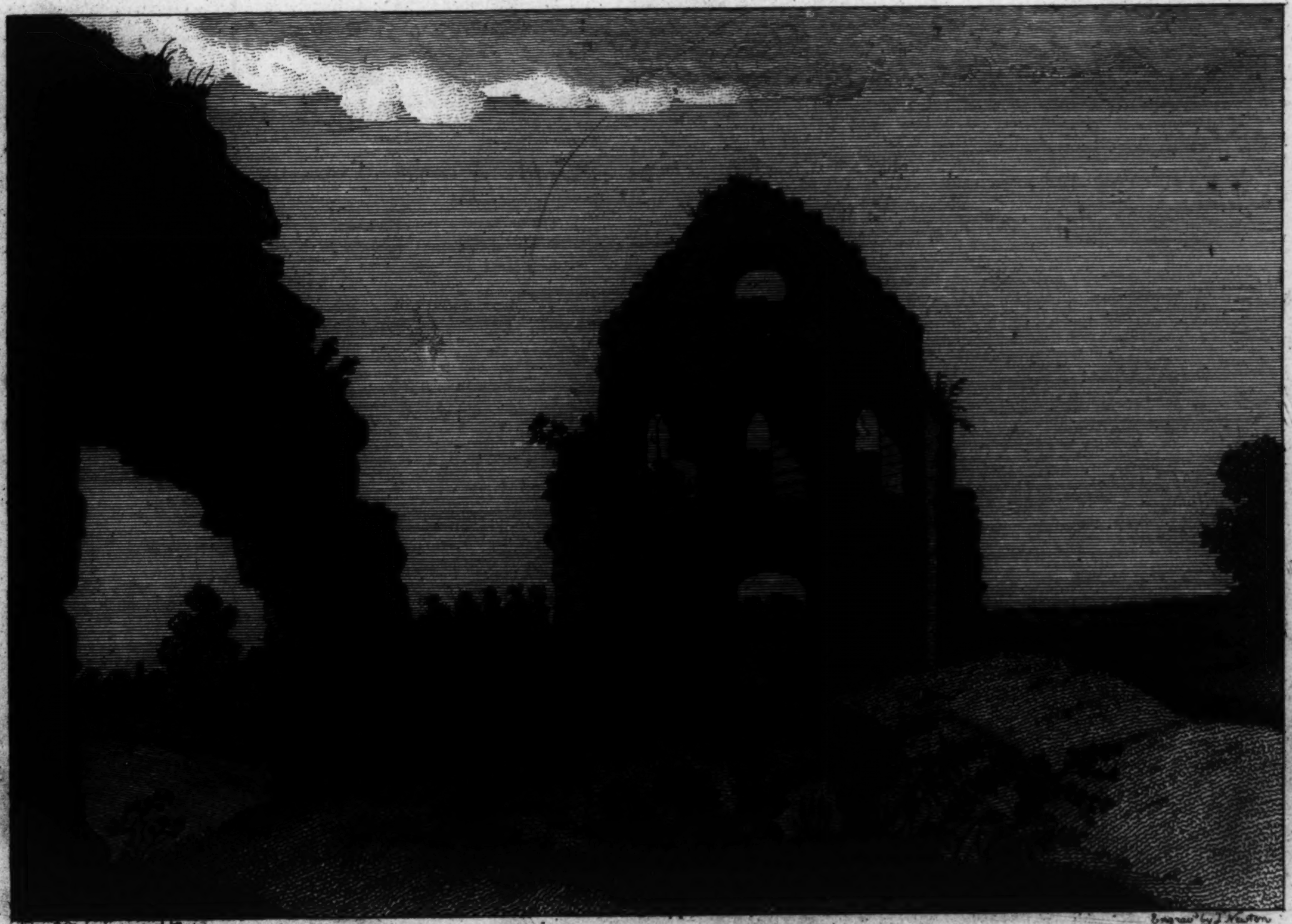
Midland Sculp.

BRUCE'S CASTLE.



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Engrav'd by J. Newton

NUNNERY of MANNEL or EMANUEL.

THE NUNNERY OF EMANUEL OR MANUEL.

THIS nunnery is ſituated on the borders of Stirlingſhire, upon the Weſt bank of the water of Avon, about a mile above the bridge of Linlithgow, in the pariſh of Moranſide or Muiravonſide. It was founded about the year 1156 by King Malcolm IV. ſurnamed the Maiden, and was a priory occupied by nuns of the Bernardine or Ciſtertian order, to whom belonged thirteen convents in Scotland. Beſides the endowments beſtowed by the royal founder, it received conſiderable donations from others at different periods. King William, ſurnamed the Lion, made a grant of the tenth of all his revenues in the ſhire and borough of Linlithgow, both money and victual. Alexander II. made a donation of the mills of Linlithgow, with all their ſequels and appurtenances; and Roger de Avenel beſtowed on the holy ſiſters a chalder of wheat, to be paid by him and his heirs, out of his barns of Abercorn, at Chriſtmas, yearly.

THE prioreſs of this place, whoſe name was Chriſtina, ſwore fealty to Edward I. July 4, 1292,* as did her ſucceſſor, named Alice, at Linlithgow, in 1296.†

THIS nunnery had poſſeſſions in the ſhires of Edinburgh and Ayr, as well as in thoſe of Linlithgow and Stirling, as appears by an order of Edward, to the Sheriffs of thoſe ſhires, to reinſtate the prioreſs in poſſeſſion of her lands, within their ſeveral juriſdictions, in conſequence of her having ſworn fealty to that Monarch.

WHEN the liſt of eccleſiaſtical revenues were drawn up in 1562, thoſe of Emanuel amounted to fifty-two pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and eight-pence Scots, three chalders of bear, ſeven chalders of meal, with a large quantity of ſalmon. ‡

OF this nunnery little remains, except the Weſt end of the church. This fragment contains an arched door or gateway, with three ſmall

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* Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 2. p. 572.

† Keith on Religious Houſes.

‡ Keith's Appendix.

Gothic windows over it, and over theſe a circular one. This ſtructure is of hewn ſtone, but unadorned, yet there is an elegant ſimplicity in it, and with the beauty of the ſurrounding objects, it makes a very pictureſque appearance. Part of the South wall of the church was ſtanding till the beginning of the year 1788, when the river having riſen to an unuſual heighth, it was ſwept away by the violence of the waters, with part of the bank, uſed as a cemetery. William Forbes, Eſq; of Callendar, the proprietor, cauſed the bank of the river to be repaired, which will probably protect theſe remains from farther injury.

THIS monaſtery came into the hands of the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Callendar and Linlithgow, to whoſe predeceſſor it had been given ſome time after the Reformation. Near this nunnery, but on the oppoſite ſide of the river, lies the field where the battle was fought between the Earls of Lenox and Angus, during the minority of James V. in which the former was defeated and ſlain. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his Hiſtory of Stirlingſhire, ſays, near to Emanuel ſome curious capellaries are found.—Emanuel is a Hebrew word, ſignifying God with us. It is ſaid the tomb of the prioreſs, Alice, was to be ſeen here a few years ago, upon which was her figure, with a diſtaff; an uncommon inſtrument to be put in the hands of a prioreſs.

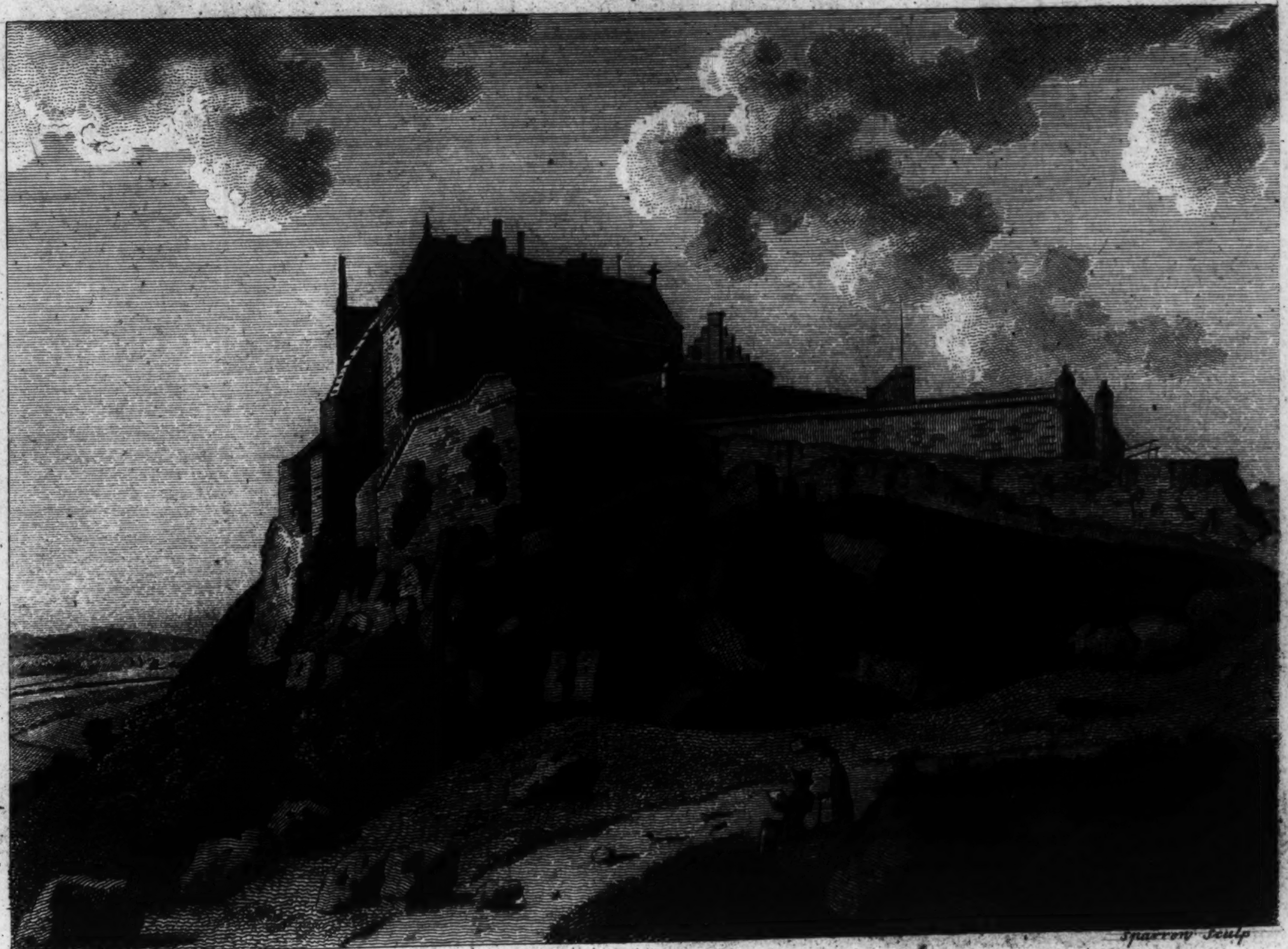
THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

STIRLING CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is undoubtedly of great antiquity. When it was firſt built is unknown. The natural ſtrength of the rock on which it ſtands, eſpecially before the uſe of artillery and bombs, muſt have always cauſed it to be occupied and fortified. Old chronicles ſay, it was fortified by Agricola, and alſo by the Picts. It was called by the Monkiſh writers, Mons Dolorum. Its name of Stryveling is ſaid to have originated from its being the hill of ſtrife.

ABOUT the middle of the Ninth century, the Scots, under Kenneth II. having expelled the Picts, and being deſirous of obliterating every memorial of them, deſtroyed this caſtle: but Donald V. being taken

priſoner



Publish'd Jany. 1st 1791 by J. Hooper.

Sparrow Sculp

STIRLING CASTLE.

priſoner by the Northumbrians, obtained his liberty by paying a large ſum of money, as a ranſom, and yielding up all his dominions on the South ſide of the Forth, to the Northumbrians, and thoſe on the South ſide of the Clyde, with the town of Dumbarton, to the Cumbrians. The Northumbrians taking poſſeſſion of the territory ceded to them, rebuilt the caſtle of Stirling and ſtrongly garriſoned it. It continued about twenty years in the poſſeſſion of the Northumbrian Saxons; but was afterwards, with the lands South of Forth, reſtored to the Scots, on condition they ſhould aſſiſt the Northumbrians againſt the Danes.

STIRLING CASTLE was, in the tenth century, the rendezvous for the troops of Kenneth III. when invaded by the Danes, whence he marched to the battle of Longarty. In the twelfth century this caſtle is ſpoken of in hiſtory, as a place of great importance. In 1174, William the Lion having made an unſucceſsful expedition into England, was taken priſoner, and detained twelve months, after which he ſtipulated for his ranſome, to pay a large ſum of money by a certain day; and as a ſecurity for the payment, delivered into the hands of the Engliſh, the four principal fortreſſes of his kingdom, Stirling, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick: part of the money being unpaid, was remitted by King Richard I. and the caſtles reſtored, on condition that William ſhould contribute a ſum of money to the cruſade.

STIRLING CASTLE was occaſionally the reſidence of the Scottiſh kings, but not a fixed palace, till the family of Stewart mounted the throne. It was the place of nativity of James II. who often reſided at it after he came to the crown; and here he perpetrated the murder of William Earl of Douglas, whom he ſtabbed with his own hand.

THE royal apartments were then in the North Weſt corner of the caſtle, and are at preſent the reſidence of the Fort Major, and partly occupied by the armory: the cloſet where the murder was committed, ſtill goes by the name of Douglas's room.

JAMES III. took particular pleaſure in this caſtle, and erected ſeveral new buildings in it. He built a large hall, now called the Parliament-houſe, in which ſeveral parliaments have been held; he alſo erected the Chapel Royal, which he largely endowed, and procured to be made collegiate; this chapel was pulled down by James VI. who on its ſite erected the preſent chapel. James V. was crowned here, and here reſided during his minority, and received his education; he built the preſent palace, which is a ſquare all of hewn ſtone, adorned with ſculpture; in the center is a ſmall ſquare court, called the Lion's Den, from the King's lions having been kept there. The palace contains many large and elegant apartments; the ground ſtory has been converted into a barrack for the private ſoldiers; the upper ſtory gives a houſe for the governor, and lodgings for the officers.

OPPOSITE to the palace is a chapel of hewn ſtone, built by James VI. for the baptiſm of Prince Henry, in 1594; it is now employed as a ſtore room; and here is preſerved the hulk of a boat, in which that King cauſed the proviſions to be drawn in, at this ceremony; and in the roof hangs a piece of ſquare wood, in which are carved models of the caſtles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackneſs.

A STRONG battery, called the French Battery, points to the bridge; it was probably ſo called from being conſtructed by engineers of that nation. Great additions were made to the works here, by order of Queen Ann, ſome of them never completed.

ADJOINING to the North ſide of the caſtle is an eminence containing a few acres, which being fortified, makes a part of the caſtle; it is called the Nether Bailey. Here is the well which ſupplies the garriſon.

ON the South Weſt ſide of the caſtle is the park, encloſed by a ſtone wall; this, with ſeveral other pieces of ground round the garriſon, form a juriſdiction, called the Conſtabulary of the caſtle. At the Eaſt end of the park was a royal garden; veſtiges of the walks and parterres are ſtill viſible. In the garden is a mount of earth in form of a table, called the Knot, where, according to tradition, the court ſometimes held Fêtes Champetres. Poſſibly this might be the round table mentioned by Barbour, if ſo, it was here King James IV. uſed to amuſe himſelf with the paſtime, called the Knights of the Round Table, of which he is ſaid to have been peculiarly fond.

The lordſhip and caſtle of Stirling was the uſual dowry of the Queen of Scotland, at leaſt after the acceſſion of the Stewarts.

On the North Weſt of the caſtle is a ſteep path leading to the town, this is called Ballochgeick. James V. who uſed often to travel through the country in diſguiſe, for different purpoſes, when queſtioned who he was, always anſwered, the Good Man of Ballochgeick.

This caſtle has been the ſcene of many warlike feats, having been repeatedly beſieged, taken, diſmantled, and rebuilt by different parties, during the wars between the Engliſh and Scots, as well as in their civil diſſenſions.

A. D. 1297, it being in the hands of the Engliſh, was abandoned by Sir Marmaduke de Twenge, and ſeized by Wallace, for the Scots, who held it a year, and then deſtroyed and abandoned it; it was, however, in a few weeks re-occupied and repaired by King Edward. It was again taken by the Scots in 1299.

A. D. 1303 it capitulated to Sir John de Foulis, for want of proviſion; and was the next year, i. e. 1304, retaken by King Edward, after a long defence, in which the garriſon was reduced to twenty-eight men: in this ſiege Edward is ſaid to have battered it with engines, that threw ſtones of two hundred pounds weight; and Fordun ſays, that he cauſed all the lead to be taken off the monaſtery of St. Andrew's, and carried to Stirling, for the conſtruction of his machines.

A. D. 1333 it yielded to the Baliol party, and, as ſome ſay, was diſmantled by directions from the Engliſh Court; but in 1336 was rebuilt by the orders of King Edward III. ſtrongly garriſoned, and the command of it given to Sir Thomas Ruckby.

A. D. 1337 it was beſieged by the Scots under Sir William Douglas, of Liddeſdale, and Sir Andrew Murray, who lay two months before it, but was relieved by King Edward in perſon. Next year the ſiege was renewed, and again raiſed by the Engliſh Monarch; but in 1339 the Scots, under Douglas and Murray, took it; after which the Engliſh were never able to penetrate ſo far into Scotland.

The laſt reduction of this fortreſs by a ſiege, was in 1651, when Cromwell followed King Charles II. into England, before the battle of Worceſter. He left General Monk to accompliſh the conqueſt of

Scotland. This caſtle was then taken by him, when he carried the Scottiſh Records to London, they having been removed hither upon the ſurrender of Edinburgh Caſtle. In 1660 they were by King Charles II. packed up in hogſheads, and ſhipped for Scotland; but the ſhips being caſt away near Berwick, they were all irrecoverably loſt.

In 1746 Stirling Caſtle was attacked by the Highlanders, but they were ſoon obliged to relinquiſh the ſiege.

The area on which this caſtle ſtands is of an irregular figure, its length running nearly North and South, being double that of its breadth; it is divided into two courts.

The entrance is on the South ſide through a ſtrong gate, flanked by round towers; on the left, or Weſt, in a corner, ſtands the palace, a ſingular building, richly ornamented with groteſque figures.

Passing the South Eaſt angle of the palace you come into a ſecond area, or kind of ſquare, where a little to the North Eaſt is the Old Parliament Houſe, a vaſt room, of one hundred and twenty feet long, very high, with a timbered roof: this building forms the Eaſt ſide of the ſquare. The North ſide is cloſed by the chapel, built by James VI. on the ſite of the collegiate one, as has been before obſerved.

The Weſt ſide was bordered by a wall, beyond which, adjoining to the outward, or Weſtern wall of the caſtle, were the armory and barracks for the garriſon; further Weſtward was the magazine.

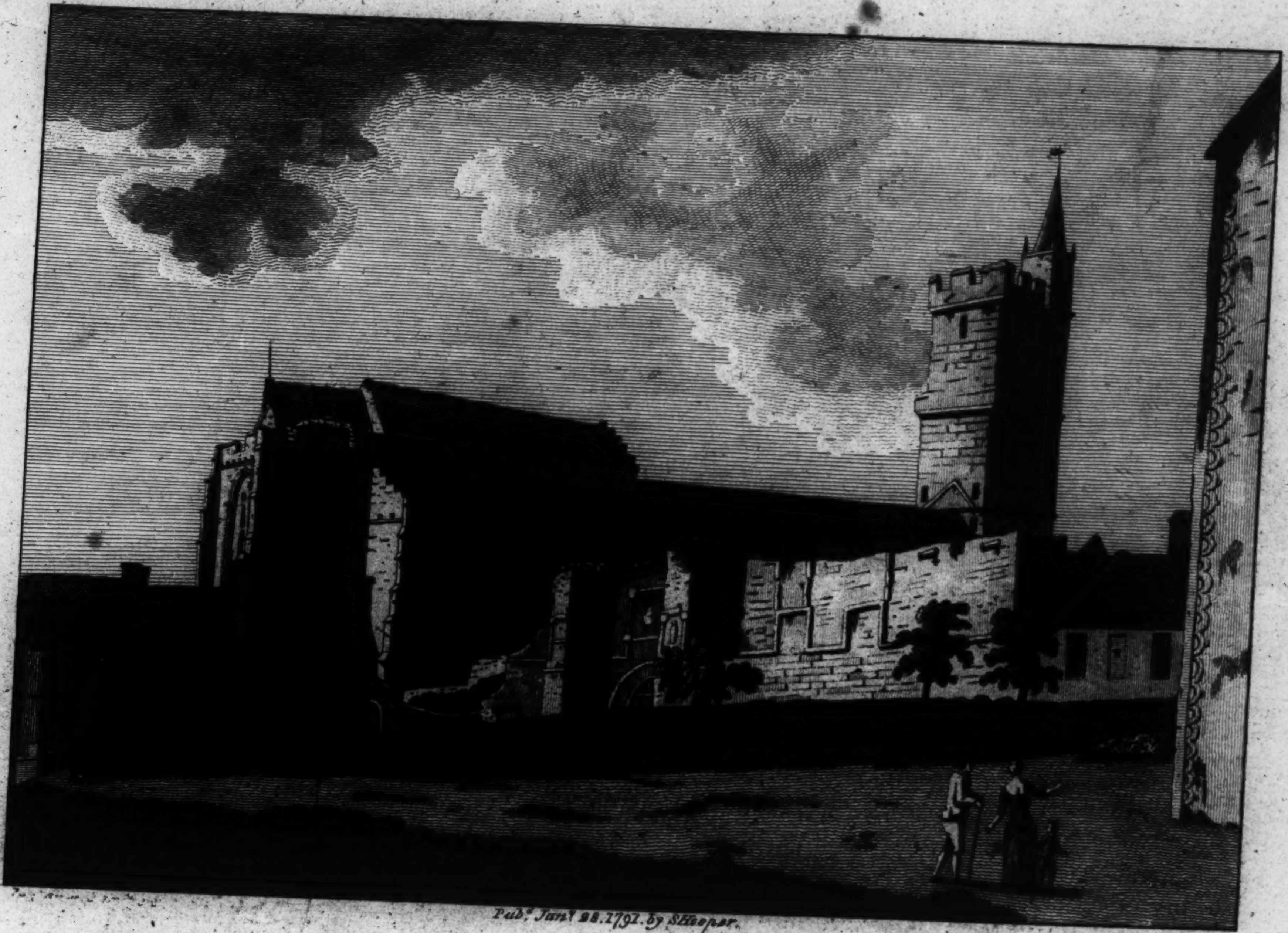
On the whole, the ſituation of this caſtle greatly reſembles that of Edinburgh, each being mounted on the ridge of a precipitous rock. This and the Caſtle of Dumbarton were ſaid jointly to ſecure the Lowlands from the incurſions of the Highlanders; the former as the Lock, of which Stirling was the Key.

This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE GREY FRIARS CHURCH, AT STIRLING.

THIS church was built A. D. 1494, by King James V. for a convent of Franciſcans or Grey Friars: it is a very handſome building, in the beſt ſtyle of what is called Gothic architecture: it is all of hewn

ſtone,



Pub.d Jan.y 28. 1791. by S.Hooper.

STIRLING CHURCH.

ſtone, with an arched roof, ſupported by two rows of pillars. It was originally one church, but ſince the Reformation has been divided by a partition wall, and at preſent makes two large and convenient places of worſhip, called the Eaſt and Weſt Churches. A ſmall addition to the Eaſt end of the building is ſaid to have been made by Cardinal Beaton. This church is taken notice of in hiſtory as the place where, in 1543, the Earl of Arran, Governor during the reign of Queen Mary, publickly renounced the Reformed Religion, which he had once profeſſed to favour. It was alſo here that King James VI. was crowned in 1567.

DURING the ſiege of the caſtle by General Monk, in 1651, he raiſed his batteries in this church yard. The ſteeple and roof of the church have many marks of bullets, diſcharged by the garriſon in their defence. Several ſhots were alſo fired at this church, from the caſtle, in the year 1746, when the Rebels uſed to fire ſmall arms from the ſteeple, and rang the bells to teſtify their joy for the victory they had gained over the King's troops at Falkirk.

UPON the North ſide of this church ſtands a ruinous building, of good workmanſhip, called Marr's Work, having been erected by John, Earl of Marr, who was a ſhort time Regent in the minority of James VI. The ſtones with which it was built were brought from the Abbey of Cambuſkenneth, the revenues of which were at that time held in commendam, by that Earl's near relations.

SUNDRY inſcriptions, of no importance, are ſtill legible * on the gate and other parts: upon the lintels of the doors and windows there are

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* On the gate of the tower, on the right of the entry:

The more I ſtand in open height
My faults more ſubject are to ſight.

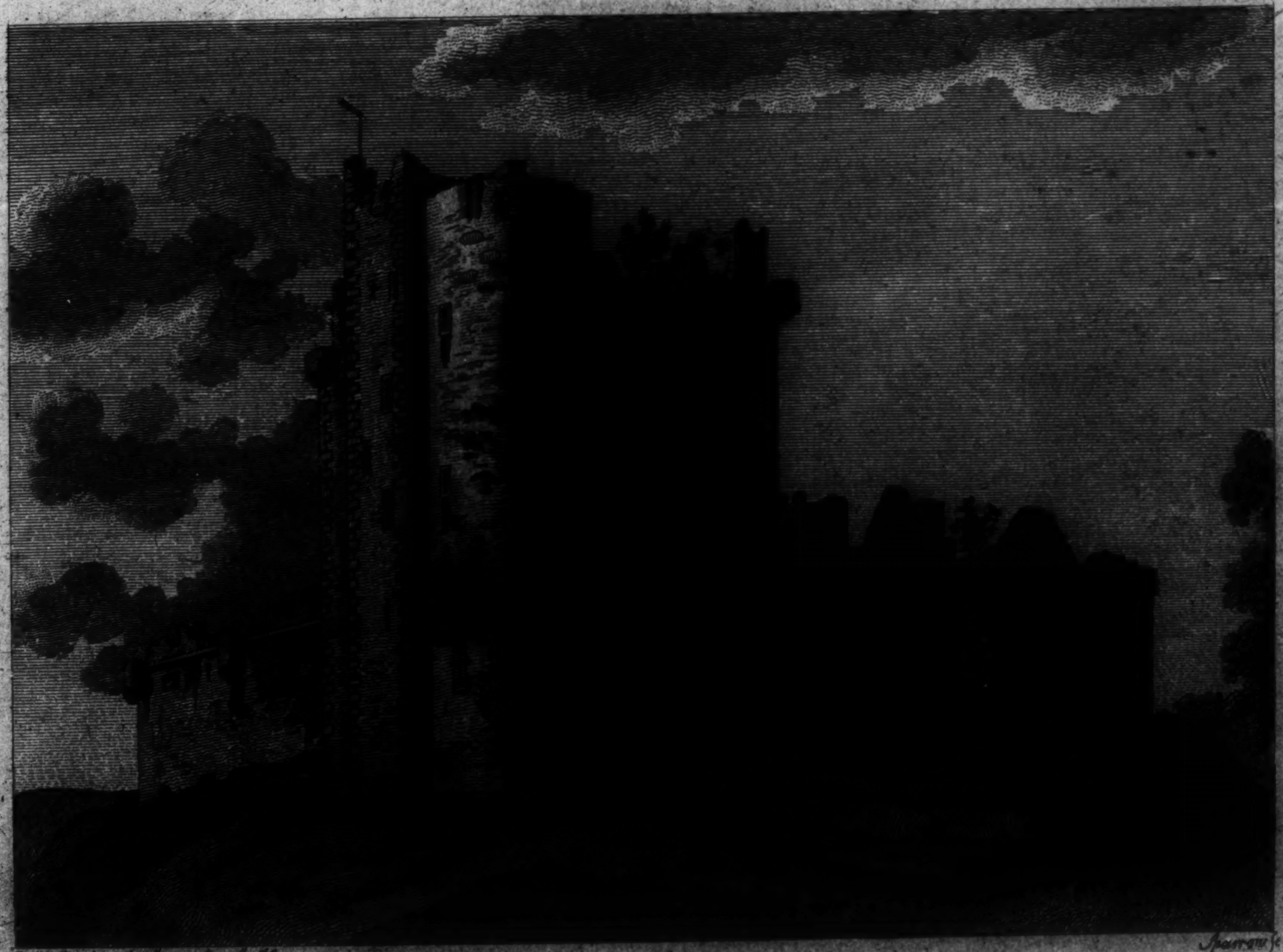
And over the great gate on the inſide of the court:

Speak furth and ſpare nocht;
Conſider well I care nocht.

This is ſuppoſed to allude to the cenſures of the times on the Earl, for building this houſe out of the ſtones of the diſſolved Abbey of Cambuſkenneth, of which he had been Prior, when a Clergyman.

are many ornaments; indeed there ſeems to have been a profuſion of ſculpture employed on the building. Many of the ſtones have lately been carried away to build walls and other erections at the New Church Yard, at St. Ninian's; and what ſtill remains of this fabric is preſerved to protect the main ſtreet or market-place from the fury of the Weſtern winds. It is ſaid this manſion was never entirely completed.

UPON the right hand of the road leading to the caſtle ſtands a ſpacious edifice, which once belonged to a noble family of the name of Alexander, which took the title of Earl from this town: it was afterwards in poſſeſſion of the family of Argyle, by whom it was lately ſold. It is now conſiderably out of repair, and let in different tenements. This view ſhews the North ſide of the church, with the gate of Lord Marr's houſe, drawn A. D. 1790, from the garden of the houſe laſt deſcribed, known by the appellation of the Lodgings.



Publish'd Augt 19th 1790 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

DOWN CASTLE. PERTH SHIRE.

PERTHSHIRE.

DOUN CASTLE.

This caſtle, according to tradition, was built by Murdock, Duke of Albany, who was, it is ſaid, executed on a hill within ſight of it.

It is very pleaſantly and ſtrongly ſituated, being almoſt ſurrounded by the river Teath; for ſize and ſtrength it exceeds moſt of the caſtles in this part of Scotland, thoſe of Edinburgh and Sterling excepted.

The firſt time it occurs in hiſtory, is Sir James Stewart, of Beath, being appointed Conſtable thereof by James V. The ſon of this Sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great ſeal, of certain lands, to be called the Barony of Doun. He was a ſteady friend to Queen Mary during the civil wars, when this caſtle was always a ſafe retreat to the loyaliſts.

Formerly, before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here, in a room kept in repair for that purpoſe.

In the Rebellion of the year 1745 it was for ſome time occupied by the Rebels, who planted a twelve pounder in one of the windows, and ſeveral ſwivels on the parapets; theſe guns were brought from a merchant ſhip which had fallen into their hands.

On its being quitted by the Rebels, an engineer was ſent down by Government to ſurvey the caſtle, with an intent to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made tenable; but it is probable that he reported to the contrary. It has ſince been neglected and ſuffered to fall to ruin. It is at preſent the property of the Earl of Murray.

This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

GOWRIE HOUSE OR CASTLE.

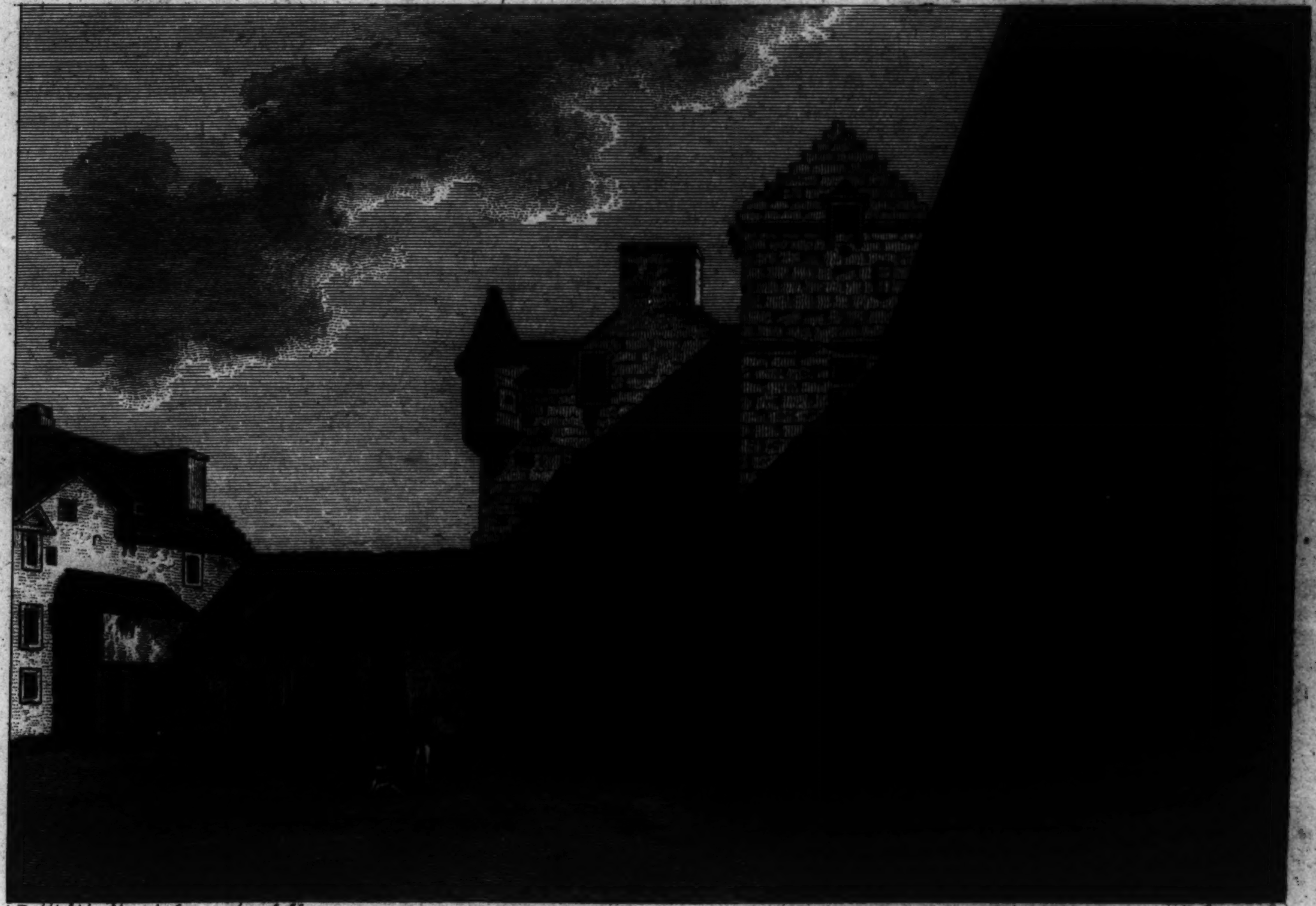
GOWRIE CASTLE ſtands on the South Eaſt ſide of the town of Perth, at the Eaſt end of the South-ſtreet. When, or by whom, it was built is not aſcertained; but if one may judge from its appearance and ſtyle of architecture, it does not ſeem older than the time of James V. or at moſt his father, James IV.

It was the reſidence of the Earls of Gowrie, till forfeited by that noble family, on account of that ſtrange and myſterious tranſaction, called Gowrie's Conſpiracy, the ſcene of which was this houſe. The circumſtances are too long and too intricate to be here properly related. Certain it is, that the attainder of this family cauſed very conſiderable eſcheats to the crown, and afforded the means of gratifying a number of rapacious courtiers.

After Lord Gowrie's forfeiture, the Magiſtrates obtained the property of this manſion or caſtle, which, in the year 1746, they preſented, together with the freedom of the town, to his Royal Highneſs, William, Duke of Cumberland, from whom the Board of Ordnance, as report ſays, purchaſed it for five thouſand pounds. It has ever ſince ſerved as barracks for the detachment of the Royal Artillery, in Scotland.

THE MONKS TOWER.

THIS tower ſtands in a walk near the river Tay, in the garden of Gowrie Houſe: it is of an oval figure, with a high roof, vaulted within; the area or internal meaſure is about twenty-four feet by thirteen: it has a fire-place and coved cieling, in which are coarſely painted the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, the Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes; and the arms, creſt, and cyphers of the Hay family. The painting, from its ſtyle, does not ſeem older than the time of King Charles I. and is ſaid to have been done by the ſame hand as the cielings of the palace of Scoon. Apparently this tower was intended



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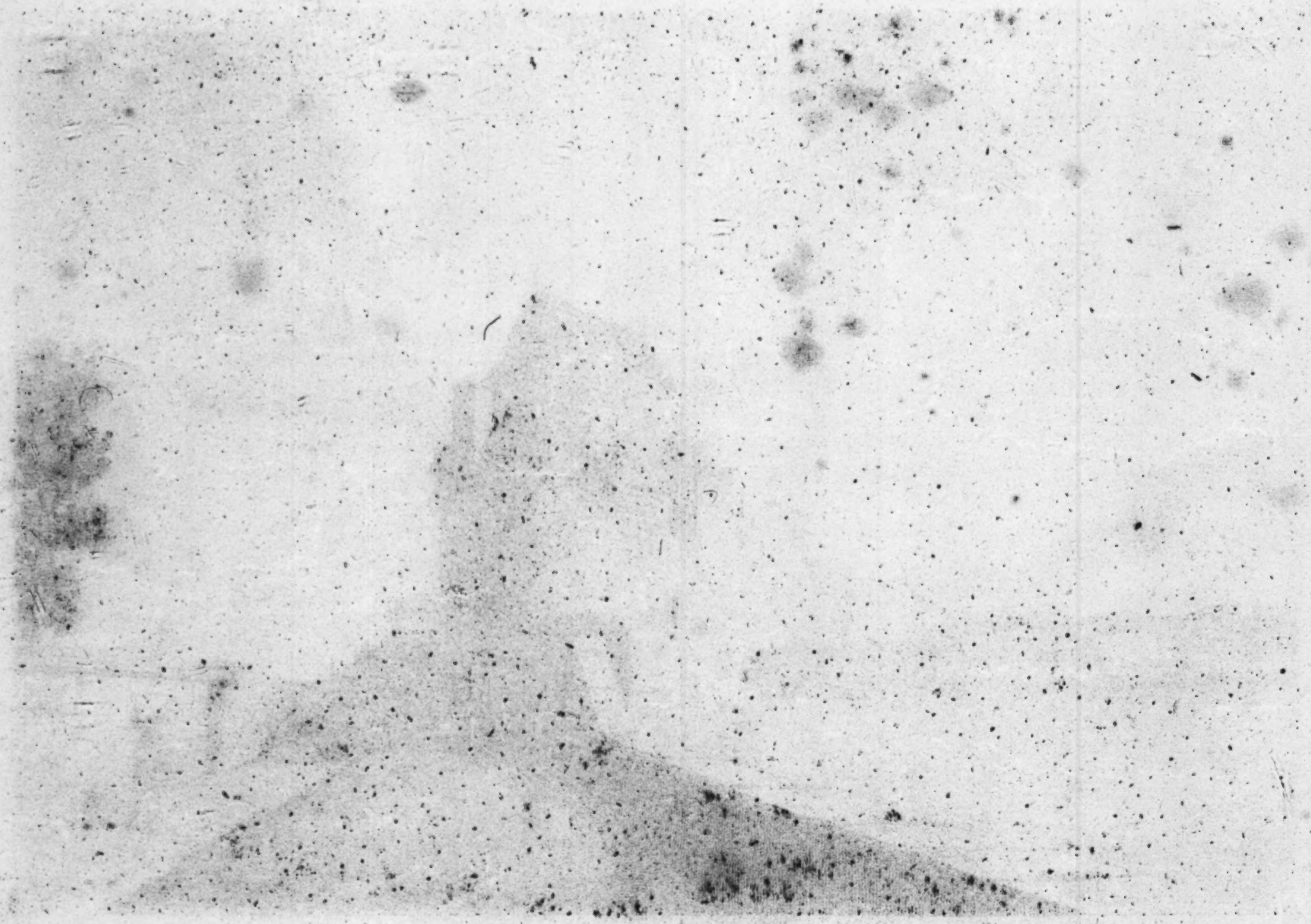
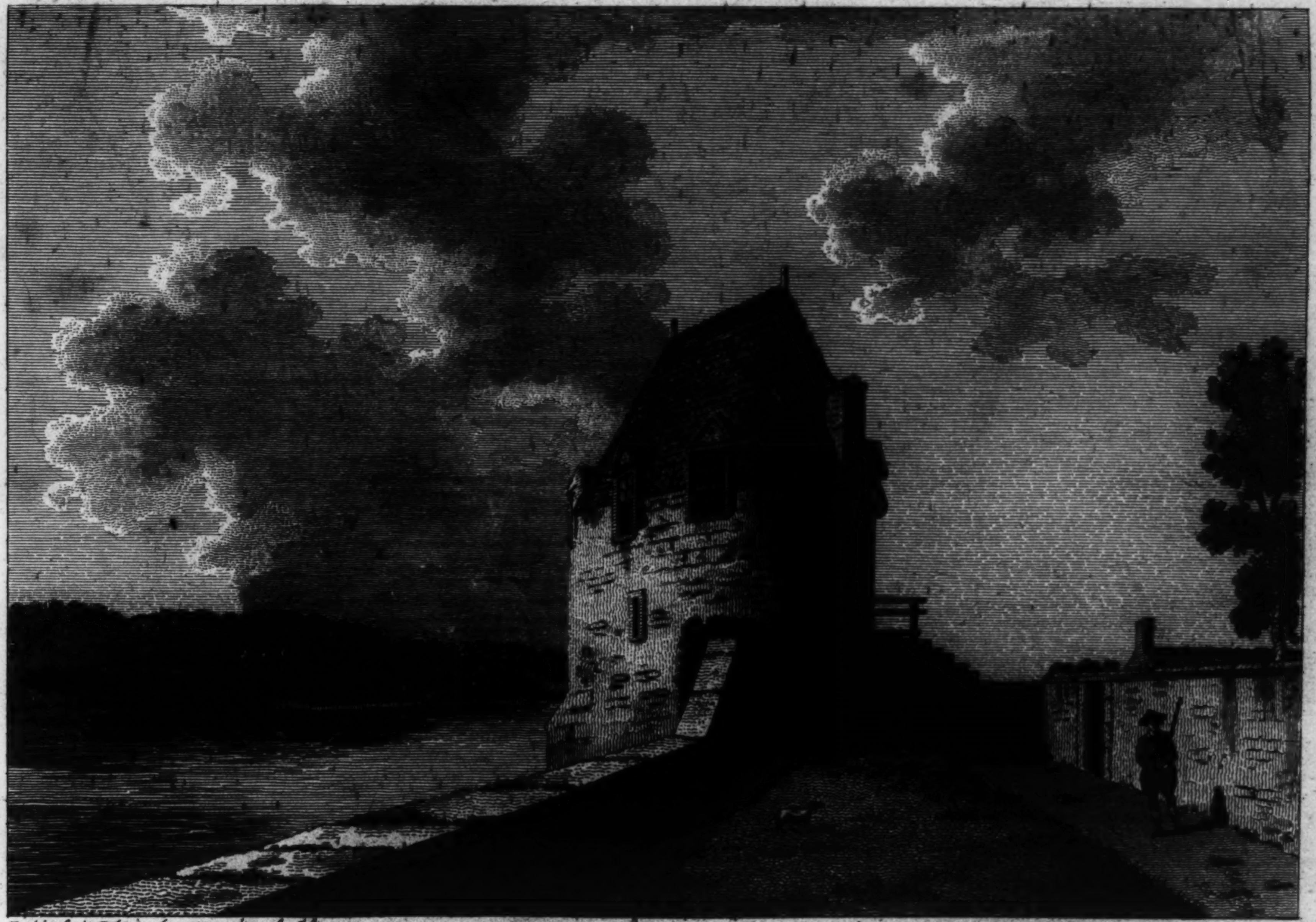
Sparrow sc.

GOWRIE HOUSE.





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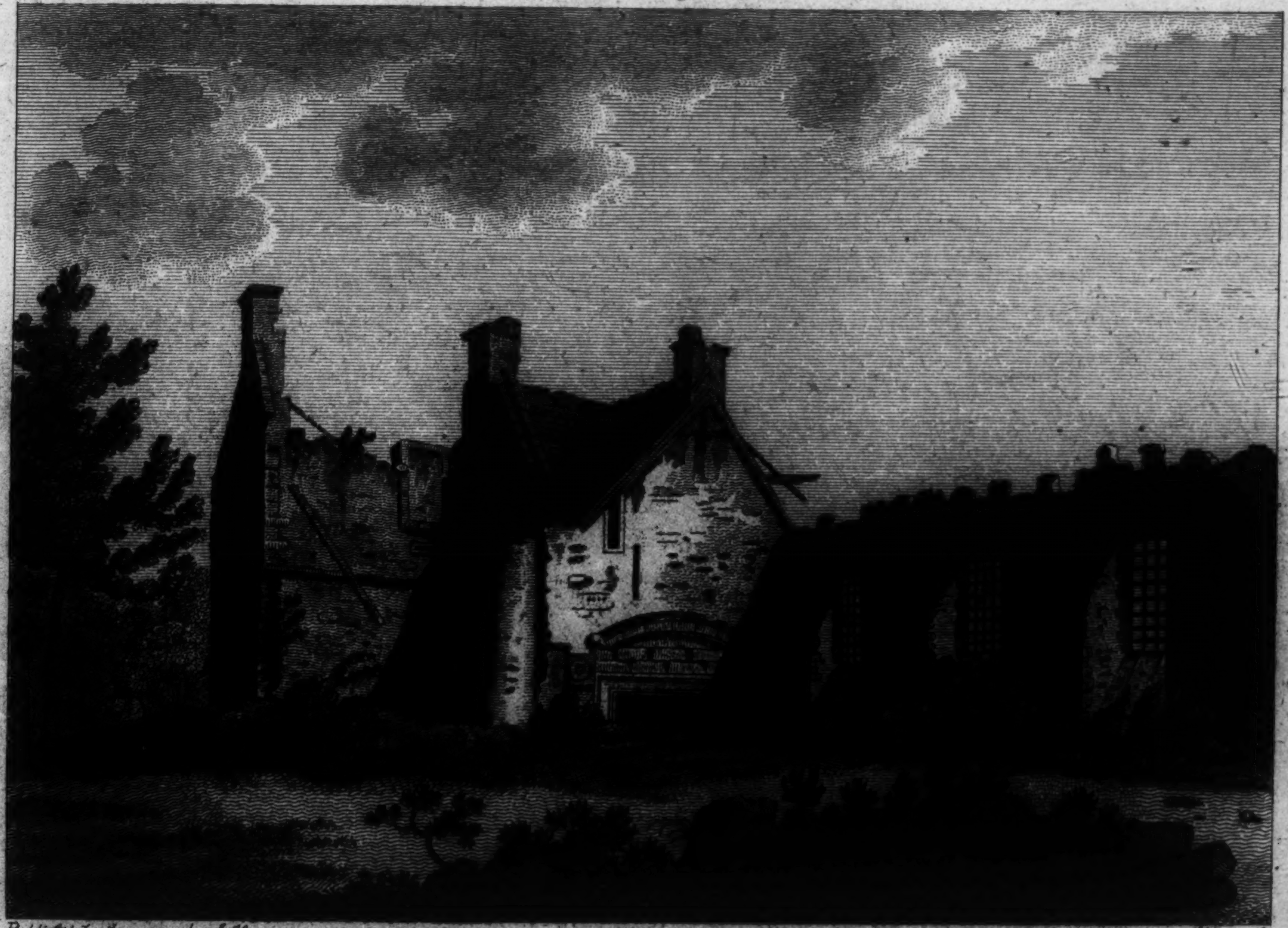
MONKS TOWER, PERTH.



Publish'd Jan.y 23. 1791 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

HUNTING TOWER.

for a kind of ſummer-houſe, or banquetting-room, the walls being by much too thin to have been built for the purpoſe of defence.

Some have ſuppoſed this tower to have obtained the appellation of the Monks Tower, from having, A. D. 1336, in obedience to the orders of King Edward, been built at the expence of the monaſteries of Lindores, Balmarinock, Aberbrothick, and Coupar, in Angus; which expence, Fordun ſays, in a manner ruined thoſe monaſteries; and adds, that John de Gowry, Prior of St. Andrew's, paid two hundred and eighty marks towards theſe works. This is in ſome degree countenanced by Gant's notes to the Hiſtory of Perth, in the following lines and notes:

——— The great and ſtrong Spey Towre
And Monks Towre builded round a wall of power.

Note. "The Spey Tower is gone; it was a ſtately fortreſs, and had a ſtrong priſon. The Roſſes, of Cragie, were Governors of the fortreſs. At the Reformation Robert Roſs, of Cragie, delivered up the keys under a proteſtation. There remains nothing of it but a pitiful ruin, where the toll-houſe is. Monks Tower yet ſtands, as deſcribed in the Poem, in the South Eaſt corner of the garden, on the wall: it ſerves for a magazine of gun-powder for the Train of Artillery. The wall between this and the Spey Tower is the wall of the garden, and the foſſe without ſtill remains." Perhaps this tower might have been erected on the ſite of a more ancient one, and have taken its name from ſome concern General Monk might have with it; but this is only conjecture, not founded on any authority.

HUNTING TOWER.

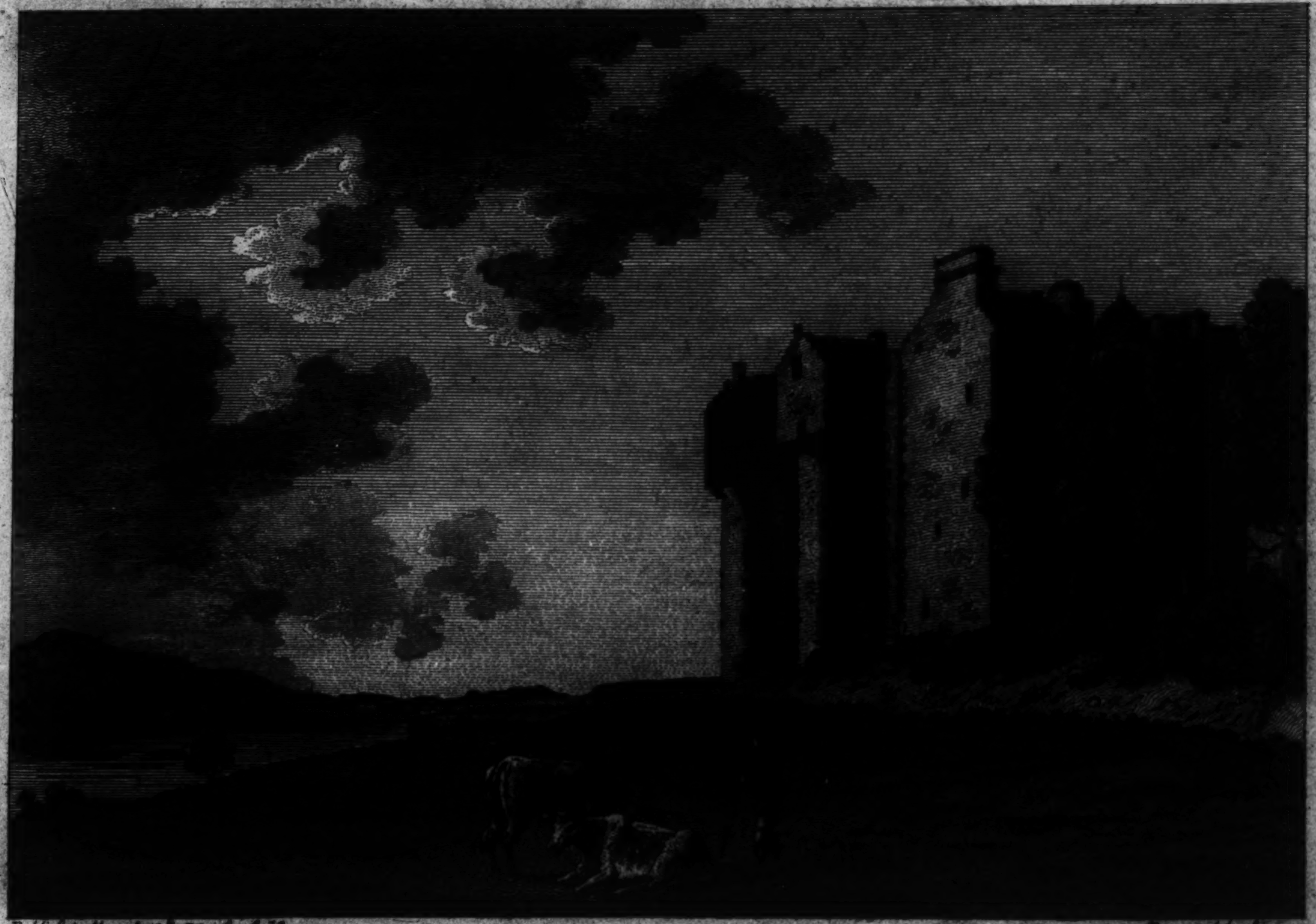
THIS was part of the poſſeſſions of the Gowrie family, and was originally called Ruthven Caſtle; but being forfeited on account of the plot mentioned in the article of Gowrie, the name, to obliterate every trace of the family, was changed to that of Hunting Tower. When, and by whom it was built, are equally unknown.

In this caſtle James VI. was, A. D. 1582, on his return from a hunting party in Athol, ſtopped by a number of his moſt faithful peers, with an intent to reſcue him from his worthleſs favorites, who were poiſoning his young mind, with arbitrary principles, under the ſpecious appellation of the Royal Prerogative. The King endeavoured to eſcape, but was prevented, upon which burſting into tears, he was told by the Guardian of Glames, "That it was better children weep than bearded men." The confederated Lords carried the King off; but ſhortly after getting out of their hands, he put himſelf into the poſſeſſion of Lord Arran. This tranſaction was called "The Raid of Ruthven."

Mr. Pennant mentions another remarkable, though more happy, event, which happened here: "A daughter of the firſt Earl of Gowrie was addreſſed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, much her inferior in rank and fortune; her family, though they gave no countenance to the match, permitted him to viſit them, and lodged him in a tower, near another in which was the young lady's chamber, but up a different ſtair-caſe, and communicating with another part of the houſe: the lady, before the communicating doors were ſhut, conveyed herſelf into her lover's apartment; but ſome one of the family having diſcovered it, told it to her mother, who cutting off, as ſhe thought, all poſſibility of retreat, haſtened to ſurprize them; but the young lady, hearing the well-known footſteps of her mother hobbling up ſtairs, ran to the top of the leads, and took a deſperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chaſm of ſixty feet from the ground, lighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence deſcending into her own chamber, ſhe crept into her bed; her mother having in vain ſought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where finding her ſeemingly aſleep, ſhe apologized to her for her unjuſt ſuſpicion. The young lady eloped the next night, and was married." The top of the towers, from and to which the lady leaped, are ſtill ſhewn, under the appellation of the Maiden's Leap.

This caſtle conſiſts of two ancient ſquare towers, connected by buildings of later date; it is ſtill inhabited as a farm-houſe, though the back part is in ruins. The banquetting hall is ſtill diſcoverable, the chimney of which is ornamented with groteſque heads of ſtucco; two

of



Publish'd March 12th 1789 by S. Hooper

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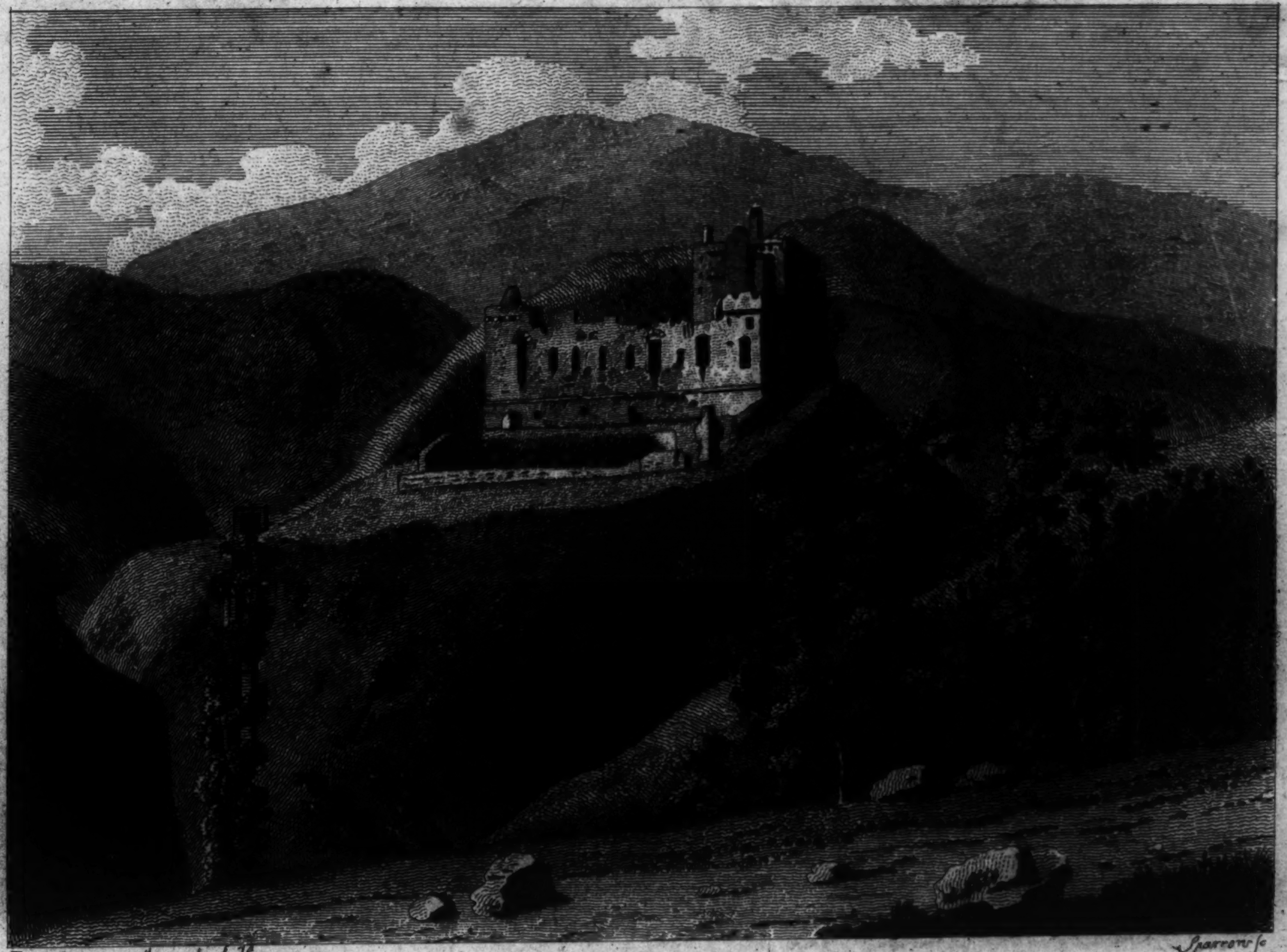
ELCHO CASTLE.

Publish'd Novr. 11th. 1790 by J. Hooper

Sparrow sc

CAMPBELL CASTLE Pl. 1.

of them in alto relievo, but much mutilated; the other two in baſſo relievo: they ſeem from their ſtyle about the time of James V.

THIS building, which is delightfully ſituated amidſt beautiful groves and plantations, belongs to the Duke of Athol; near it is a ſpring dedicated to St. Conwal, whoſe anniverſary is celebrated the 18th of May. It is ſaid, a late Duke of Athol took great delight in this place, and would have repaired it, but was prevented by a Dowager, on whom it was ſettled, who would not ſuffer any alterations to be made in it during her life.

THIS view, which ſhews the back part of the houſe and the banquetting hall, was drawn A. D. 1790.

ELCHO CASTLE.

THIS was a large and ſtrong caſtle: it ſtands near four miles below Perth, on the South ſide of the river Tay, about a mile below Kinfawns; it belongs to the Honourable Mr. Charters, of Ampsfield, ſecond ſon to the late Earl of Weems, and gives the title of Lord Elcho to the eldeſt ſon of that family. It is now in ruins, and has not been inhabited for many years. This view was drawn A. D. 1788.

CASTLE CAMPBELL. PLATE I.

THIS caſtle, from its romantic ſituation, reſembles one of thoſe deſcribed in ancient romances, in which a cruel giant, aſſiſted by a pagan necromancer, kept confined, and enchanted, a number of captive Knights and Princeſſes.

NOTHING can be more dreary than the ſcenes ſurrounding this building, which is ſeated on a ſteep peninſulated rock, between and under vaſt mountains, which overſhadow it, having to the South a view through a deep glen, ſhagged with bruſh-wood, and watered by a rivulet. From the dreary and ſolemn ſituation, this pile was formerly called the Caſtle of Gloom, and the names of the adjacent places ſeem to be analogous to it ; for it ſtands in the pariſh of Dolor, was bounded by the glen of Care, and waſhed by the burn of Sorrow.

HERE is an extraordinary contrivance for procuring water under cover : a ſubterraneous way to the burn running at the bottom of the rock, on which the caſtle is ſituated, having been made with ſtone and lime, it is now broken at the top, and is to be ſeen through the buſhes and bruſh-wood with which it is overgrown ; looking down the conduit or ſteps affords a moſt tremendous ſight. This caſtle, which with its circumſcribing demeſnes belonged to the Argyle family, was A. D. 1645 taken and burned by the Marquis of Montroſe, who carried fire and ſword through the whole eſtate. The landlord of the inn at Dolor ſaid, his grandfather, who was agent to the Argyle family, put a roof on it. It was inhabited when the family were Marquiſſes of Lorn : at preſent it belongs to the Duke of Argyle.

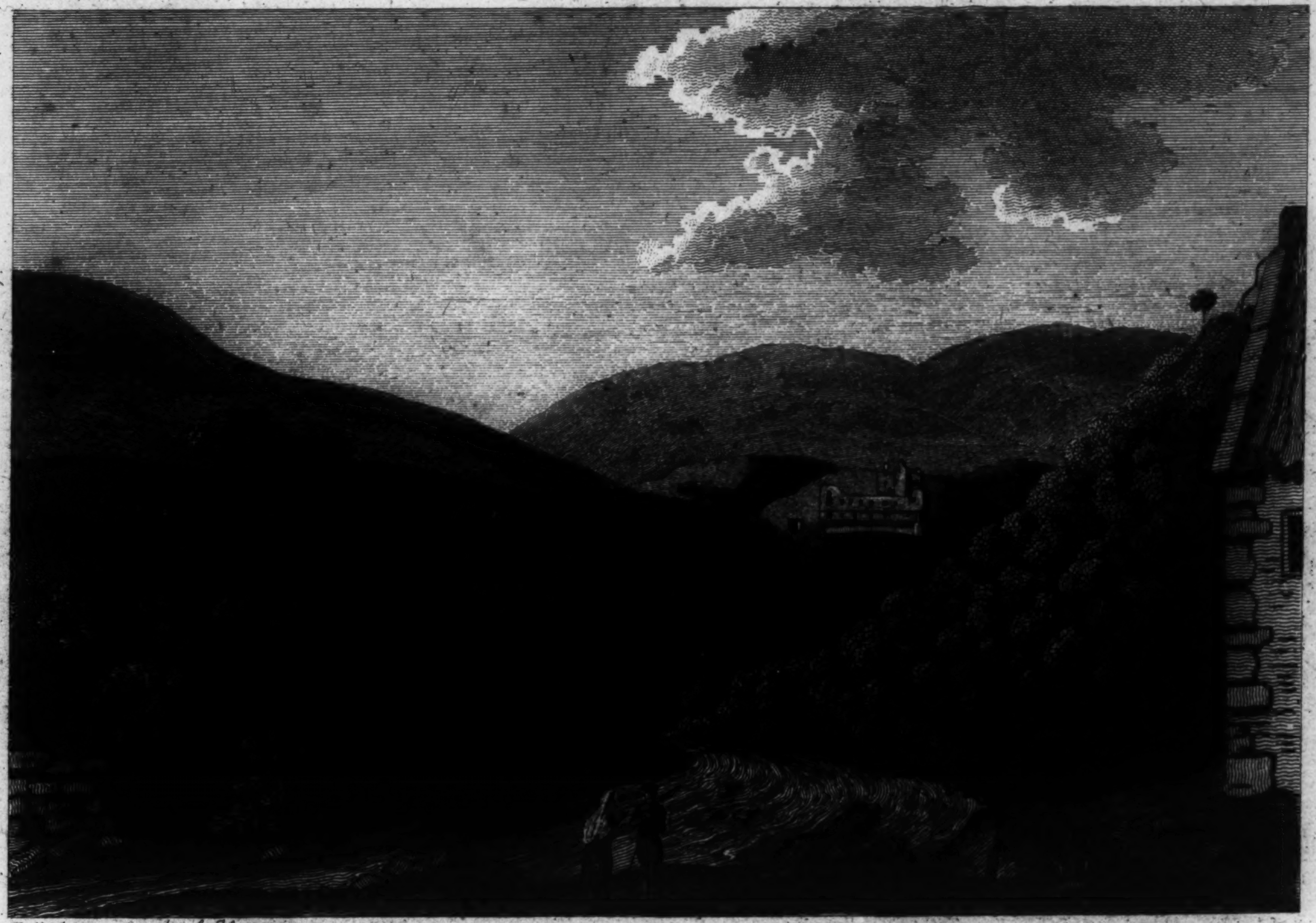
THIS plate gives a near view of the caſtle.

CASTLE CAMPBELL. PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the caſtle at a diſtance, as ſeen from the village of Dolor. This and Plate I. were drawn A. D. 1790.

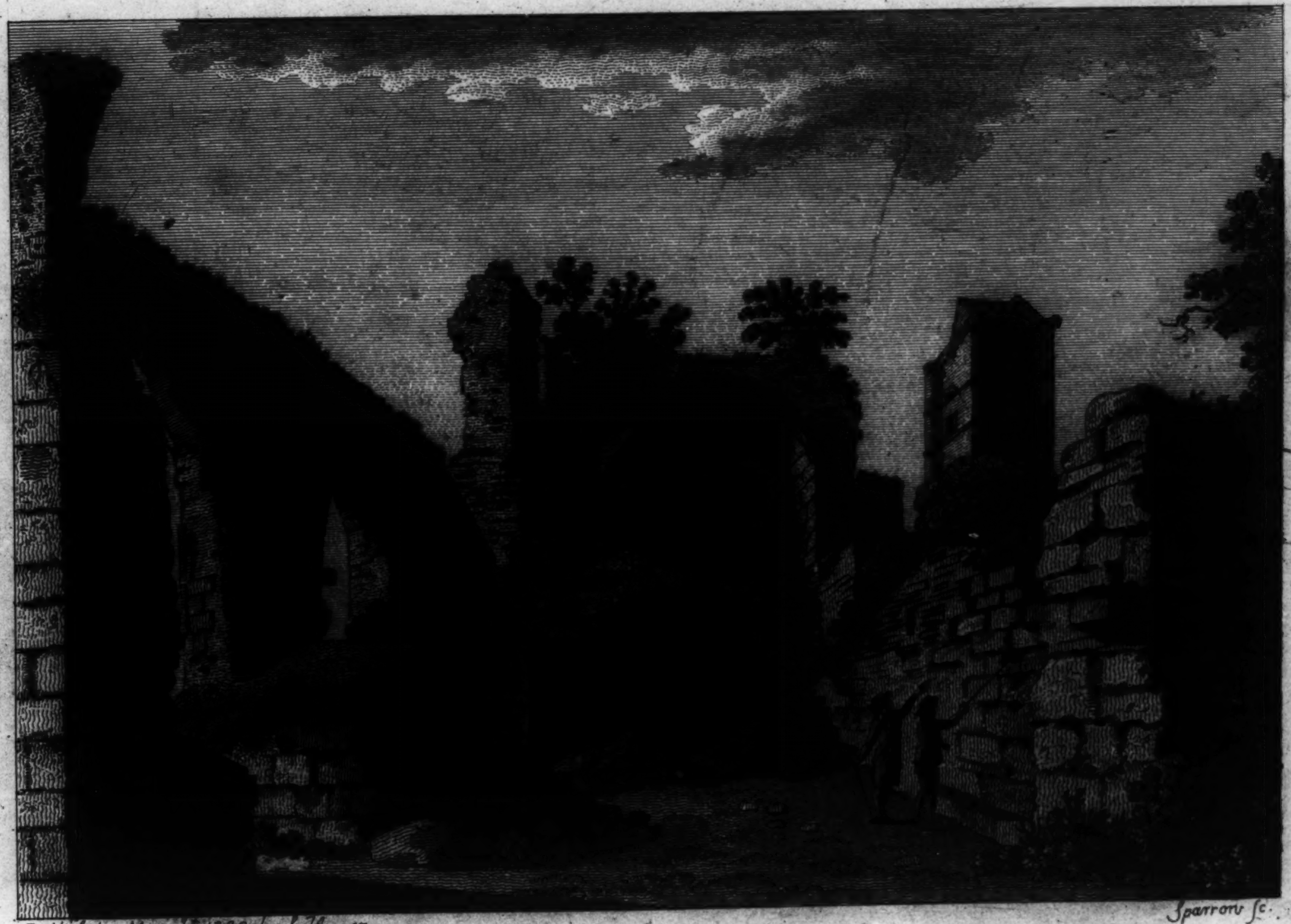
CULROSS OR KYLLENROSS ABBEY.

THIS was a Ciſtertian Abbey, ſituated upon the Frith of Forth, in the ſhire of Perth, and dioceſe of Dumblane. It was founded in the year 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife ; the Chronicle of Melroſs, which records this foundation, ſays the monks and firſt abbot were ſent from the abbey of Kinloſs. The conventual church was not only dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but alſo to St. Servanus the Confeſſor, whoſe feſtival was annually kept on the firſt day of July, even long after the Reformation ; on which day the men and women were accuſtomed to aſſemble early in the morning, and walk in proceſſion round the town, carrying green boughs in their hands, and afterwards



Pub. Feb. 17. 1791. by S. Hooper.

CAMPBELL CASTLE. Pl. 2.



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CULROSS ABBEY.

ſpending the remainder of the day in feſtivity. This proceſſion is ſtill continued, but is now changed from the Saint's day to the King's birth-day.

A. D. 1489, John Hogg was abbot of this houſe; at which time, on the 14th of April, Culroſs was erected into a burgh of barony.

The laſt abbot of this place was Alexander, ſon to Sir James Colvil of Ochiltry. Sir James Colvil, brother to the ſaid Alexander, was by a patent, bearing date the 20th of January, 1609,* created a Peer by the title of Lord Colvil of Culroſs; at which time the King alſo granted to him this diſſolved abbey.

It is ſaid that the Earls of Argyle, who in ancient times reſided at Caſtle Campbell, were heritable baillies of this abbey, which office they diſpoſed of to the Colvilles of Ochiltry, in whoſe family it continued till theſe hereditable juriſdictions were aboliſhed. The Argyle family had an aiſle adjoining to the abbey church, in which they ſometimes uſed to bury; the ruins of it are ſtill viſible.

The abbey of Culroſs was placed on an elevation, commanding a beautiful and extenſive view of the Forth and the coaſt on both ſides. Conſiderable remains of the monaſtery are yet extant. The abbey church ſtood on the North ſide of it, and had a tower in the middle of it, which was in the year 1789 ſtill entire, as was alſo the Weſt part of the church, now uſed as a parochial kirk. The cloiſter is ſtill diſcernible, and is now uſed by the miniſter as a garden. On the Eaſt and Weſt ſides were A. D. 1789, ſeveral remains of the offices of the houſe, particularly on the Weſt ſide, where there was a building, from its ſize ſuppoſed to have been the refectory. Weſt of this was the Abbot's Houſe, its walls were entire within the memory of perſons now living; at preſent they are nearly demoliſhed.

In Keith's Appendix are the following particulars reſpecting the revenues of this houſe:

Money 786l. 16s. 7¼d. (Scots). Wheat 3 c. 3 b. Bear 15 c. 10 b. 2 f. Oats 13 c. 12 b. 3 f. 3½ p. Salt 1 c. 2 b. Wedders n. 10.

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* See Douglas's Peerage.

Lambs n. 22. Capons 7 doz. Poultry 26½ d. Butter 7½ ſtone. Cheeſe 79½ ſtone. A. Straw 8 truſſes. And the Abbot ſays, there were nine monks in the convent, five whereof had recanted; but the other four would not by any perſuaſion. And he mentions a certain allowance he had given to thoſe that had recanted; but had given nothing to the others. This view was drawn 1784.

THE CATHEDRAL OF DUNBLANE.

THE Cathedral of Dunblane is ſituated on an eminence on the Eaſtern bank of the river Allan, and overlooking the town to which it probably gives name.

THE ſee of Dunblane was founded by King David, about the year 1142; he alſo built the cathedral.

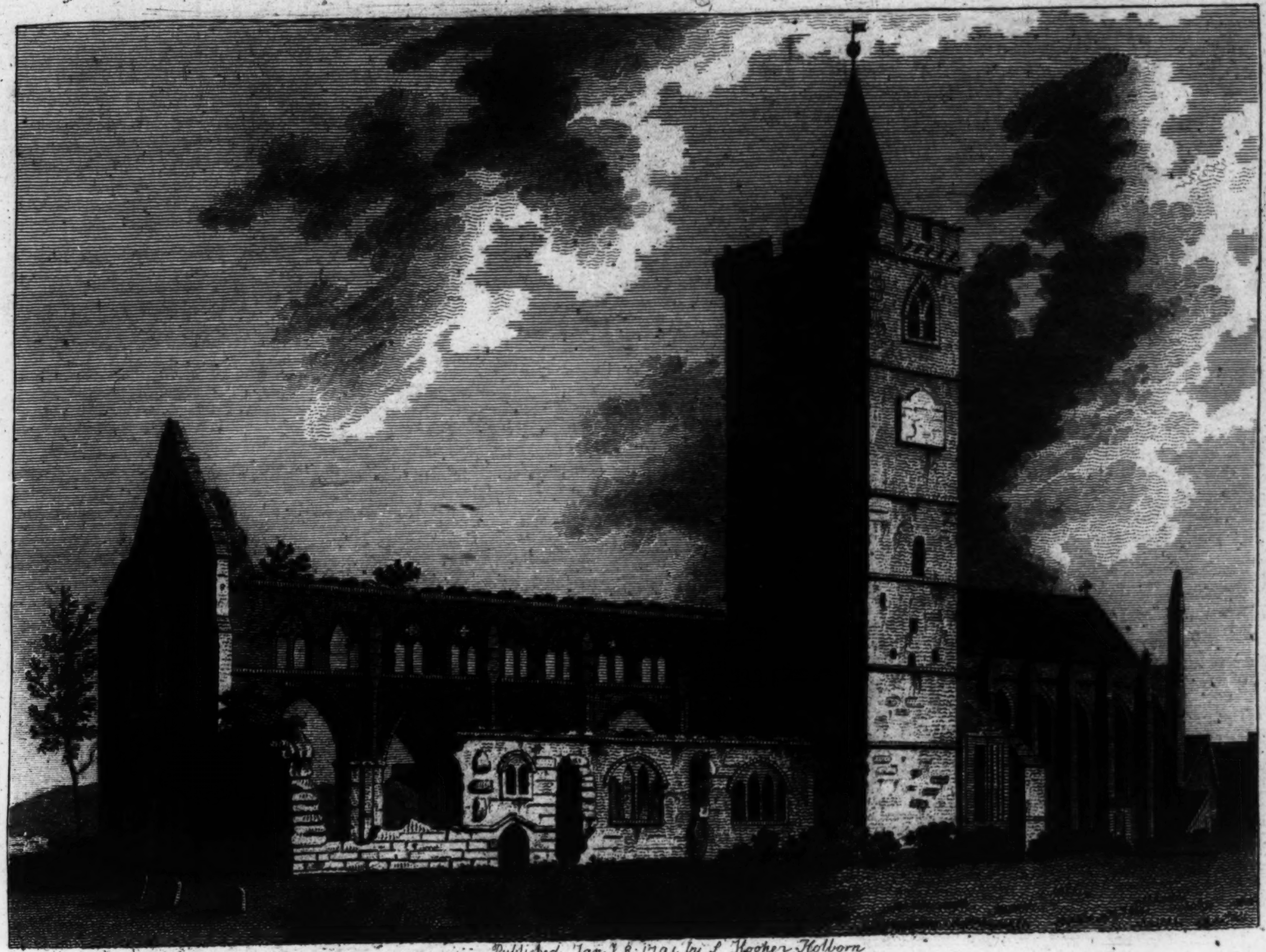
ITS revenues at the Reformation amounted to the ſum of 313l. (Scots) in money; 1 chaldron of wheat; 11 chaldron, 11 bolls, 3 firlots, and ½ a peck of bear; 50 chaldron, 1 boll, 1 firlot, and 3½ pecks of meal; 9 chaldron and 12 bolls of oats. This church was once poſſeſſed of diverſe lands in England.

MUCH of this cathedral is ſtill ſtanding, though faſt falling to decay. The choir is kept in repair, and ſerves for the parochial church: under it are ſepulchral vaults.

IN the choir are ſeveral of the oaken ſeats for the choriſters, on which are carved, as uſual, grotesque figures; among them, a cat, a fox, and an owl. At the upper end of the choir are ſome of the prebendaries ſtalls; on the right of the entrance the Biſhop's ſeat, and on the left that of the Dean; theſe are alſo of oak, handſomely carved.

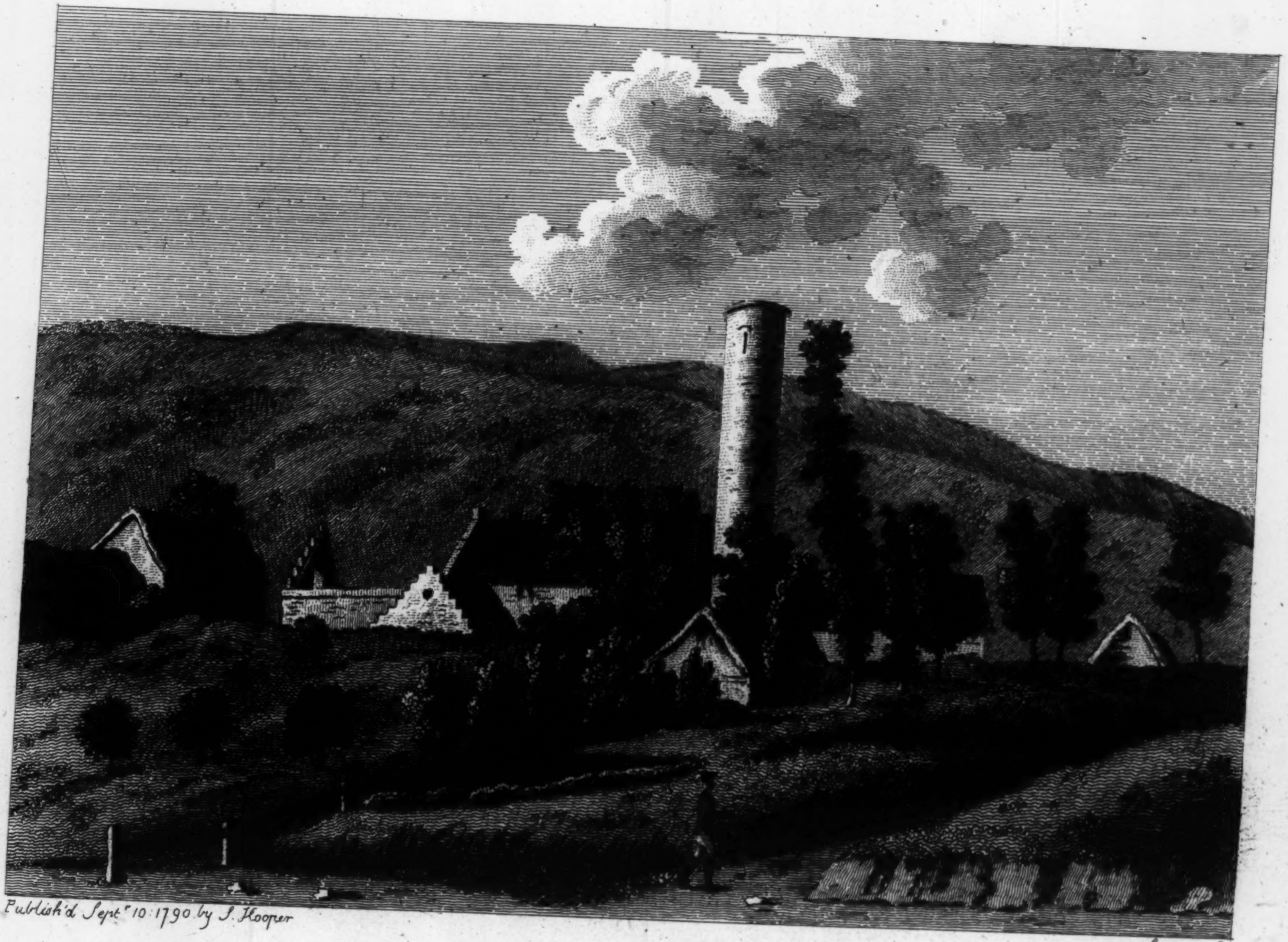
HERE are ſeveral coarſe blue marble ſtones over the graves of diverſe of the Biſhops and Deans: on ſome of them there are the marks of braſs plates.

BEHIND a modern ſeat is a niche in the wall, in which is the figure of a Biſhop, as large as life; he is dreſſed in pontificalibus, with his mitre. The three ſteps to the altar ſtill remain. In the niche where the veſſel for holy water formerly ſtood, there is now a door.



Published Jan.y 8: 1791, by S Hooper, Holborn

CATHEDRAL CHURCH of DUNBLANE.



Publish'd Septr 10: 1790 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc

ABERNETHY TOWER. Pl 1.

The families of Keir, Sticklings, Chiſholms, Drummonds, and Fenlayſons have ſeparate places of burial here.

SOME walls and other remains of the Biſhop's Palace are ſtill viſible.

THE length of this cathedral is 216 feet, breadth 76, heighth of the walls 50 feet, and of the tower 128 feet.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

ABERNETHY COLLEGE. PLATE I.

ABERNETHY is ſituated near the junction of the rivers Ern and Tay: it was once the capital city of the Picts. A collegiate church was built and founded here by Garnard Macdompnack, after which St. Brigid, a virgin of Caithneſs, was introduced by St. Patrick, with her nine virgins, who died within five years after their arrival, and were buried in the North part of the church. According to Spotſwood, St. Brigid died A. D. 518, and was alſo buried here.

HERE was a biſhoprick, the metropolitan of all Scotland, till in the year 840, it was tranſlated to St. Andrews, by Kenneth III. Here was alſo a convent of the Culdees, changed, A. D. 1272, to a priory of Canons Regular.

THIS place is moſt remarkable for having one of thoſe tall ſlender conical towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, that is at Brechen, although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the uſe for which they were conſtructed, remains ſtill doubtful, notwithſtanding the reſearches and inveſtigations of antiquaries of different periods and nations.

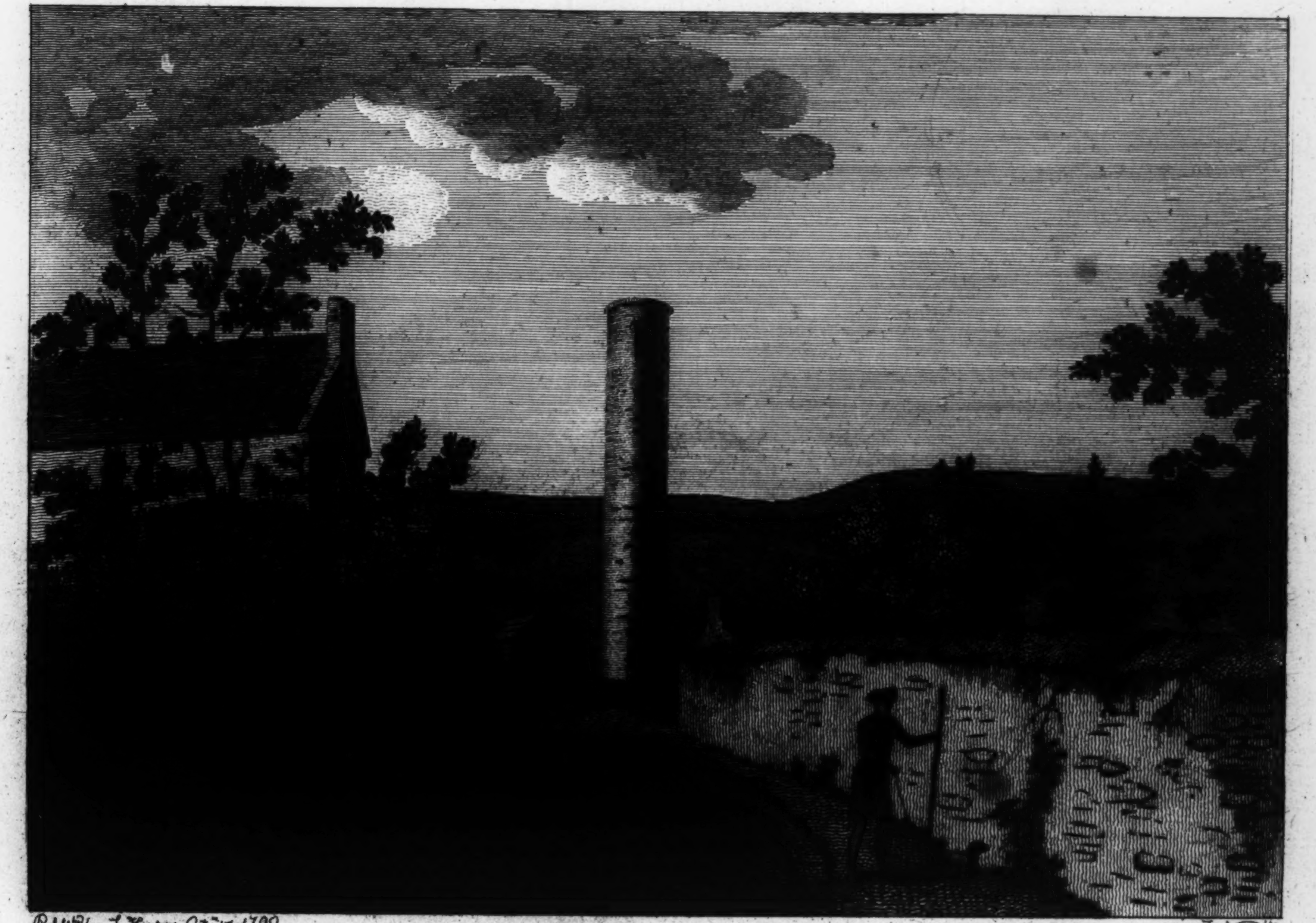
BY ſome they have been deemed watch towers, for the purpoſe of diſcovering invaders at a diſtance, and communicating by ſignals their approach: others conceive them to have been belfries, introduced by ſome of the cruſaders, in imitation of the Minarets of Moſques, from whence the criers ſummoned the people to prayers; and this they think receives ſome countenance from the Culdees; the ancient religious order in Scotland being attached to the ceremonies of the Greek Church. Some have ſuppoſed them penitentiary towers, the reſidence of a ſort of hermits, imitators of Simon Styllitis. All theſe conjectures are ſupported, as uſual, by etymologies.

WITH reſpect to the firſt ſuppoſition, it is objected that they cannot have been meant for watch towers, ſince they are not always placed on elevated ſtations, commanding an uninterrupted proſpect around them, but, on the contrary, are frequently covered by commanding hills, particularly towards that ſide from whence danger was moſt probable.

THAT they were imitations of Minarets, ſeems extremely improbable; the deteſtation in which every article and circumſtance of Pagan Worſhip was held by the Cruſaders, makes it ſcarcely poſſible they would introduce any of them into the Chriſtian Church. And for the argument deduced from the Culdees following the ceremonies of the Greek Church, it remains to be proved, that the Greeks uſed Minarets; beſides it is generally held there were no Culdees in Ireland.

THE third opinion, namely that they were penitentiary towers, ſeems, on the whole, the moſt prevalent, though it appears rather to have acquired the ſuffrage from the defeat of its competitors, than from any very cogent reaſons offered in its ſupport.

GORDON viſited this tower, of which he gives the following account: "I went directly," ſays he, "to Abernethy, the ancient capital of the Pictiſh Nation, about four miles from Perth, to ſee if I could find any remains of the Picts hereabouts; but could diſcover nothing except a ſtately hollow pillar, without a ſtair-caſe: ſo that when I entered within, and looked upward, I could ſcarce forbear imagining myſelf at the bottom of a deep draw-well: it has only one door or entrance facing the North, ſomewhat above the baſis, the heighth of which is eight foot and a half, and the breadth, from jamb to jamb, two and a half. Towards the top are four windows, which have ſerved for the admiſſion of light; they are equidiſtant, and five feet nine inches in heighth, and two foot two inches in breadth, and each is ſupported by two ſmall pillars; at the bottom are two rows of ſtones projecting from beneath, which ſerved for the baſis of a pedeſtal. The whole heighth of the pillar is ſeventy-five foot, and conſiſts of ſixty-four rows, or regular courſes of hewn ſtone: the external circumference at the baſe is forty-eight foot, but diminiſhes ſomewhat towards the



Publ.d by S Hooper Oct.r 17-1790

J. N. sculp.

ABERNETHY TOWER Pl: 2.

the top; and the thickneſs of the wall is three foot and a half. This is, by the inhabitants hereabouts, called the Round Steeple of Abernethy; and is ſuppoſed to be the only remains of a Pictiſh work in theſe parts." This view ſhews the ruins of the church, with a diſtant view of the tower.

ABERNETHY COLLEGE. PLATE II.

THIS might with more propriety be called a view of the tower, of which it gives a particular delineation, as ſeen from the high road from Perth. Theſe views were drawn A. D. 1790.

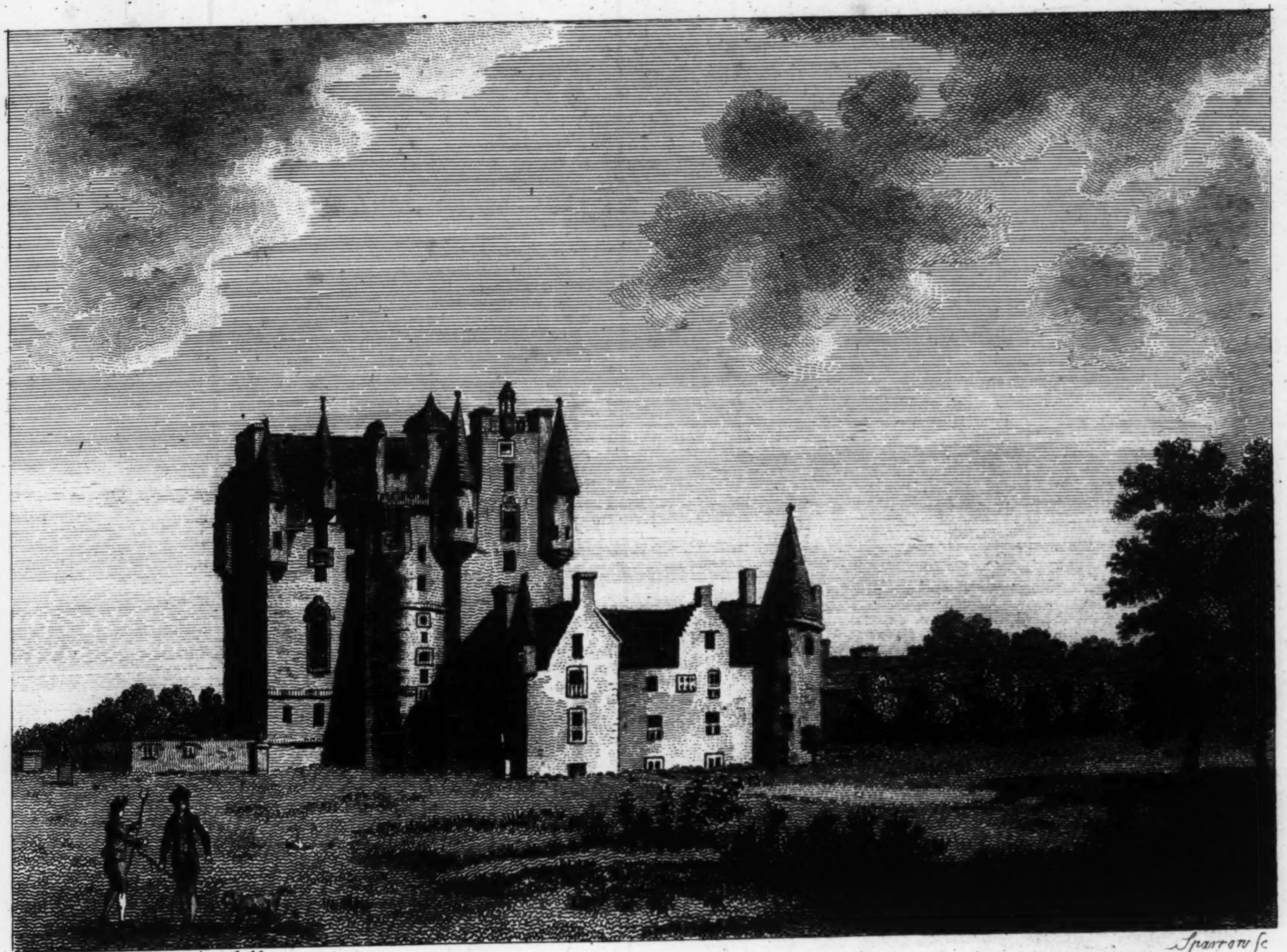
ANGUSSHIRE.

GLAMES CASTLE. PLATE I.

GLAMES Caſtle originally conſiſted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickneſs; they were connected by a ſquare projection, and together formed a figure ſomewhat like the letter Z, ſaving that in the caſtle all the angles were right ones. This form gave mutual defences to part of the building.

GREAT alterations and additions were made to this houſe by Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn; theſe, according to the above cited plan, a date carved on a ſtone on the outſide of the building, and other authorities, were done in the year 1606, and not 1686, as is ſaid in an ancient print, engraved about that time. The architect employed on this occaſion, as tradition reports, was Inigo Jones; indeed the work ſeems greatly to reſemble Herriot's Hoſpital, at Edinburgh, and diverſe other buildings deſigned by him. The great hall was finiſhed A. D. 1621. It is a handſome room, with a coved cieling, adorned with heads and ornaments in ſtucco. Here are many family portraits, among them a large picture, in a carved oaken frame, repreſenting Earl Patrick and his Three Sons. In the back ground a view of the caſtle, as it was in 1683. At that time there were three gates leading from the park. In the ancient part of this caſtle is ſhewed the room wherein Malcolm II. was murdered. Fordun has it, that he was killed at or near the town of Glames; but does not ſay in the caſtle.

A PARTICULAR deſcription is given of this manſion in an Anonymous Journey through Scotland, publiſhed in 1723. Since which diverſe alterations have been projected in the building, for which one of the wings has been partly pulled down, and is not yet rebuilt.



Publish'd Decr. 14. 1790 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

GLAMM'S CASTLE Pl. 1.

"In the entering Strathmore I arrived at the noble palace of Glamies, belonging to Lion, Earl of Strathmore. This palace, as you approach it, ſtrikes you with awe and admiration, by the many turrets and gilded balluſtrades at the top. It ſtands in the middle of a well planted park, with avenues cut through every way to the houſe. The great avenue thickly planted on each ſide, at the entrance of which there is a great ſtone gate, with offices on each ſide, of free ſtone, like a little town, leads you in half a mile to the outer court, which has a ſtatue on each ſide, on the top of the gate, as big as the life. On the great gate of the inner court are balluſtrades of ſtone, finely adorned with ſtatues; and in the court are four brazen ſtatues, bigger than the life, on pedeſtals; the one of James VI. and firſt of England in his ſtole; the other of Charles I. in his boots, ſpurs, and ſword, as he is ſometimes painted by Vandyke; Charles II. is in a Roman dreſs, as on the Exchange, in London; and James II. in the ſame he is in at Whitehall. From this court, by balluſtrades of iron, you have a full proſpect of the gardens on each ſide, cut into graſs plats, and adorned with ever-greens, which are very well kept. The houſe is the higheſt I ever ſaw, conſiſting of a high tower in the middle, with two wings, and a tower at each end; the whole above two hundred feet broad. The ſtairs from the entry to the top of the houſe conſiſts of one hundred and forty-three ſteps, of which the great ſtairs, where five people can mount abreaſt, are eighty-ſix, each of one ſtone. In the firſt floor are thirty-eight fire rooms. The hall is adorned with family pictures; and behind the hall is a handſome chapel, with an organ, for the church of England ſervice. On the altar is a good picture of the Laſt Supper, and on the cieling an Aſcenſion, done by one De Wit, a Dutchman, whom Earl Patrick, this Earl's Grandfather, brought from Holland, and who painted the cielings of moſt of the rooms.

In the drawing room, next to the hall, is the beſt picture I ever ſaw, of Queen Mary of Modena, the Pretender's mother. The Duke of Lauderdale in his robes, by Sir Peter Lely; and the late Lord Dundee, with a croud of half lengths of the nobility of Scotland; and over a chimney a curious Italian piece, of our Saviour diſputing with the Doctors in the Temple.

When the Pretender lay here they made eighty-eight beds, within the houſe, for him and his retinue, beſides the inferior ſervants, who lay in the offices out of doors. The preſent Earl's elder brother ſaved the eſtate from being forfeited, by being killed at the head of his regiment, on Shiremore."

In the court before the miniſter's houſe is ſhewn a ſtone, on which is engraved a croſs and diverſe figures, ſaid to allude to the murder of King Malcolm, and the deaths of the murderers, who attempting to croſs the lake of Forfar, then ſlightly frozen over, the ice broke, and they were drowned.—This ſtone is deſcribed and engraved in Mr. Pennant's Tour. Diverſe weapons, with ſome braſs veſſels lately found in draining that lake, are ſhewn in the caſtle.

The tradition of an ancient lofty building, called the Tower of Glamis, ſituated on an eminence near the center of the town of Kinghorn, in Fifeſhire, is ſtill preſerved in that place. It ſerved as a ſeamark to ſailors navigating the Forth. This building becoming ruinous a gentleman in the neighbourhood obtained leave of the Strathmore family, to whom it belonged, to take the ſtones for the purpoſe of building, on condition that he ſhould put down a pillar on the ſpot whence he took the ſtones, with this inſcription, "Here ſtood Glamis Tower." This pillar is remembered by many of the inhabitants at preſent (A. D. 1789) living; but it is now removed.

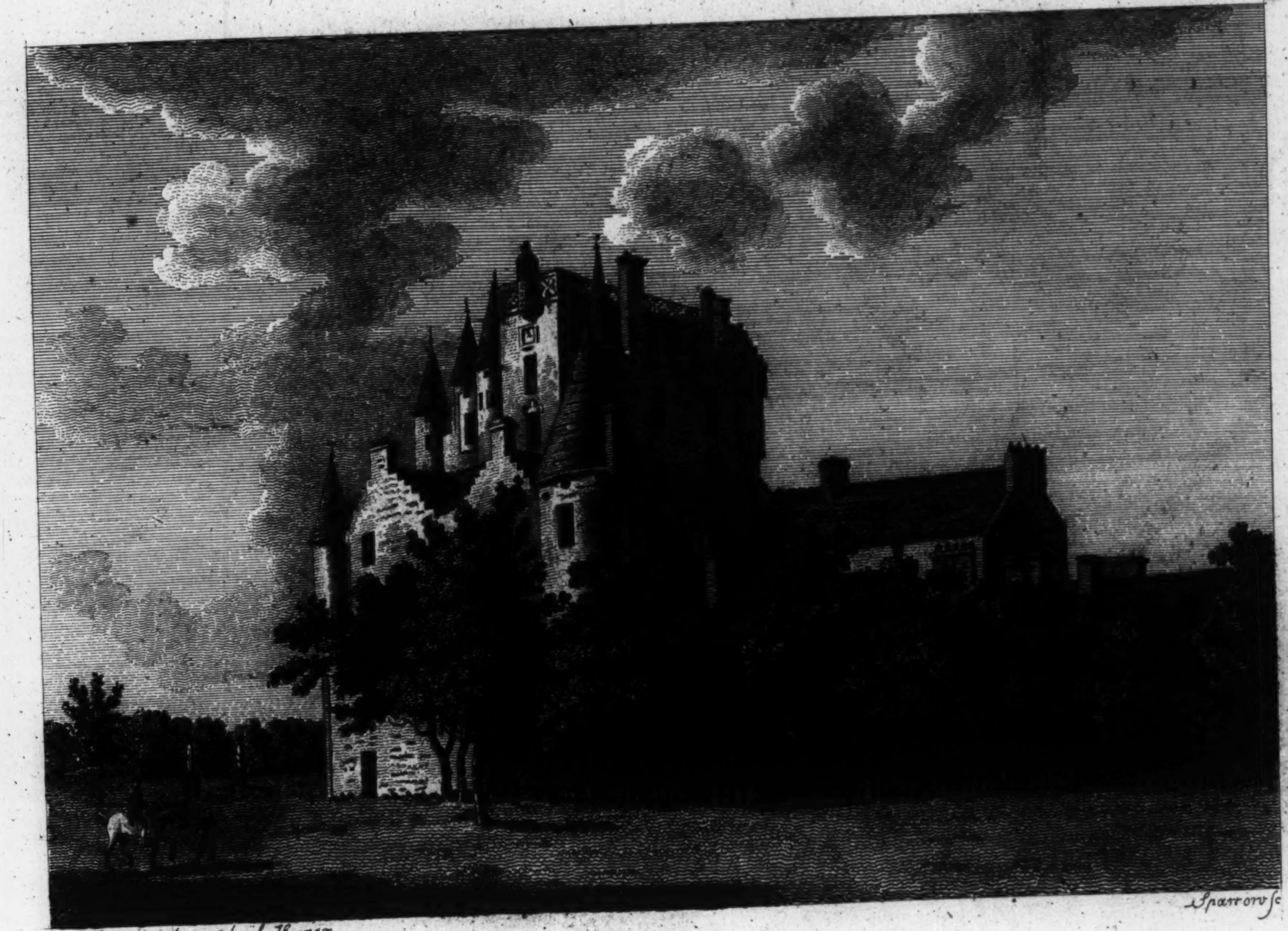
This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

GLAMES CASTLE. PLATE II.

This view gives a more pictureſque, though leſs deſcriptive, delineation of the caſtle than the former. They were both drawn on the ſame day.

ABERBROTH ABBEY.

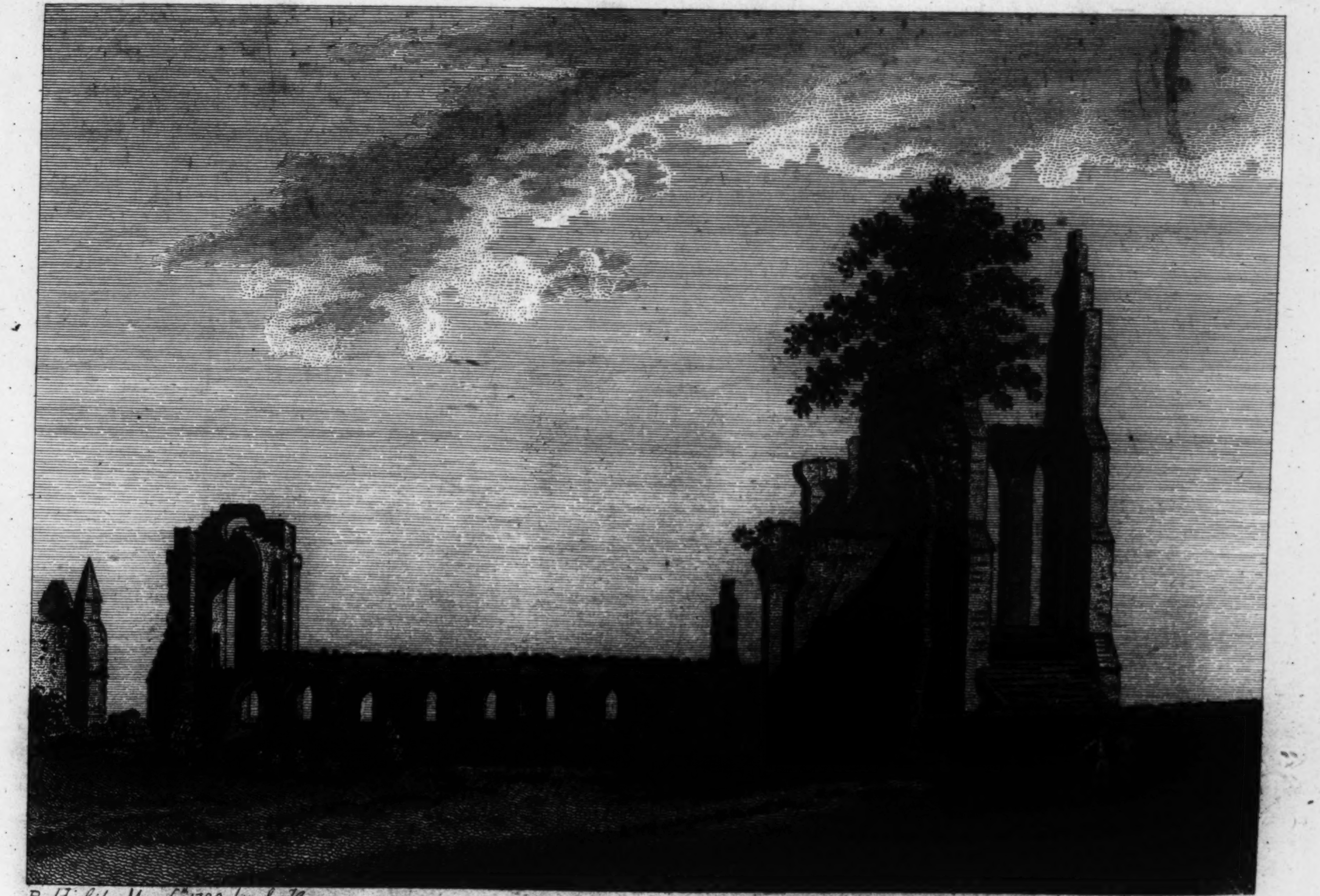
Aberbroth or ABERBROTHACK, in the Shire of Angus, is ſituated on the ſea ſhore, on the burn of Brithock or Brothe. It



Sparrow sc

Publish'd Nov.r 16: 1790 by J. Hooper.

GLAME'S CASTLE. Pl. 2.



Publish'd May 6th 1789 by S Hooper

Sparrow sc.

ABBERBROTHOCK ABBEY.

It was one of the richeſt and moſt ſumptuous abbeys in Scotland, and was founded, A. D. 1178, by King William, the Lion, who was buried here. It was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and filled with Benedictine or Tyroneſian Monks, brought from the Abbey of Kelſo.

THIS place is in ſeveral manuſcripts called Monaſterium Bajocenſe, and by Dempſter Aberbredock-kuidel. King Robert Bruce granted to this abbey ten marks ſterling, to be received annually from the Thanage of Monifoth, for maintaining lights about the tomb of William, King of Scotland; and King John, of England, probably out of regard to the monaſtery, granted to the inhabitants of this town the privilege of diſpoſing of their goods any where within his dominions, London excepted, toll and cuſtom free. Pope Lucius III. in the year 1182, confirmed all donations that were made to this monaſtery.

THE firſt Abbot was Reginaldus, a Monk of Tyron, who was in the year 1178, releaſed by John, Abbot of Kelſo, from all ſubordination due to him as Abbot of that monaſtery; to which charter Richard, of Aburbuthenoth or Arbuthnot, the King's Clerk, was witneſs: this Reginaldus was conſecrated at King William's requeſt, by Mathew, Biſhop of Aberdeen, the church of St. Andrew being then vacant.

THE ſecond Abbot was Henry, a profeſſed Monk of Kelſo, who was likewiſe, A. D. 1179, releaſed by the Abbot of that houſe, from that ſubjection to him and his ſucceſſors, which he had at his profeſſion ſworn to obſerve.

BERNARD, Abbot of Aberbroth, was Chancellor under King Robert Bruce, and afterwards Biſhop of the Iſles. May 2d, 1394, an indenture was made between John Geddy, Abbot of this houſe, and the burgeſſes of the town, whereby that Abbot, for certain conſiderations, obliges himſelf and his ſucceſſors, at their proper expence and charges, to maintain the pier in ſuch ſtate that veſſels may enter, and lay there in ſafety.

IN the year 1461 Pope Pius II. granted the Abbot of this houſe an exemption from attending at the yearly epiſcopal ſynods, of which he directed the Biſhop of St. Andrew's to give notice to his brethren, threatening excommunication to any one who ſhould trouble him on that account. Yet it does not appear (ſays Keith) that theſe threats were regarded by John Biſhop of Brechin, and Alexander Biſhop of Murray.

Pope Benedict, by his Bull, dated at Avignon, 6 Kal. June, and the ſecond year of his Pontificate, granted to John, Abbot of Aberbroth, and his ſucceſſors, the privilege of making uſe of and wearing the mitre, ring, robes, and other Epiſcopal Inſignia; and Pope Martin, by his Bull of the 5th Id. June, and the third of his Pontificate, authoriſed Walter, Abbot thereof, and his ſucceſſors, to confer the minor orders on the Monks and Clerks of their convent.

The laſt Eccleſiaſtic Abbot was Cardinal Beaton, at the ſame time Archbiſhop of St. Andrew's.

The laſt Commendatory Abbot of this houſe was John Hamilton, ſecond ſon to the Duke of Chaſtelherault, afterwards created Marquis of Hamilton. This Abbey was erected into a temporal lordſhip, in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, ſon to the former; the grant is dated upon the 5th of May, 1608.

This Abbey afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dyſart, from whom it was purchaſed, with the right of patronage of thirty-four pariſh churches, belonging to it, by Patrick Maule, of Panmure, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to King James VI. in which family it remained till the year 1715, when it eſcheated to the crown by forfeiture, and was under the management of the Barons of the Exchequer. A. D. 1752 part of the ſite of the Abbey was obtained by the town.

For the adminiſtration of juſtice the Convent elected and paid an officer, called Bailey of the Regality, which became hereditary; the family of Airly held it before the Reformation, and till the year 1747, when it was ſold and veſted in the crown, with other hereditable juriſdictions. The walls of the Regality Priſon are ſtill remaining.

In the year 1445 the election of this officer proved fatal to the Chieftains of two noble families: the Convent had that year choſen Alexander Lindeſay, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Crawford, to be Judge or Bailey of their Regality; but he proved ſo expenſive by his number of followers, and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place Alexander, nephew to John Ogilvie, of Airly, who had an hereditary claim to the place: this occaſioned a cruel feud between the families; each aſſembled their vaſſals, and terminated the diſpute near the town: the Lindeſays were victorious; but both the principals fell in the battle, with about five hundred of their followers.

THE ordinance for the yearly proviſion of the houſe in 1530, will give ſome idea of its hoſpitality and charity: there was an order for buying 800 wethers, 180 oxen, 11 barrels of ſalmon, 1200 dried codfiſh, 82 chalders of malt, 30 of wheat, 40 of meal. All which appears additional to the produce of their lands, or the proviſion of different ſpecies paid in kind by their tenants.

THIS profuſion of ſtores would appear very extraordinary, as the number of Monks did not exceed twenty-five; but the ordinance acquaints us, that the appointments of that year exceeded thoſe of 1528, notwithſtanding in the laſt, the King had been entertained twice in the Convent, and the Archbiſhop thrice: from this it is evident that the houſe was open to all; that the great as well as the poor partook of it, and that it was rather encreaſing than diminiſhing.

THE following ſtate of the revenues of this houſe is given in Keith's Appendix. The Collector's Book:

"MONEY 2483l. 5s. (Scots.) Wheat 26 chalders, 9 bolls, 1 firlot. Bear 118 c. 7 b. 2 p. Meal 168 c. 8 b. 2 f. Oats 27 c. 10 b. 3 f. 3½. Salmon 1 laſt 3 barrils.—The Book of Aſſumption makes it, Money 2553l. 14s. (Scots.) Wheat 30 c. 3 b. 3 f. 2 p. Bear 143 c. 9 b. 2 p. Meal 196 c. 9 b. 2 f. Oats 27 c. 11 b. Salmon 3 laſt 1 barrel. Omitted capons, poultry, graſſumes dawikis, and all other ſervices and ſmall dewties. Alſua N. B. that the Kirkis of Abernethy and Monyfuith are nocht comptit herein."

IN another part of this book a like rental is given in the Latin tongue, ſoon after the year 1561, in which, beſides 37 barrels of ſalmon, are contained likewiſe 2 barrels of Glyſſart (Griſles f. i. e. young ſalmon.) To this Latin Rental is added, the Valuation of the Kirks of Abernethy, Manyfuith, and Tanadies, viz. Abern. 273l. Tan. 237l. 5s. 4d. Manyf. 0l. 0s. 0d. Wheat 4 c. 12 b. Bear 12 c. 9 b. Meal 15 c. 10 b. None of all which is put in the Rental. In the ſurplus of the third book, money 2594l. in the other articles it agrees with the firſt ſtatement, except in the ſalmon, which is the ſame as the ſecond.

THIS Abbey was built with a red ſtone found hereabouts, which ill reſiſts the weather, ſo that the ornamented parts expoſed to the open air, are much defaced, and the carvings ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. The buildings of this houſe were all encloſed by a ſtrong wall, the ground forming an irregular figure. The length from North to South about one hundred and ninety geometrical paces, and the mean breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt one hundred and thirteen; the breadth at the North end exceeding that at the South upwards of one third.

ON the South Weſt corner is a tower, now the ſteeple of the preſent pariſh Kirk; and at the South Eaſt corner is the darn, or private gate, over which was a houſe for catechiſing. The greateſt part of the walls were ſtanding within the memory of man, but are now nearly demoliſhed.

ON the North ſide of the area, and almoſt in the middle, between the two corners, ſtood the Abbey Church, which was of the figure of a croſs. Weſt of the tranſept it was divided into a middle and two ſide aiſles, by a double row of columns, ſupporting arches. The meaſures of this church are as follows:

INSIDE length of the whole church, from Eaſt to Weſt, 270 feet.

BREADTH of the middle aiſle 35 feet; ſide aiſles each 16½ feet. Total breadth of the whole church, ſide aiſles included, 68 feet.

LENGTH from the Weſt end to the tranſept 148 feet. Breadth of the tranſept, ſide aiſle of 16½ feet included, 45½ feet.

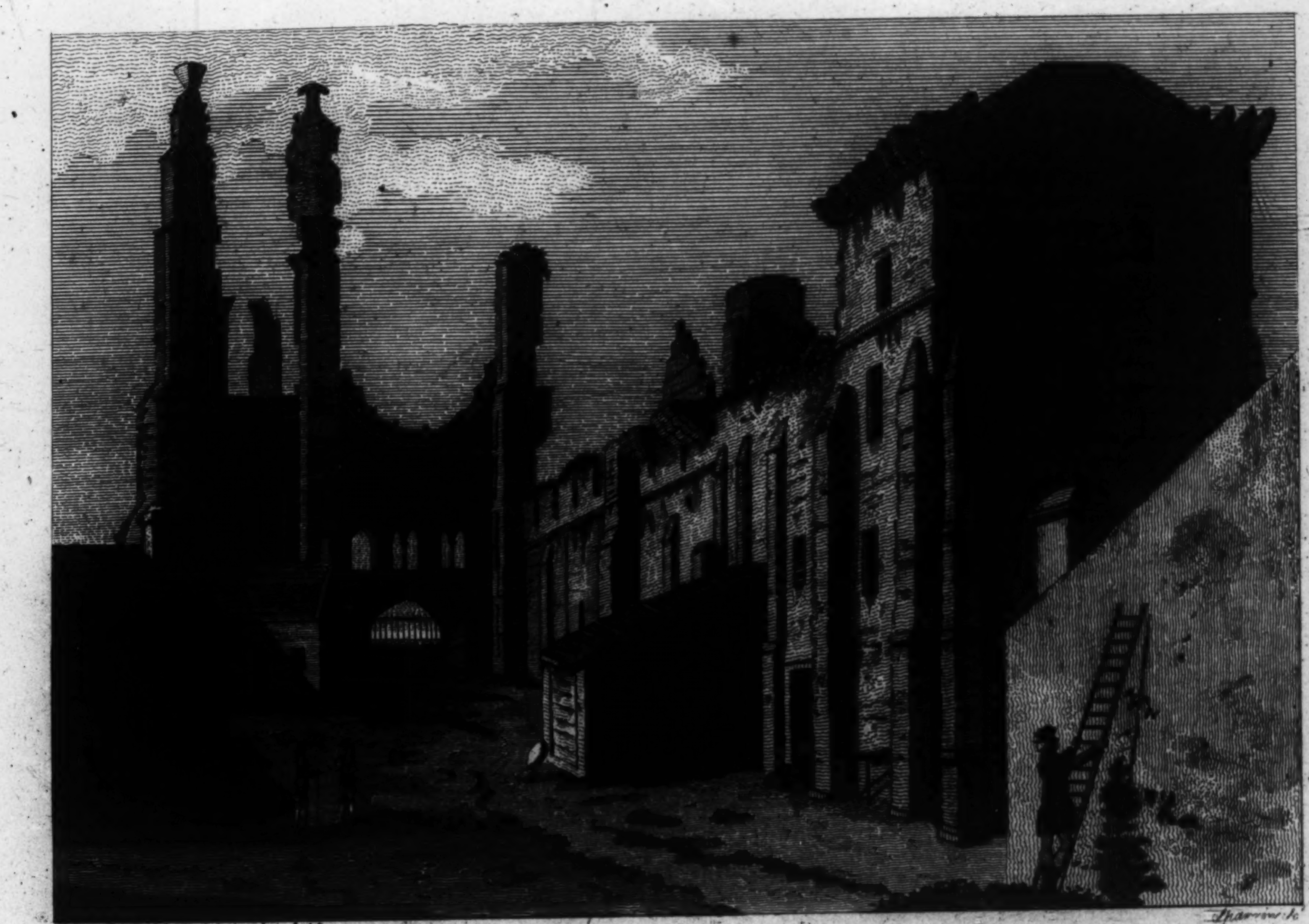
LENGTH of the whole tranſept, from North to South, 132 feet.

LENGTH from the Eaſt end to the tranſept 76½ feet.

THE heighth of the ſide walls, as appears from the mark of the roof on the ruins, was about 67 feet.

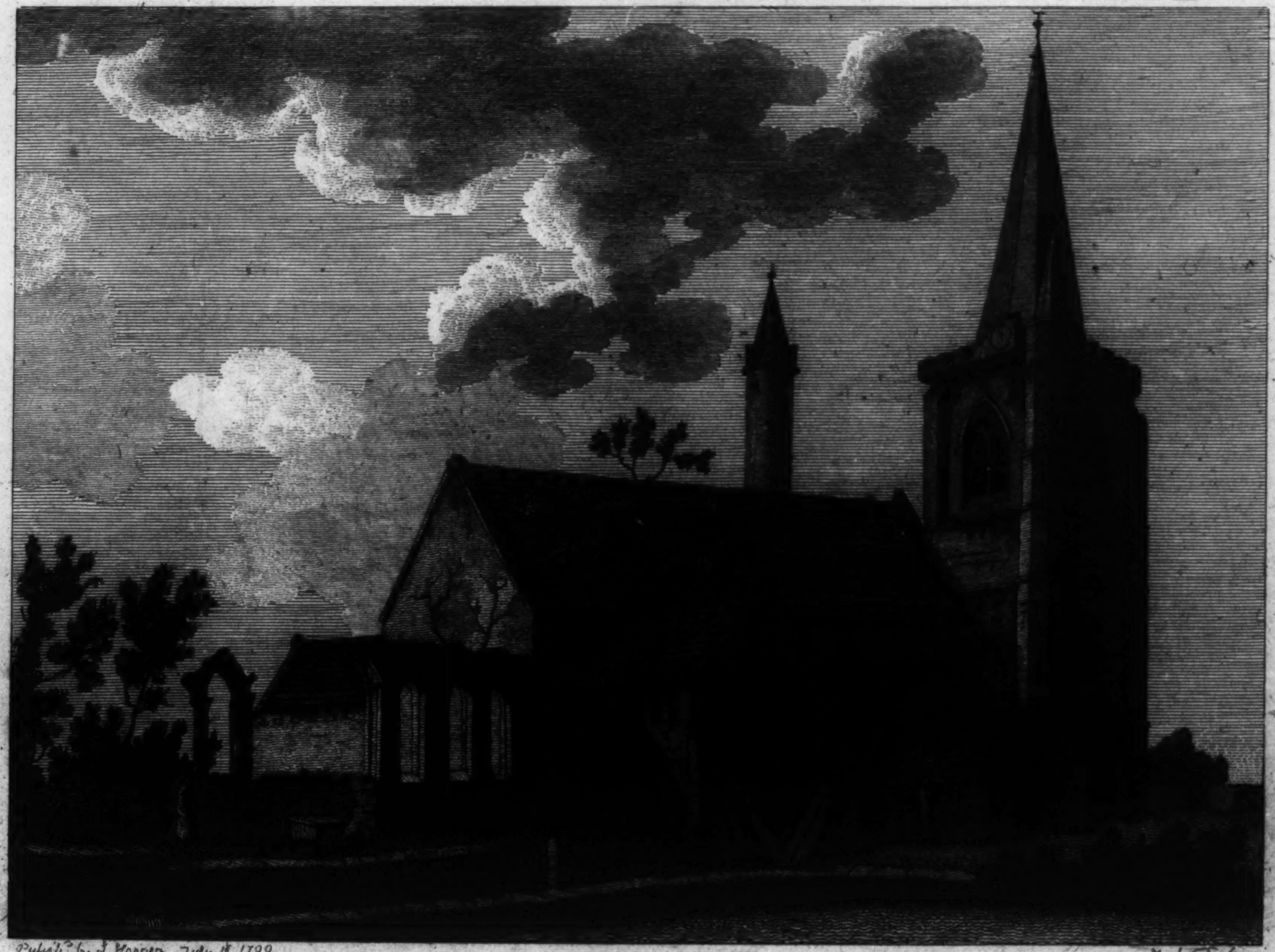
PART of the Abbot's houſe is ſtill ſtanding, and inhabited; in here ſome of the ancient floors are remaining, and ſeveral handſome carvings in oak. This Abbey, on the whole, though not the moſt elegant when entire, yet from the magnitude of its parts, is the moſt magnificent in Scotland.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1788.

 Publish'd Augt 26: 1790 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

ARBROATH ABBEY. Pl. 2.



Publish'd by J Hooper July 18 1790

J. N. Sculp.

BRECHIN CHURCH & TOWER.

ABERBROTH ABBEY. PLATE II.

THIS view, which ſhews the outſide of the great gate, with the Regality Priſon, was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF BRECHEN.

BRECHEN was a Biſhop's ſee. It was founded about the year 1140, by King David I. Its annual revenues, in money and rents paid in kind, before the Reformation, are ſaid to have amounted to ſeven hundred pounds; but after that event, were diminiſhed to one hundred and fifty, owing to alienations of its eſtates, made by Alexander Campbell, the firſt Proteſtant Biſhop, to his Chieftain, the Earl of Argyle, by whoſe intereſt he had been promoted to that ſee. Keith in his Appendix ſays, "In this Biſhoprick there is great confuſion and uncertainty."

THE Culdees had a Convent here, which afterwards gave way to the Mathurines, or Red Friars; but neither of them ſeem to have had any thing to do with this church. The ruins of the Abbey of Red Friars, called the College, according to Maitland, are yet to be ſeen in the College Wynd, adjoining to the North Weſtern end of the Grammar School.

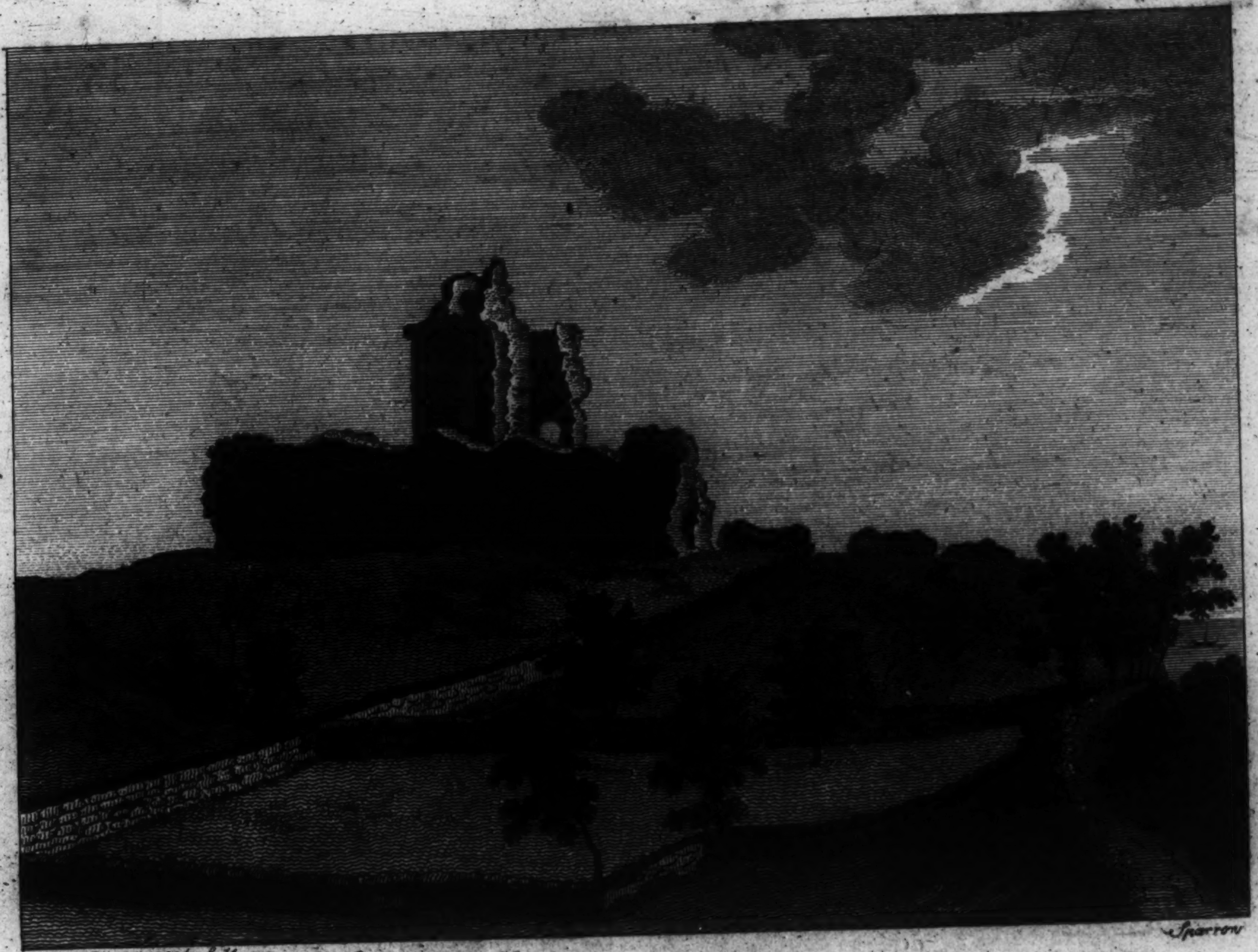
THIS Church is a handſome building, in length one hundred and ſixty feet, in breadth ſixty-one; the Eaſtern part is ruinous; the Weſtern part now ſerves for the pariſh church. Round it, under the eaves of the roof, ran a handſome cornice, carved, with quaterfoils and brackets.

THE tower is an hundred and twenty feet high, ſquare, and embattled, having four ſmall chinks or windows over each other, above which are the belfry windows, large, with pointed arches, divided into two by a mullion, which ſeparates at the top, and give ſpaces for a handſome quatrefeuil. This tower is crowned with an hexagonal ſpire, pierced with ſmall windows.

THERE

Here is another tall ſlender tower, ſimilar to that at Abernethy: Gordon deſcribes it in his Itinerary, in the following words: “ In my journey Northward I found a ſteeple at Brechen, differing little in ſhape from that at Abernethy, only it was larger, and covered at the top; for its heighth from the baſe to the cornice is eighty-five feet, and from thence to the vane fifteen, in all one hundred; it conſiſts of ſixty regular courſes of ſtone; the external circumference thereof is forty-ſeven foot, and the thickneſs of the wall three feet eight inches; however this has no pedeſtal like the other, but ſeems to ſhoot out of the ground like a tree; it has a door fronting the South, the heighth and breadth of which differs little from Abernethy; only upon it are evidences ſufficient to demonſtrate that it was a Chriſtian work, for over the top of the door is the figure of our Saviour on the Croſs, with two little images or ſtatues towards the middle.

This ſteeple has a low ſpiral roof of ſtone, with three or four windows above the cornice, and on the top there is placed a vane; it has no ſtaircaſe within any more than the other; but the inhabitants of both towns aſcend to the top by ladders: the vulgar notion of theſe is, that they are Pictiſh; and I ſhould eaſily have reſted in that opinion, had I not been ſince that time aſſured that ſome of the like monuments are to be ſeen in Ireland, where the Picts never ſettled.” Theſe meaſures differ ſomewhat from Mr. Pennant's; he ſays, “ the heighth from the ground is eighty feet; the inner diameter, within a few feet of the bottom, is eight feet; the thickneſs of the walls at that part ſeven feet two inches; ſo that the whole diameter is fifteen feet two; the circumference very near forty-eight feet; the inner diameter at the top is ſeven feet eight inches; the thickneſs of the walls four feet ſix; the circumference thirty-eight feet eight inches; which proportion gives the building an inexpreſſible elegance: the top is roofed with an octagonal ſpire, twenty-three feet high, which makes the whole one hundred and three feet high; in this ſpire are four windows placed alternate on the ſides, reſting on the top of the tower: near the top of the tower are four others facing the four cardinal points.” A maſon, who was at work on the church when I ſaw it, ſaid he had meaſured this tower for a wager, and found its heighth to the top of the



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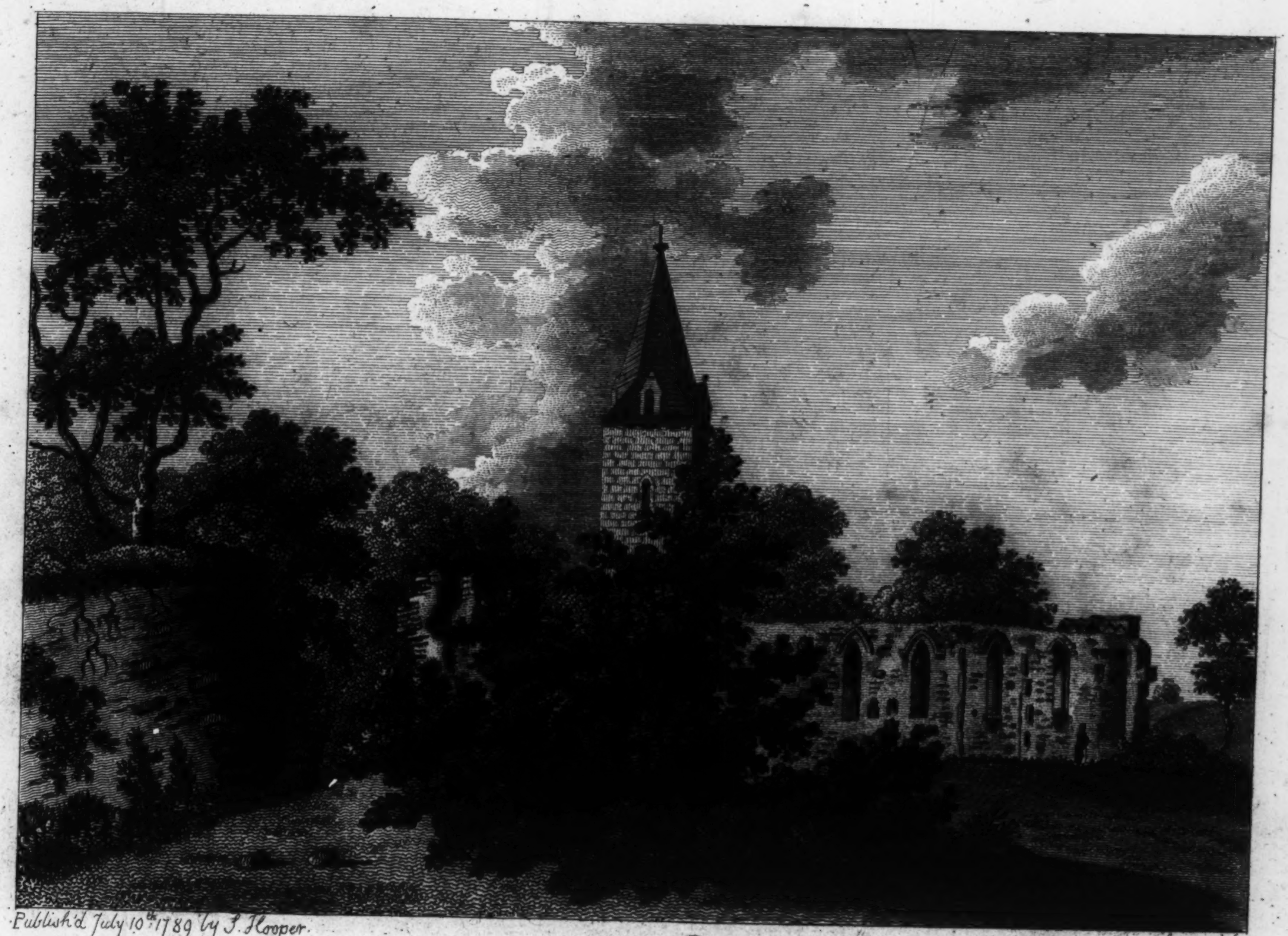
RED CASTLE.



Publish'd July 10th 1789 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

RESTENOTE PRIORY.

the vane to be one hundred and eight feet exactly. In deſcribing the male figure under the Crucifix, Mr. Pennant thinks it was meant for St. John; to me it appeared to have a large beard, and to be leaning on a kind of crutch; whereas St. John is always repreſented as a handſome young man. The tower is connected to the church by a ſmall covered paſſage. There are at preſent two bells in this tower, to which the aſcent is by ladders. This view, which ſhews the North Eaſt aſpect of the church, was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE RED CASTLE.

THIS Caſtle ſtands on a high cliff, called the Red Head, on the South ſide of the Bay of Lunan. It probably took its denomination of the Red Caſtle, from the colour of the cliff whereon it is built, which is red, as are alſo the ſtones uſed in its conſtruction, like thoſe of the Abbey of Aberbroath.

the red head about a mile farther south

THIS, according to tradition, was once the reſidence of King William, ſurnamed the Lion, by whom it is likewiſe ſaid to have been built. He began his reign in the year 1165, and died in 1214. Very little of this caſtle is at preſent remaining, as may be ſeen by the view. Its ragged fragments carry the appearance of antiquity.

IN Haddington's Chart, p. 583, there is an entry of a charter granted by King Robert de Bruce, to Sir Donald Campbell, of the moiety of the Barony of Red Caſtle, which Henry de Percy, Knight, had forfeited to that King. Whether this caſtle is meant or not I will not take upon me to determine. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

RESTENNOTE PRIORY.

THE deſcription of this Priory is given in that of Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, to which it was a cell.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, OLD ABERDEEN.

THIS Biſhoprick was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Banff, by Malcolm II. in the year 1010, in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes. Beanus was by him appointed Biſhop thereof; he was the firſt Scotch Prelate that had a Dioceſe aſſigned to him.

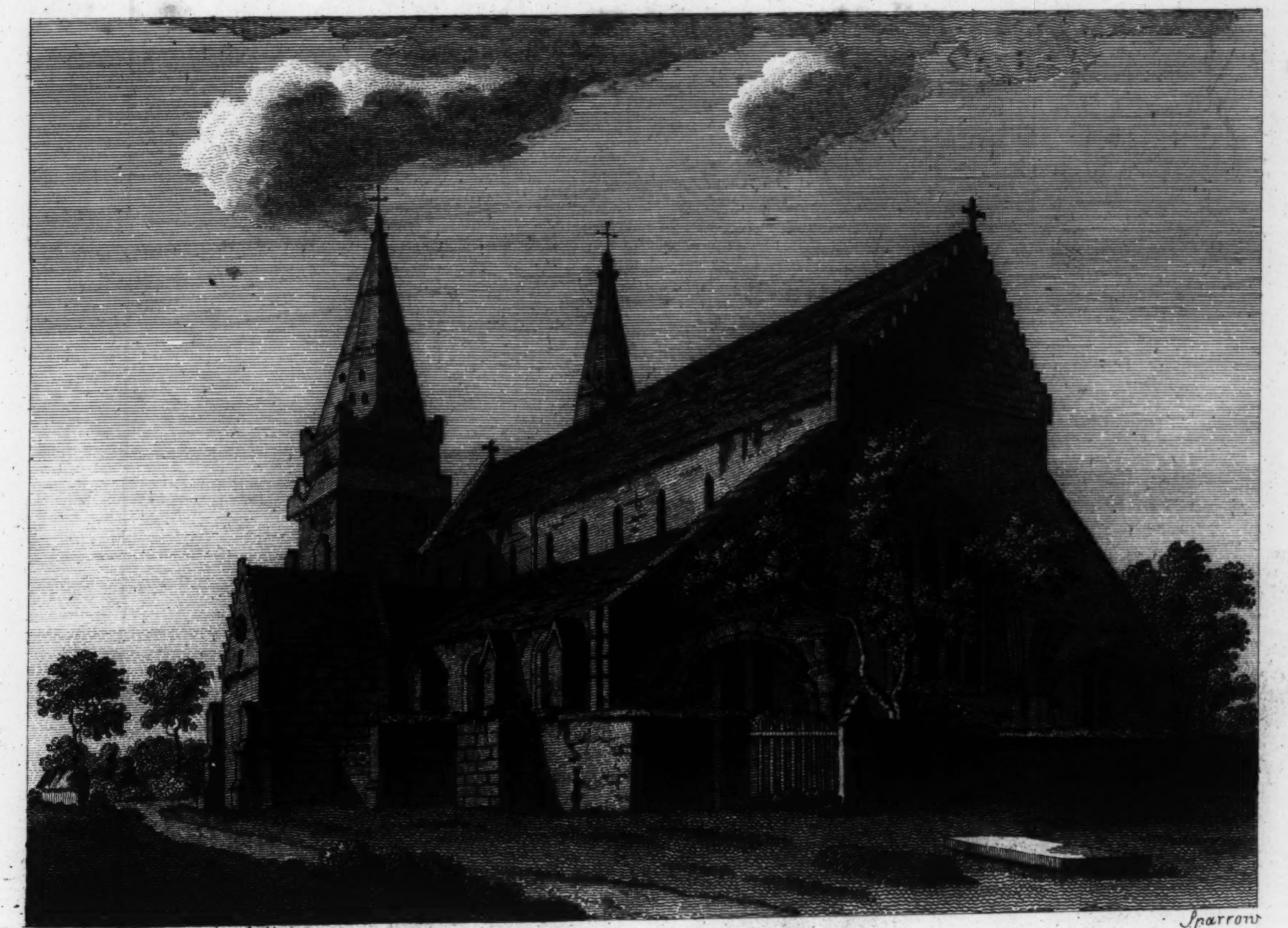
THIS See having continued one hundred and twenty-ſeven years at Murthlack, was, in the year 1137, tranſlated to Aberdeen by King David I. who confirmed to it the lands of Murthlack, Cloveth, and Dunmeth.

MATHEW KENNIMOUTH, the third Biſhop after the tranſlation to Aberdeen, and who ſucceeded about the year 1165, began this Cathedral, which was dedicated to St. Marchar: whether it was finiſhed during his life time or not is uncertain.

HENRY CHEEN, the twelfth Biſhop, who died 1329, repaired this building, which had ſuffered much during the contention between Bruce and Bailiol.

ALEXANDER KENNIMOUTH, the ſecond Biſhop of that name, the ſixteenth after the tranſlation of the See, ſucceeded about the year 1356. He not thinking the church ſufficiently beautiful for a Cathedral, cauſed it to be pulled down, and laid the foundation of one more magnificent; but before the work was advanced ſix cubits high, he was ſent out of the land by the King, on an embaſſy, and died ſoon after his return.

ABOUT the year 1340 the Engliſh ſet fire to the town of Aberdeen, which burned ſix days, when the Biſhop's Palace, and all the Prebendal Houſes, were deſtroyed.



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OLD ABERDEEN CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral appears to have remained unfiniſhed till the acceſſion of Biſhop Henry Leighton, in the year 1424, who greatly advanced that work, and beſtowed large ſums of his own for perfecting it; he built alſo a chapel within it, called St. John's chapel, in which he was buried about the year 1441.

Bishop Thomas Spence, who died 1480, greatly adorned this Cathedral, and rebuilt the Biſhop's Palace, &c. which had remained in ruins ever ſince the burning thereof by the Engliſh.

Bishop William Elphinſtone, who died in 1514, propoſed great additions to this church; he began the choir and Eaſt end of it, but did not live to complete his plan.

Bishop Gawen Dunbar, who died in 1531, ſet himſelf to perfect what Biſhop Elphinſtone had begun, and therefore ſued the Biſhop's executors for certain legacies left by that Prelate for thoſe purpoſes, adding thereto money of his own; but the Reformation hindered the completion; this building ſuffered much by that event, but more, it is ſaid, by the Revolution.*

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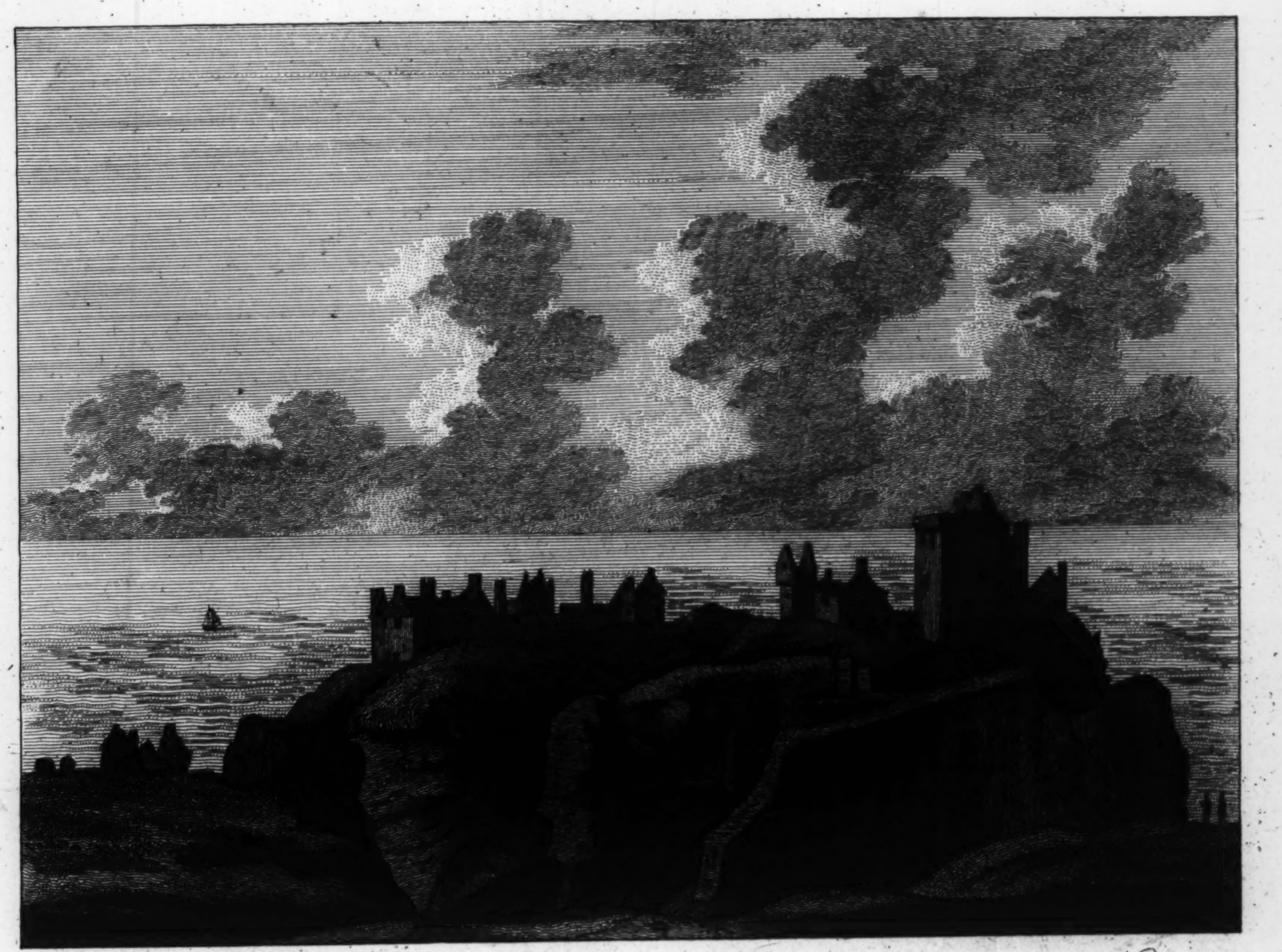
* This venerable pile, which had ſuffered ſo much by the Reformation, did not eſcape the fury of the Covenanters, in the unfortunate reign of King Charles I. So violent was the zeal of that reforming period againſt all monuments of idolatry, that, perhaps, the Sun and Moon, very antient objects of falſe worſhip, owed their ſafety to their diſtance. As there was then nothing to be found worth carrying off, the illiberal zealots wrecked their vengeance upon the ſtones and timber. The high altar-piece, of the fineſt workmanſhip of any thing of that kind in Europe, had to that time remained inviolate; but in the year 1649 was hewed to pieces by order, and with the aid, of the pariſh Miniſter. The carpenter employed for this infamous purpoſe, awed by the ſanctity of the place, and ſtruck with the noble workmanſhip, refuſed to lay a tool on it, till the more than Gothic Prieſt took the hatchet from his hand, and ſtruck the firſt blow. The wainſcotting was richly carved, and ornamented with different kinds of crowns at the top, admirably cut; one of theſe, large, and of ſuperior workmanſhip, even ſtaggered the zeal of the furious Prieſt; he wiſhed to ſave it, perhaps as a trophy over a fallen enemy; whatever his motive may have been, his hopes were diſappointed; while the carpenter rudely hewed down the ſupporting timbers, the crown fell from a great heighth, plowed up the pavement of the church, and flew in a thouſand pieces.—Douglas's Deſcription of the Eaſt Coaſt of Scotland. In his account the dates reſpecting the acceſſions of the Biſhops, repairs, &c. differ widely from Spotſwood, whoſe Chronology has been here adopted.

Here was a grand croſs aiſle from South to North, and a fine tower, which fell down in the year 1688, having been undermined by Oliver Cromwell's ſoldiers, for ſtones to build a fort; by its fall the reſt of the church was much damaged.

Of this ancient building, there at preſent remains the two ſpires, one hundred and twelve feet high, and the nave one hundred and thirty-five by ſixty-four feet, inſide meaſure. It has a handſome window at the Weſt end, and on the board cieling are painted in three columns forty-eight armorial bearings.

The revenues of this Biſhoprick were in the year 1562, in money 1653l. 16s. 9d. (Scots); 3 chaldrons and 8 bolls of wheat; 35 chaldrons, 8 bolls, 3 firlots, and 3½ pecks of bear; 24 chaldrons, 4 bolls, 2 firlots of meal; 8 chaldrons, 2 bolls, 3 firlots, and 2 pecks of oats; 46 mairts; 141 muttons; 121 wethers; 65½ dozen of capons; 119 dozen of poultry; 55 geeſe; 19 dozen of moor-fowls; 17 ſwine; 12 laſts and 10 barrels of ſalmon.



Pub.d by S. Hooper Mar.h 14. 1791

DUNOTTER CASTLE.

Vivares sc.t

KINCARDINESHIRE.

DUNOTTER CASTLE.

DUNOTTER Caſtle is ſituated on the Eaſt coaſt of Kincardineſhire, on a rock projecting into the ſea, acceſſible from the land on the Weſt ſide, and that only by a narrow, ſteep, and winding path, over a deep gully, by which it is connected with the main land, and which ſerves as a kind of natural foſs or ditch, the adjacent rock having been ſcarped, and rendered inacceſſible by art.

THE entrance into the caſtle is through a gate, in a wall of about forty feet high, whence by a long paſſage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four oilliets or loop-holes, you enter the area of the caſtle, which meaſures about an Engliſh acre and a quarter. This paſſage was alſo formerly ſtrengthened by two iron portculliſes.

THIS area is ſurrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages. The oldeſt except the chapel is a ſquare tower, ſaid to have been built about the latter end of the fourteenth century. A large range of lodging rooms and offices, with a long gallery, of one hundred and twenty feet, ſeems of a very modern date, not older than the latter end of the ſixteenth century.

HERE are alſo ſhewn the ruins of diverſe other buildings and conveniences neceſſary for a garriſon; ſuch as a chapel, barracks, a baſon, or ciſtern of water, twenty feet diameter, a bowling green, and a forge, ſaid to be uſed for caſting iron bullets.

ON this rock, notwithſtanding its difficulty of acceſs, the church and burial place of the pariſh was originally ſituated. The building now called the chapel, being formerly the pariſh church. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural ſtrength of this rock

induced

induced Sir William Keith, then Great Mariſchal of Scotland, to build a caſtle on it, as a place of ſafety for himſelf and friends, during thoſe troubleſome times; but, in order to avoid offence, he firſt built a church for the pariſh in a more convenient place, notwithſtanding which the Biſhop of St. Andrew's pronounced ſentence of excommunication againſt him, for violating ſacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII. ſetting forth the exigency of the caſe, and the neceſſity of ſuch a fortreſs, with the circumſtances of his having built another church: on which his holineſs iſſued his Bull, dated July 18, 1394, directing the Biſhop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the caſtle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompence to the church; ſince which it has continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the late Earl, in 1715.

Mr. Pennant, from Crawford's Peerage, ſays, "the property of the Keiths, in this country, came to them in the reign of David Bruce, by the marriage of Sir William to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Fraſer: but I have been informed that this fortreſs had been the property of an Earl of Crawford, who exchanged it for an eſtate in Fife, with an Earl Mariſchal, on condition that he and his dependants ſhould, in caſe of neceſſity, be permitted to take refuge there."

About the year 1296 this caſtle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his hiſtorian, burnt four thouſand Engliſhmen in it; he ſays:

The Engliſhmen that durſt them not abide
Before the hoſt full fear'dly forth they flie
To Dunnoter, a ſwake within the ſea.
No further they might win out of the land,
They ſembled there while they were four thouſand
Ran to the Kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
The Lave remained upon the Rock of Stane.
The Biſhop then began treaty to ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durſt not well affy:
Wallace in fire gart ſet all haſtily,

Burnt up the Kirk and all that was therein,
Attour the rock, the lave ran with great din,
Some hung on crags right dolefully to die,
Some lap, ſome fell, ſome fluttered in the Sea,
No *Southeron* in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
At the Biſhop aſk'd abſolution.
When Wallace leugh, ſaid, I forgive you all,
Are ye war-men, repent you for ſo ſmall?
They rued not us into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there.

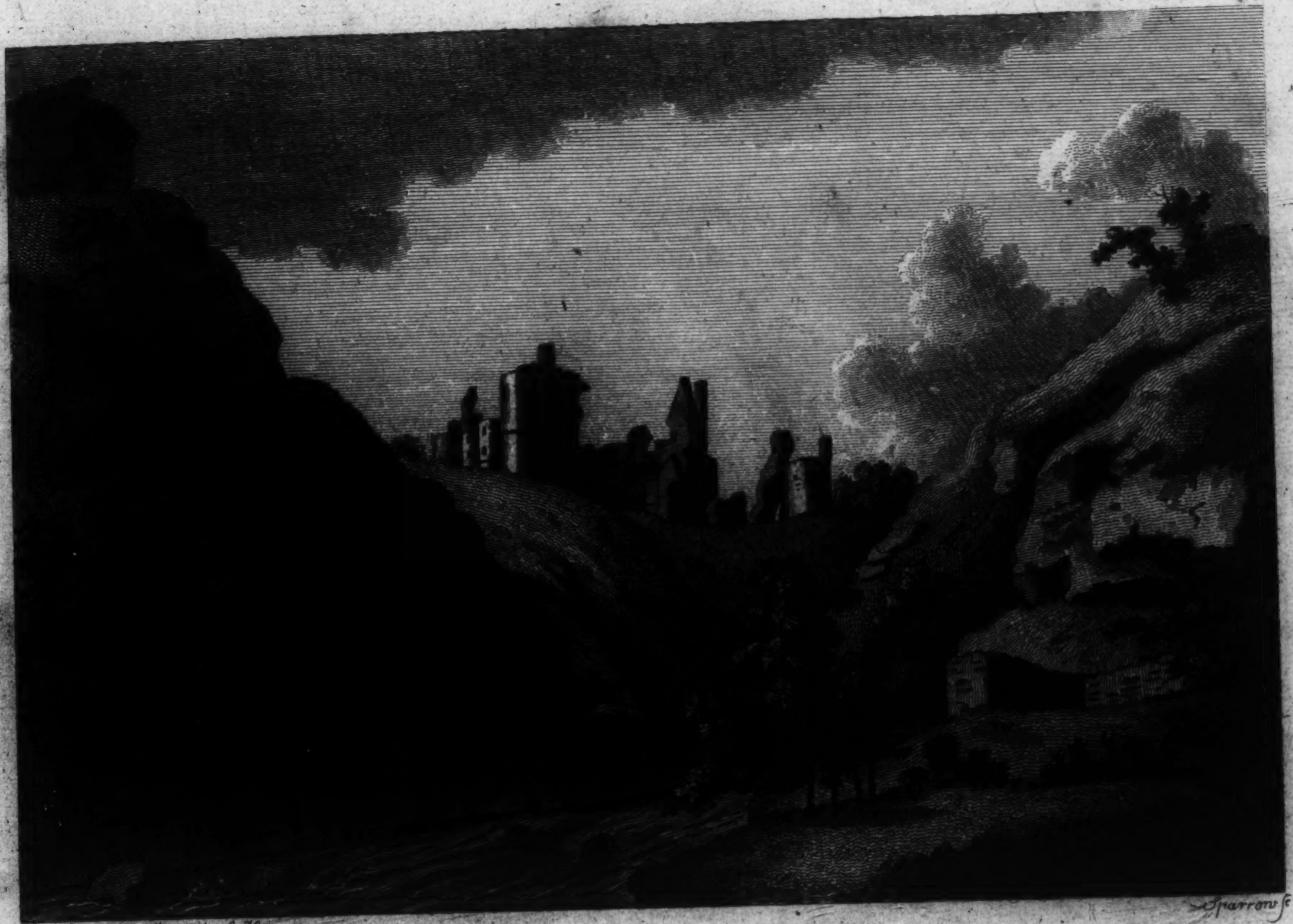
In 1336 this caſtle was refortified by King Edward III. in his progreſs through Scotland: but was, as ſoon as that King quitted the kingdom, retaken by the Guardian, Sir Andrew Murray.

Nothing reſpecting this caſtle occurs in hiſtory, till the civil wars of the laſt century, when it was beſieged by the Marquis of Montroſe, and the church again burned.

This caſtle was inhabited till the beginning of the preſent century; but was demoliſhed ſoon after its forfeiture, in the year 1715, when its ruins were repurchaſed by the Earl, and afterwards ſold by him to Mr. Keith of Rovelſton. The Annotator of Camden mentions the ſtately rooms in the new buildings and the library; he alſo ſpeaks of St. Padie's Church, here famous for being the burial place of St. Palladius, who, in 431, was ſent by Pope Celeſtine to preach the Goſpel to the Scots.

In this caſtle, during Cromwell's Uſurpation, the Regalia of Scotland, conſiſting of the crown, ſword, and ſcepter, were depoſited; the Earl being then appointed, by King Charles II. one of the Commiſſioners for managing the government while his Majeſty was abroad. Mr. Ogilvie, to whom the defence of this caſtle was committed, finding it ſo cloſely inveſted that he could not long hold out, prevailed on the wife of the Miniſter of Kineef, a bold and prudent woman, who happened to be in the caſtle at that time, to aſſiſt in conveying them away; this ſhe did by packing them up in a bundle, as things of no value, and walking boldly out with them. They were afterwards hid under the pulpit of Kineef, till the Reſtoration. This eſcape ſucceeded the more eaſily, as Mr. J. Keith, who, on the caſtle being inveſted, ſailed immediately for France, had induſtriouſly cauſed it to be reported that he had taken them with him. For this piece of ſervice the King, at his Reſtoration, created Sir William Keith Knight Mariſchal of Scotland, and Earl of Kintore. The caſtle was at the time of the above-mentioned ſiege well ſtored with cannon and ammunition. On the ſurrender the enemy allowed the iron guns and four mortars to remain; but carried off the reſt, viz. twenty-one braſs cannon, one hundred and forty fixed muſkets, and many firelocks, twenty-ſix barrels of powder, and ten cheſts of muſket balls.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.



Publish'd Nov 27th 1790 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

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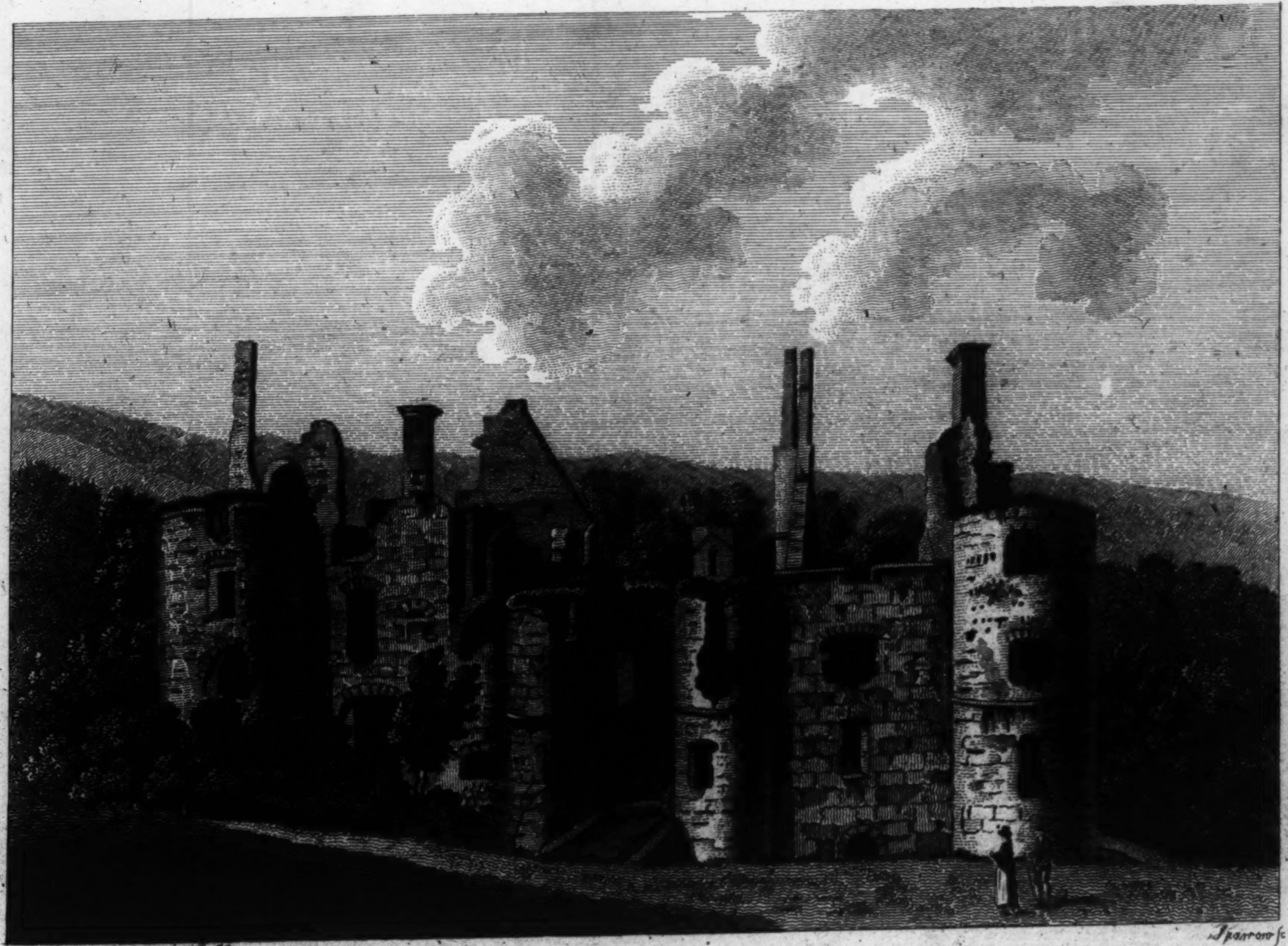
BOYNE CASTLE. Pl. 1.



Publish'd Octr. 5: 1790 by S. Hooper

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BOYNE CASTLE.

BANFFSHIRE.

BOYNE CASTLE. PLATE I.

THIS Caſtle ſtands about ſix miles South of Cullen; it is romanticly ſituated on a high perpendicular rock, on the South ſide of a deep gloomy ravine or glen, through which runs the river. The banks are wooded quite to the waters edge.

THIS was the Baronial Caſtle of the diſtrict called the Boyne, and anciently the reſidence of the family of the Ogilvies, anceſtors of the preſent noble proprietor, Lord Findlater.

THE building does not appear to have been very large, nor could it ever have been long tenable againſt beſiegers, being commanded on the South ſide by a hill, which runs quite to its walls, looking down into it.

THE caſtle was in figure a rectangular parallelogram, its angles flanked by round towers. The grand entrance was on the South ſide, over a draw-bridge, and through a gate, defended alſo by two round towers. It is now quite a ruin, as the views ſufficiently ſhew. It was lately uſed for a granary.

THIS view ſhews the front or South ſide, with the gate or chief entrance. It was drawn A. D. 1790.

BOYNE CASTLE. PLATE II.

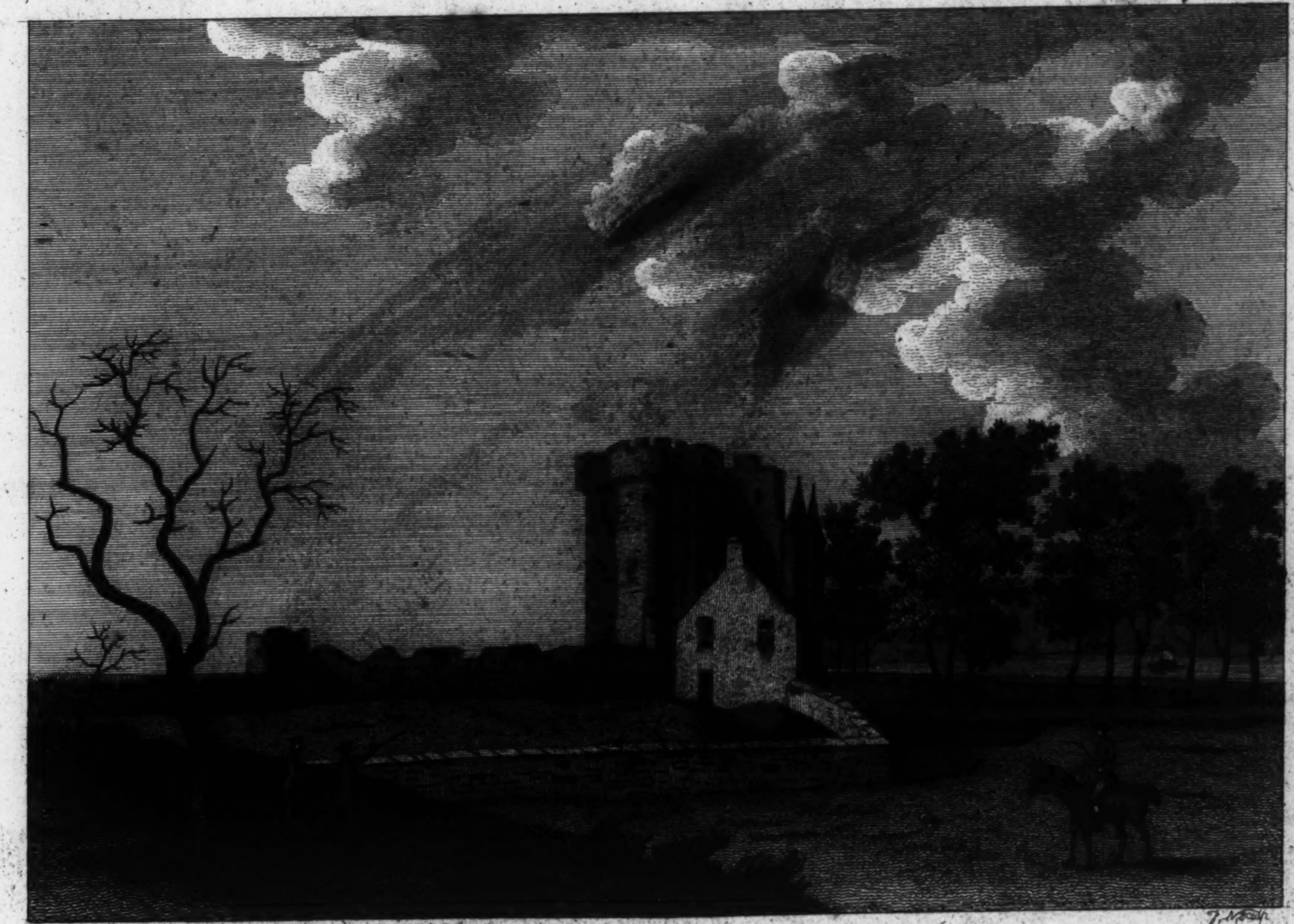
THIS ſhews the North ſide of the building, with the rock and river. It was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE CASTLE OF INCHDREWR.

THIS was the caſtle of the Barony of Inchdrewr, in the county of Banff; it is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, and by the ſtyle of its architecture ſeems to have been built about the time of King James IV. or V.

SIR GEORGE OGILVY, of Dunlugas, who was created a Baronet by King Charles I. on 10th of July, 1627, in the ſame year, obtained a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of the Barony of Inchdrewr. He was afterwards raiſed to the dignity of Peerage, by the title of Lord Ogilvie, of Banff, by letters patent, to him and the heirs male of his body, dated 31ſt of Auguſt, 1642.

MORAY-



Publish'd Oct. 3d 1790 by S. Hooper

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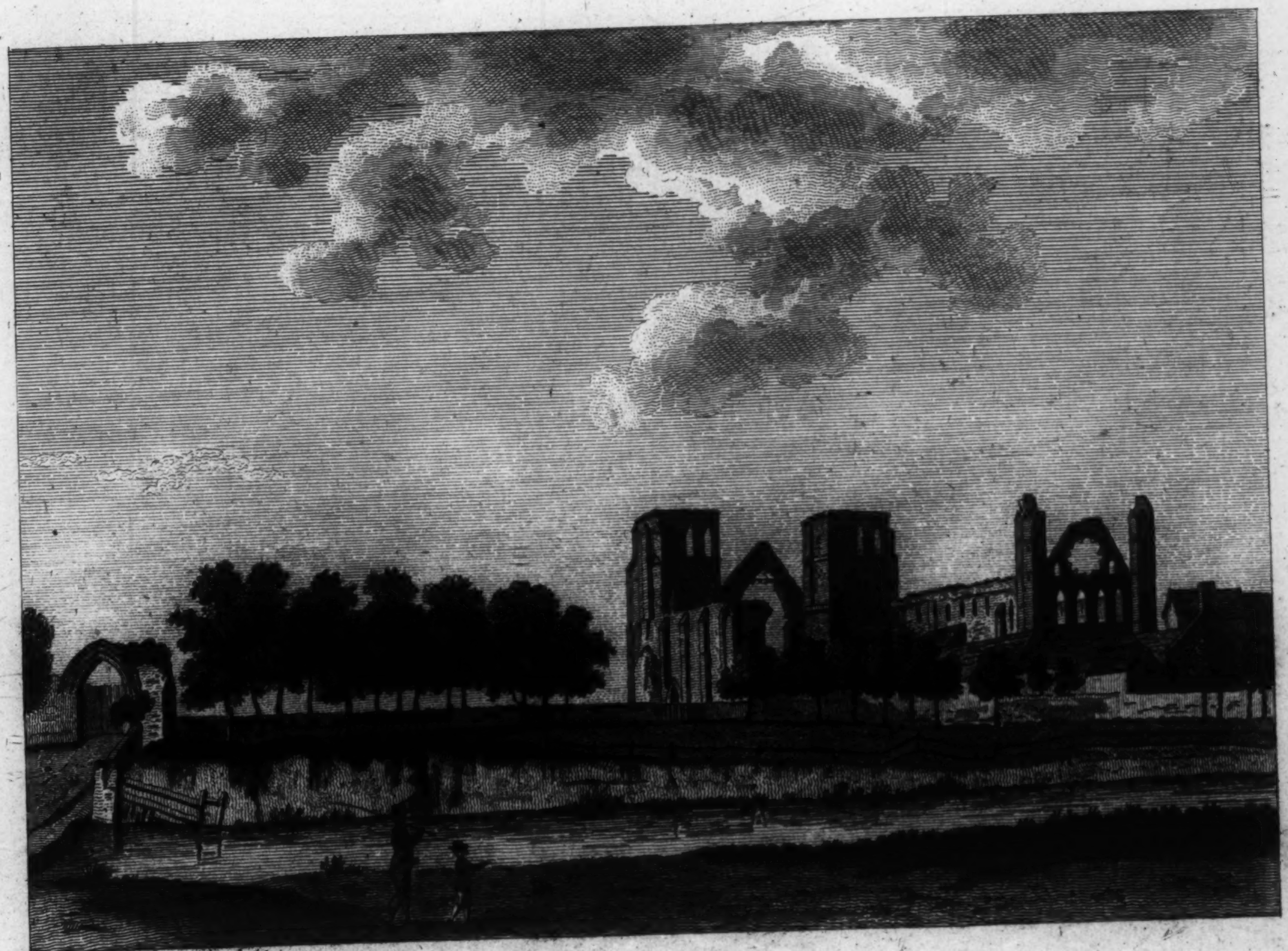
INCH DRUAR CASTLE.



Pub. March 12. 1791 by J. Hooper

ELGIN CATHEDRAL Pl. 1.

MORAYSHIRE.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELGIN.

THIS was the Cathedral Church of the Dioceſe of Moray, tranſlated from the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Spynie, at the requeſt of the Chapter and King Alexander II. and by virtue of a bull from Pope Honorius, dated 10th April, 1224.

IT appears that here was a church before the tranſlation, which probably was taken down as ſoon as the new one was finiſhed, as being too mean for a Cathedral. Biſhop Andrew Moray is ſaid to have laid the foundation ſtone of the new Cathedral Church on the very day on which the tranſlation was declared, viz. 19th July, 1224.

AFTER this church had ſtood one hundred and ſixty-ſix years, from the date of its foundation, it was burned down in the year 1390, by Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, commonly called the Wolf of Badenoch, ſon of King Robert II. for which he was excommunicated; but on making due ſubmiſſion and reparation, was again received into the church.

BISHOP Barr began rebuilding the church, and every Canon contributed. Biſhop Spynie continued the work; but though every pariſh paid a ſubſidy, yet through the troubles of the times, it made ſlow advances. Biſhop Innes laid the foundation of the great ſteeple, in the middle of the church, and greatly advanced it. After his death the Chapter met, May 18, 1414, and bound themſelves, by a ſolemn oath, that whoſoever ſhould be elected Biſhop, he ſhould annually apply one third of his revenue to the rebuilding the Cathedral, until it ſhould be finiſhed.

The church at length being rebuilt, it remained entire for many years, till in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, about the year 1506, the great ſteeple in the center fell down; the next year Biſhop Foreman began to rebuild it; but the work was not finiſhed before the year 1538, when the heighth of the tower, including the ſpire, was one hundred and ninety-eight feet.

"This church, (ſays Shaw) when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture, inferior to few in Europe; it ſtood due Eaſt and Weſt, in the form of a Paſſion or Jeruſalem Croſs, ornamented with five towers, whereof two parallel ſtood on the Weſt end, one in the middle, and two on the Eaſt end: betwixt the two towers on the Weſt end was the great porch or entrance. This gate is a concave arch, twenty-four feet broad, in baſe, and twenty-four in heighth, terminating in a ſharp angle. On each ſide of the doors, in the ſweep of the arch, are eight round and eight fluted pilaſters, ſix and a half feet high, adorned with a chapiter, from which ariſe ſixteen pilaſters, which meet in the key of the arch. There were porticoes or to-falls on each ſide of the church, Eaſtwards, from the traverſe or croſs, which were eighteen feet broad without the walls. To yield ſufficient light to a building ſo large, beſides the great windows in the porticoes and a row of attic windows in the walls, each ſix feet high, above the porticoes; there was, in the Weſt gable, above the gate, a window in form of an acute angled arch, nineteen feet broad in baſe, and twenty-ſeven in heighth; and in the Eaſt gable, between the turrets, a row of fine parallel windows, each two feet broad, and ten high; above theſe are five more, each ſeven feet high; and over all a circular window, near ten feet in diameter. In the heart of the wall of the church, and leading to all the upper windows, there is a channel or walk round the whole building.

The grand gate, the windows, the pillars, the projecting table, pedeſtals, cordons, &c. are adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carving. Let us, after deſcribing the body of the church, take a view of the Chapter Houſe, commonly called "the Apprentices Iſle," a curious piece of architecture, ſtanding on the North ſide of the church, and communicating with the choir by a vaulted veſtry. The houſe is an exact octagon, thirty-four feet high; and the diagonal breadth, within the walls, thirty-ſeven feet. It is arched and vaulted at the top, and the whole arched roof ſupported by one pillar, in the centre of the houſe; arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar. This pillar, nine feet in circumference, is cruſted over with ſixteen round pilaſters or ſmall pillars, alternately round and fluted, and twenty-four feet high, adorned with a chapiter, from which ariſe ſixteen round pillars, that ſpread along the roof, and join at the top; with the pillars (five in number) riſing from every ſide of the octolateral figure. There is a large window in every ſide of ſeven, and the eighth ſide communicates with the choir. In the North wall of this Chapter Houſe there are five ſtalls, cut by way of niches, for the Biſhop (or the Dean in the Biſhop's abſence) and the dignified clergy to ſit in. The middle ſtall, for the Biſhop or Dean, is larger, and raiſed a ſtep higher, than the other four: they were all lined with wainſcot.

SOME of the dimenſions of the church may be ſeen as follows:

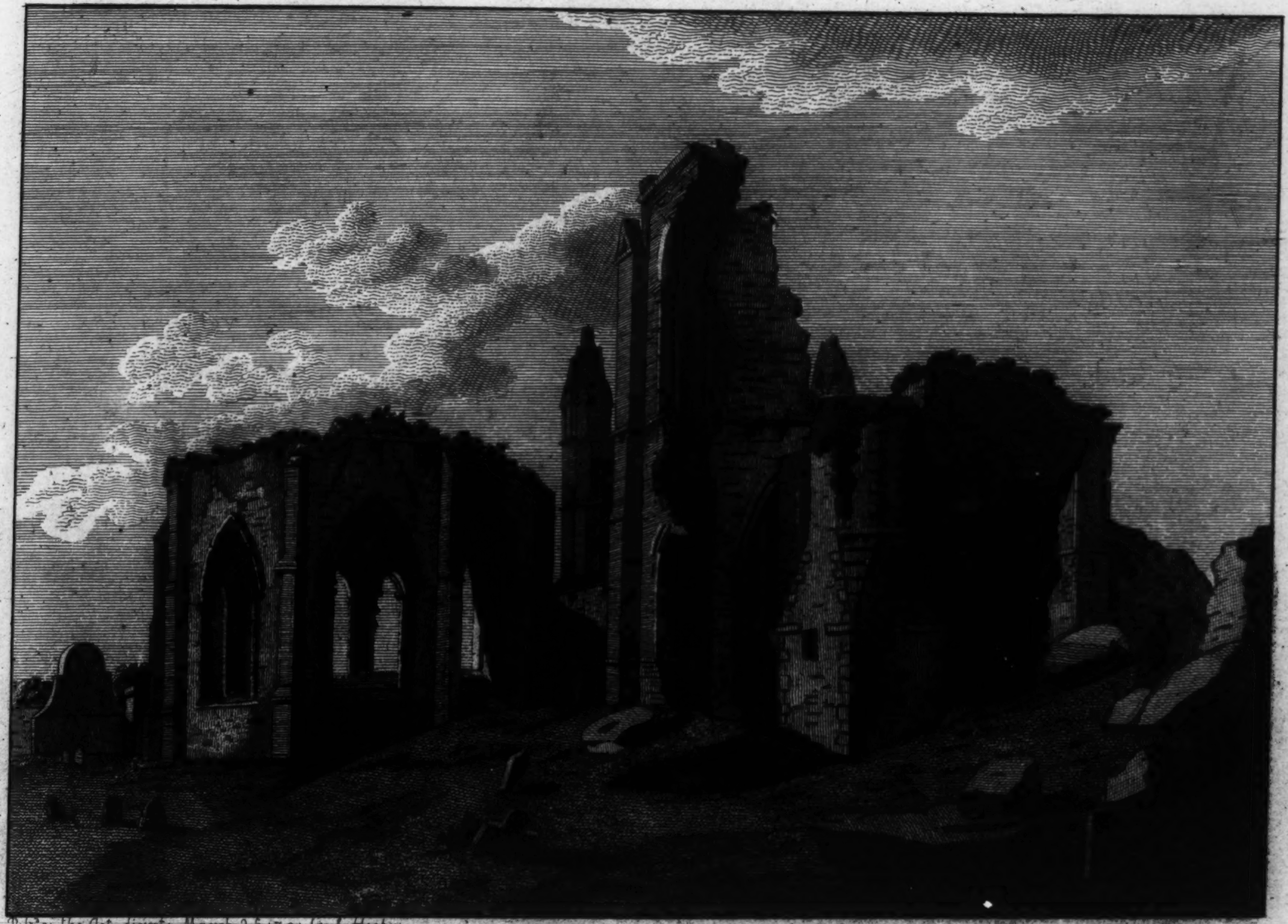
	Feet
The length on the outſide	264
The breadth on the outſide	35
The breadth within the walls	28
The length of the traverſe outſide	114
The length within walls	110
The heighth of the Weſt tower, not including the ſpire	84
The heighth of the tower in the centre, including the ſpire	198
The heighth of the Eaſtern turrets	60
The breadth of the great gate	24
The heighth thereof	24
The breadth of each valve	5
The heighth of each valve near	10
The heighth of the ſide walls	36
The heighth of the Chapter Houſe	34
The diagonal breadth within walls	37
The breadth of every ſide near	15
The circumference of the great pillar	9
The height thereof below the chapiter	24
The breadth of the porticoes on the ſide	18

	Feet
The breadth of the Weſt window — — — —	19
The heighth thereof — — — —	27
The heighth of the Eaſt windows — — — —	10
The heighth of the ſecond row — — —	7
The diameter of the circular window — — —	10

In taking theſe dimenſions I have not ſtudied a ſcrupulous exactneſs, and in ſome of them it is not poſſible to do ſo. The ſpires of the two Weſt towers are fallen; but the ſtone work is pretty entire. No part of the great tower, in the middle, now ſtands. The two Eaſtern turrets, being winding ſtair-caſes, and vaulted at top, are entire. The walls of the choir are pretty entire; and ſo is the whole Chapter Houſe; but the walls of the nave and traverſe are moſtly fallen.

It is a miſtake, that this ſtately edifice was either burnt or demoliſhed by the mob at the Reformation. The following act of Privy Council ſhews the contrary, viz. “ Edinburgh, 14th February, 1567-8. Seeing proviſion muſt be made for entertaining the men of war (ſoldiers) whoſe ſervice cannot be ſpared, until the rebellious and diſobedient ſubjects be reduced; therefore appoint, that the lead be taken from the Cathedral Churches in Aberdeen and Elgin, and ſold for ſuſtentation of the ſaid men of war. And command and charge the Earl of Huntley, Sheriff of Aberdeen, and his deputes; Alexander Dunbar, of Cumnock, Knight, Sheriff of Elgin and Forreſs, and his deputes; William, Biſhop of Aberdeen; Patrick, Biſhop of Moray, &c. That they defend and aſſiſt Alexander Clerk and William Bernie, and their ſervants, in taking down and ſelling the ſaid lead, &c. Signed R. M.” *(Keith's Hiſt.)*

The lead was accordingly taken off the churches, and ſhipped at Aberdeen, for Holland; but ſoon after the ſhip had left the river, it ſunk, which was owing, as many thought, to the ſuperſtition of the Roman Catholic Captain. Be this as it may, the Cathedral of Moray being uncovered, was ſuffered to decay, as a piece of Romiſh vanity, too expenſive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the towers and choir remained ſo entire about the year 1640, that Roman Catholics repaired to them, there to ſay their prayers. *(Rec. Preſbytery of Elgin.)*



Pub^d as the Act directs March 25.1791. by J. Hooper.

ELGIN CHAPTER HOUSE. Pl. 2.

Elgin.) The great tower, in the middle of the church, being uncovered, the wooden work gradually decayed, and the foundation failing, the tower fell, anno 1711, on a Peace Sunday, in the morning: ſeveral children were playing, and idle people walking within the area of the church, and immediately as they removed to breakfaſt, the tower fell down, and no one was hurt.

THE College, when at Spynie, conſiſted of a Dean, Chancellor, Archdeacon, Chanter, Treaſurer, and eight Canons, inſtituted by Biſhop Bricius: on the tranſlation the Canons were encreaſed to twenty-two.

THE precinct here was walled round with a ſtrong ſtone wall, four yards high, and nine hundred in circuit. It had four gates; the Eaſt gate, called the Water-gate or the Pan's Port, appears to have had an iron door, a portcullis, and a porter's lodge; probably the other gates, now fallen, had the ſame fences. Within this area ſtood the Cathedral and the Canons Houſes.

ON July 3d, 1402, Alexander Mac Donald, third ſon of the Lord of the Iſles, entered the College of Elgin, wholly ſpoiled and plundered it, and burnt great part of the town; for this he and his officers were excommunicated; but afterwards abſolved, on paying a ſum of money, applied to the erection of a croſs and bell, on that part of the chanonry neareſt the bridge of Elgin.

THE revenues of this biſhoprick, according to Keith, were: Money 1649l. 7s. 7d. (Scots.) Wheat 10 bolls. Bear 77 c. 6 b. 3 f. 2 p. Oats 2 c. 8 b. Salmon 8 laſt c. Poultry n. 223. This plate gives a general view of the Cathedral, as ſeen on the South Eaſt.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELGIN. PLATE II.

THIS plate ſhews the Chapter Houſe of this elegant building. Both views were drawn A. D. 1790.

THE

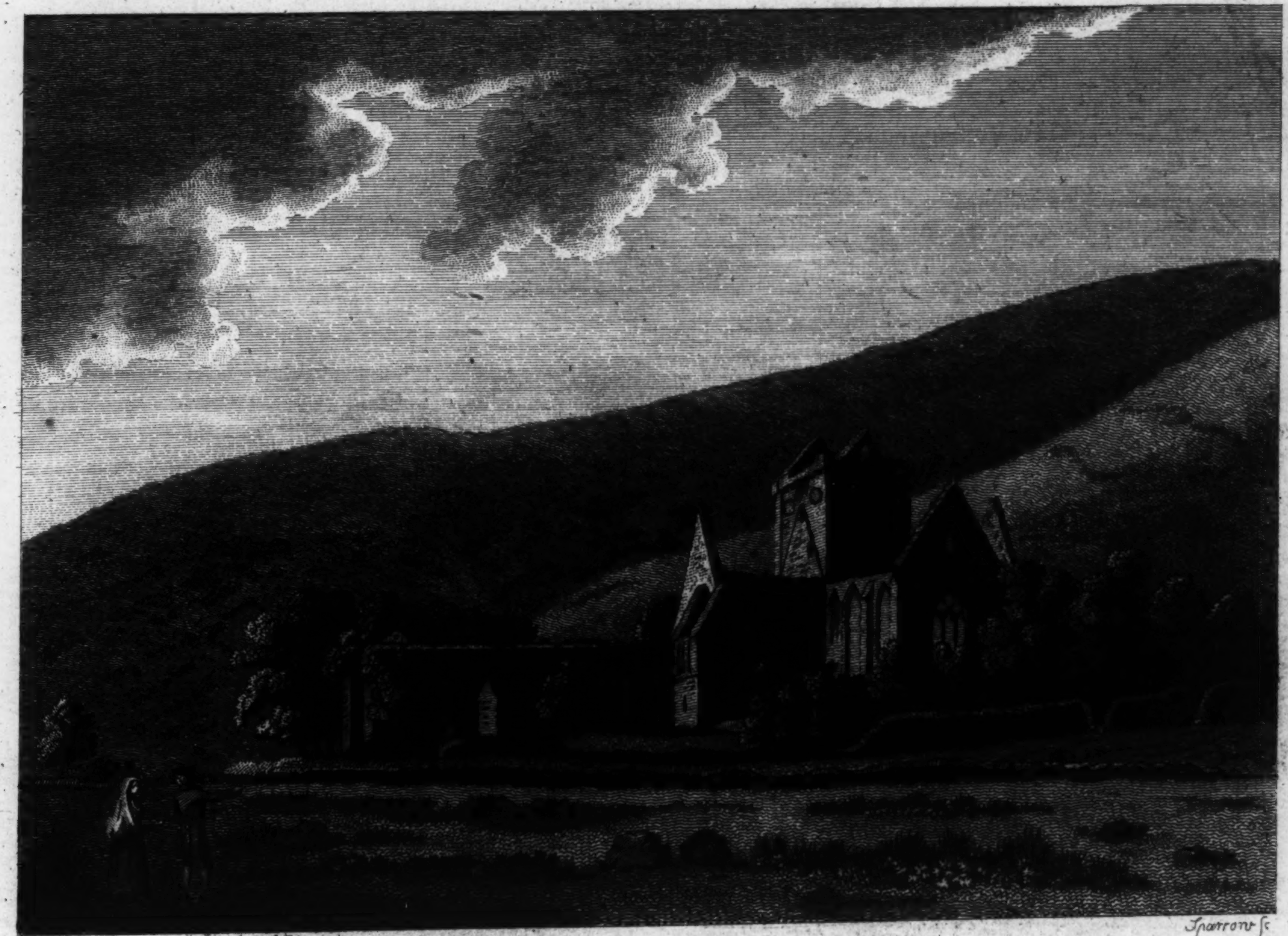
THE PRIORY OF PLUSCARDEN.

THIS priory was founded by King Alexander II. in the year 1230. It was dedicated to the honor of St. Andrew, and named Vallis St. Andreæ. It was peopled with Monks of Vallis Caulium, a reform of the Ciſtertians, following the rule of St. Bennet. They derived their appellation from the firſt priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the dioceſe of Langres, in France, between Dijon and Autun, in Burgundy, in the year 1193. By their conſtitutions they were obliged to live an auſtere and ſolitary life. None but the Prior and Procurator were allowed to go without the precinct of the monaſtery, for any reaſon whatſoever. They were brought into Scotland by William Malvoiſin, Biſhop of St. Andrews, in the year 1230, and were ſettled at Pluſcarden, Beaulieu, and Ardchattan.

THESE Monks for ſome time ſtrictly obſerved the conſtitutions of their order, but at length relaxing in their diſcipline, and by degrees becoming vicious, the monaſtery was reformed, and from an independant houſe, was degraded to a cell of the Abbey of Dumfermling.

BY the munificence of diverſe pious perſons, Kings, and great men, this monaſtery became very rich. The whole valley of Pluſcarden, three miles in length, in the pariſh of Elgin; the lands of Old Milns, near the town of Elgin; ſome lands in Durris; and the lands of Grange Hill, belonged to it; at this laſt named place, i. e. Grange Hill, the priory had a grange and a cell of Monks. The mills at Old Mills, near Elgin, alſo belonged to this priory. The town lands were thirled to thoſe mills, and all grain growing there, or brought in, was to be ground at thoſe mills. King Robert Bruce alſo gave the priory a fiſhing on the river Spey.

THE revenue of this priory, as given in A. D. 1563, was as follows: 525l. 10s. 1½d. Wheat 1 chalder, 1 boll, 2 firlots. Malt, meal, and bear 51 chalders, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck. Oats 5 chalders, 13 bolls. Dry multures 9 chalders, 11 bolls. Salmon 30 laſts. Graſſums, cain, cuſtoms, poultrie, &c. omitted. Deducted anno 1563. To ilk ane of five



Publish'd August 13th 1790 by S. Hooper.

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PLUSCARDINE MONASTERY. Pl.1.

five Monks, in kething and habite ſilver 16l. And to ilk ane in victual 1 chalder, 5 bolls per annum.

THIS priory ſtands on the North ſide of the river Lochty, about ſix miles South Weſt from the town of Elgin, near the entry of the valley, at the foot of the North hill, which reverberating the ſun beams, renders the place very warm. The walls of the precinct are almoſt entire, and make nearly a ſquare figure. The church ſtands about the middle of the ſquare; a fine edifice, in the form of a croſs, with a ſquare tower in the middle, all of hewn ſtone. The Oratory and Refectory join to the South end of the church, under which is the Dormitory.

THE Chapter Houſe is a piece of curious workmanſhip; Shaw[*] calls it an octagonal cube (by which, I ſuppoſe, he means that its heighth is equal to its diameter). The vaulted roof of this building is ſupported by one pillar. The lodgings of the Prior, and cells of the Monks were all contiguous to the church. Here are, in different parts, paintings in freſco, on the walls.

WITHIN the precincts were gardens and green walks. In a word, the remains of this priory ſhew, that theſe Monks lived in a ſtately palace, and not in mean cottages.

THE Prior was Lord of Regality within the priory lands, and had a diſtinct Regality, in Grange Hill, called the Regality of Staneforenoon." At the Reformation Sir Alexander Seaton, afterwards Earl of Dunfermline, was, anno 1565, made Commendator of Pluſcarden; he diſpoſed of the church lands and the patronage, the lands of Grange Hill, and the Barony of Pluſcarden, and Old Mill, 23d February, 1595, to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Kintail, who got a new grant of that barony, dated 12th March, 1607, with all and ſundry the teind ſheaves of the whole lands and Barony, with their pertinents, which were never ſeparated from the ſtock, and of which the Prior, and Convent, and their predeceſſors, were in poſſeſſion in all times paſt.

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[*] In his Hiſtory of the Province of Moray.

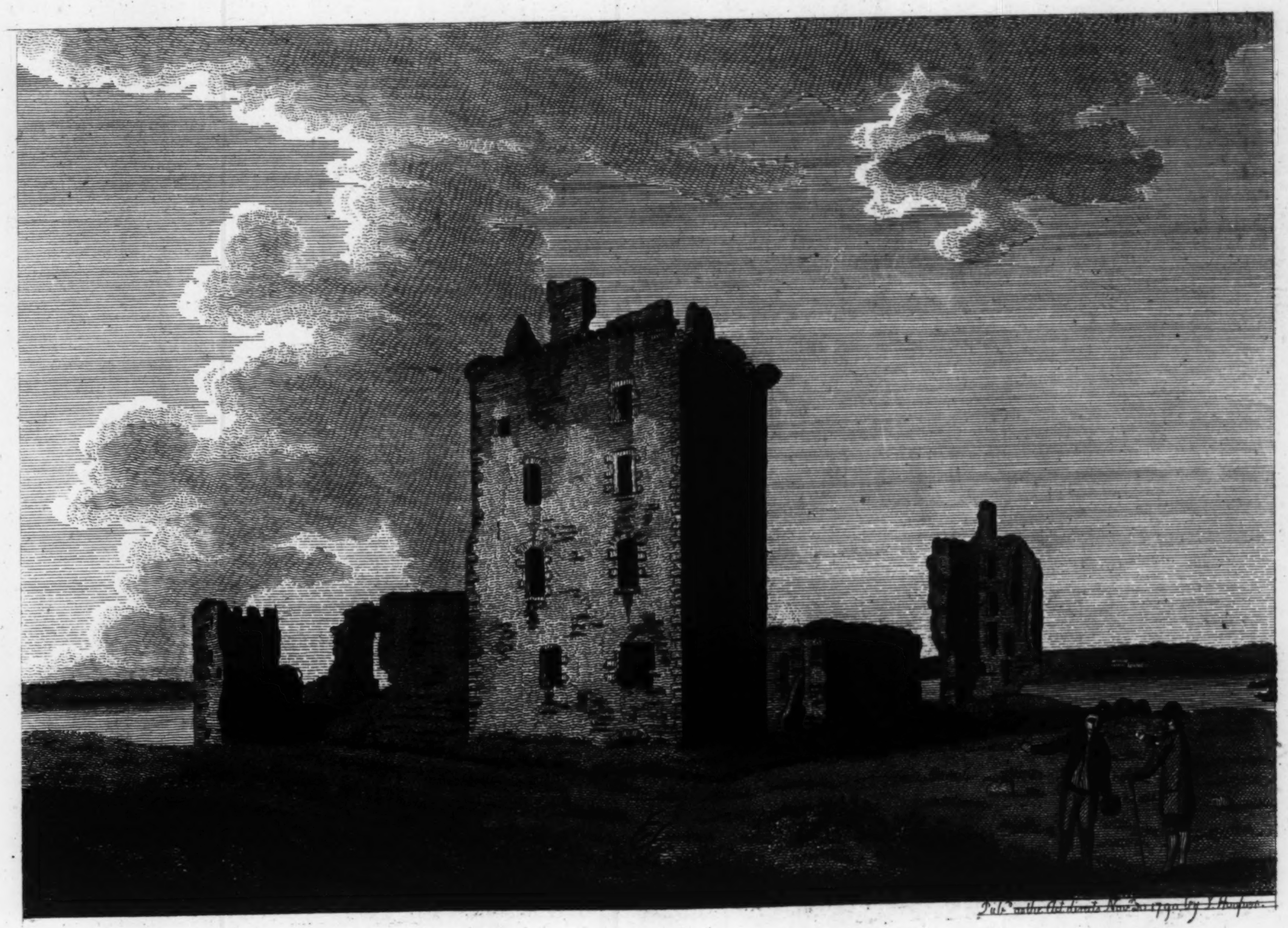
May 9th, 1633, George, of Kintail, brother and heir of the ſaid Kenneth, diſpoſed of the Barony to his brother, Thomas Mackenzie; from whom Sir George Mackenzie, of Tarbet, evicted it by a charter of appriſing, anno 1649; and diſpoſed of it, anno 1662, to the Earl of Caithneſs and Major George Bateman. The Earl transferred his right to the Major, anno 1664; and the Major ſold the whole Barony to Ludowick Grant, anno 1677. Here let it be remarked, that Alexander Brodie, of Lethen, father-in-law to Grant, paid the purchaſe money, five thouſand pounds ſterling; and Grant poſſeſſed Pluſcarden only as a Tutor or Truſtee, for his ſecond ſon, James; and in 1709 reſigned it in his favour. From the ſaid James Grant (the late Sir James) William Duff, of Dipple, purchaſed it, anno 1710: and it is now the property of the Earl of Fife.

It is commonly reported that the famous book of Pluſcarden, ſeen and peruſed by George Buchanan, was written here; but that book is by many, with great probability, ſuppoſed to have been only a copy of Fordun, belonging to this monaſtery. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE AT SPYNIE. PLATE I.

THIS was the chief palace of the Biſhops of Moray. It ſtands on a riſing ground, on the South bank of the Loch of Spynie. This loch was formerly three miles in length; but now, by drains and banks, is much confined.

This edifice, when entire, is ſaid to have been one of the moſt magnificent epiſcopal palaces in Scotland. According to Shaw, in his Hiſtory of Moray, the buildings occupied an area of ſixty yards. In the South Weſt corner ſtood a ſtrong tower, called Davy's Tower, twenty yards long, thirteen broad, and about twenty high: it conſiſted of vaulted rooms on the ground ſtory; and above theſe four apartments of rooms of ſtate, and bed rooms, with vaulted cloſets or cabinets in the wall, which is nine feet thick, with a flight of broad and eaſy ſtairs, winding to the top; the whole tower is vaulted at the top; over which is a cape houſe, with a battlement round it. This tower was built



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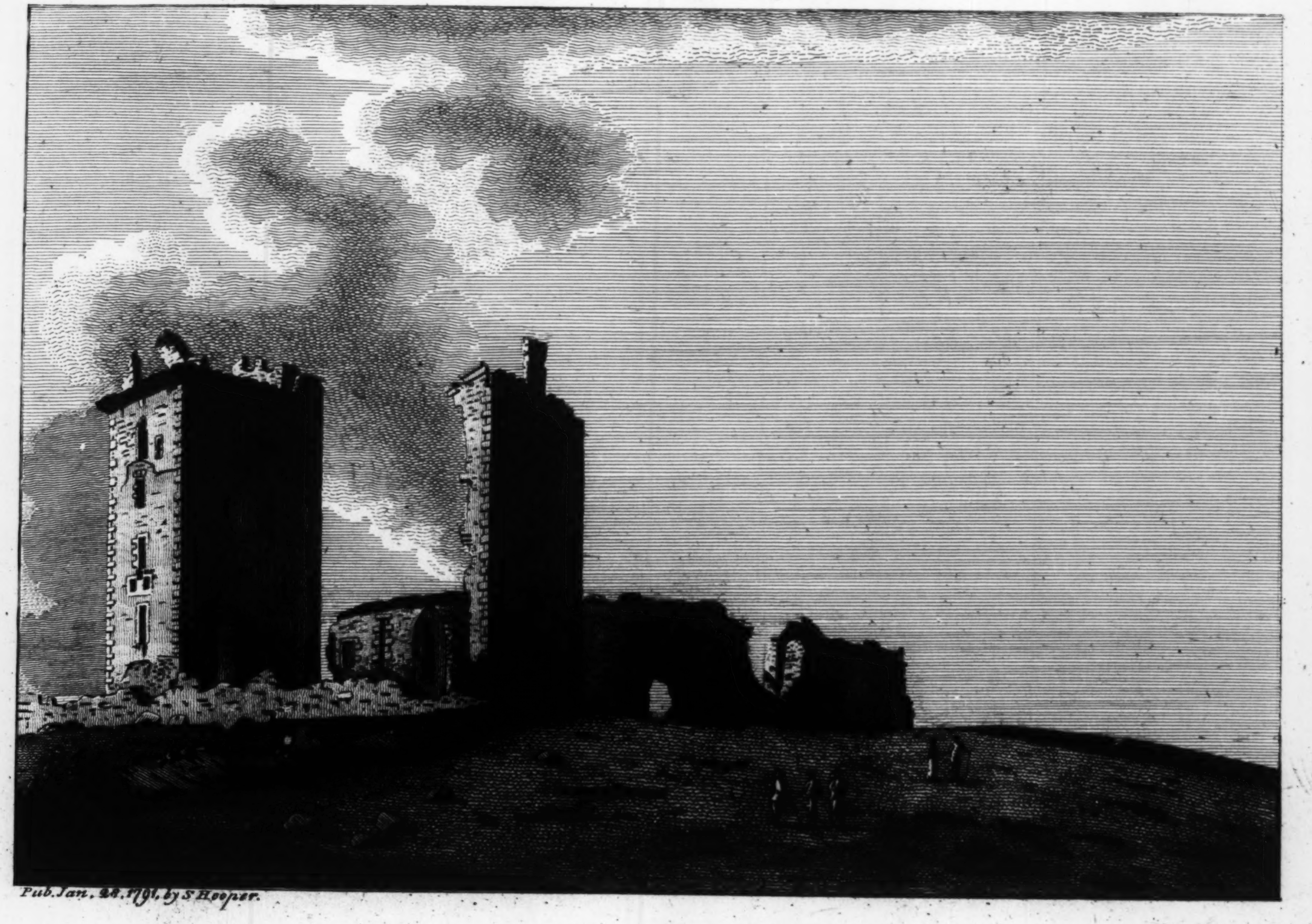
SPYNIE PALACE.



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SPYNIE PALACE Pl. 2.

built by Biſhop David Stewart, who died A. D. 1475. This Biſhop having ſome diſpute with the Earl of Huntley, laid him under an eccleſiaſtic cenſure, at which the Gordons were ſo much provoked, that they threatened to pull the Biſhop out of his pigeon holes, meaning the little old rooms of the former epiſcopal reſidence; the Biſhop is ſaid to have replied, that he ſhould ſoon build a houſe, out of which the Earl and his whole Clan ſhould not be able to pull him.

IN the other three corners ſtood ſmall towers, with narrow rooms. On the South ſide of the area, between the towers, was a ſpacious tennis court; and parallel to it, on the inſide, a chapel: on the Eaſt ſide, between the turrets, were placed the offices and ſtables; and the North ſide was occupied by lodging rooms, ſtore houſes, and cellars. The gate or chief entry was in the centre of the Eaſt wall, ſecured by an iron portcullis. Over this gate are placed the arms of Biſhop John Innes, with the initials of his name; he was conſecrated A. D. 1406: his arms are three ſtars. This has occaſioned a conjecture, though not ſupported by any other authority, that he was the firſt who built any part of that court.

IN the South wall of David's Tower are placed the arms of Biſhops David Stewart and Patrick Heyburn. The precinct of this palace was well fenced with a high and ſtrong wall, and within it were gardens, plots of graſs, and pleaſant green walks.

IN 1590 Sir Alexander Lindſay, ſon of the Earl of Crawford, was created Lord Spynie, whoſe grandſon dying 1760, without iſſue, the lands reverted to the crown, and were granted to Douglas, of Spynie; from whom the Barony was purchaſed by James Brodie, late of Whitehill; and is now the property of James Brodie, his grandſon. But the caſtle and precinct (paying annually about twelve pounds ſterling) belong to the crown.

SPYNIE CASTLE, PLATE II.

THIS plate gives a different view of this venerable ruin. Both were drawn A. D. 1790.

FIFE.

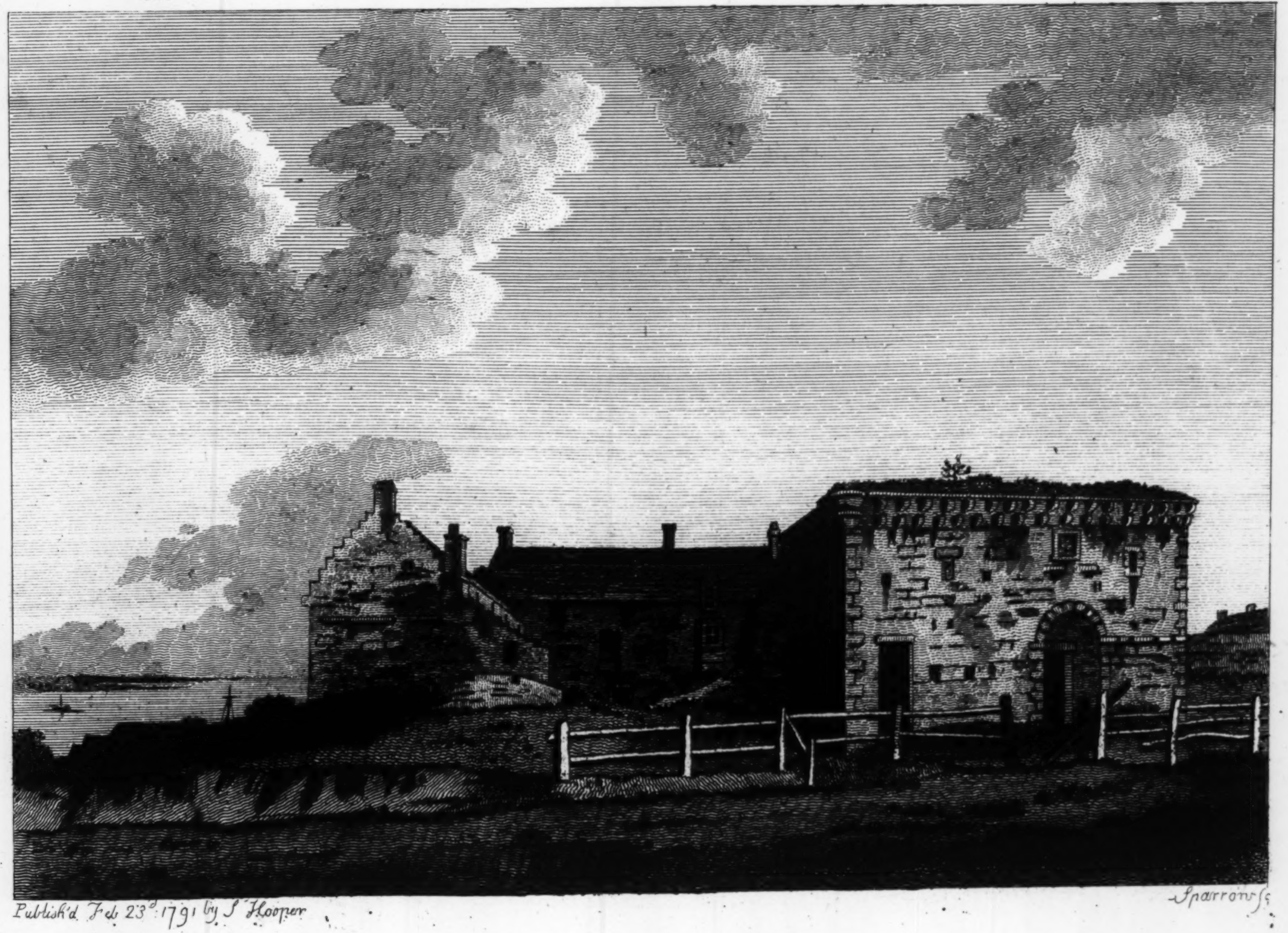
FIFESHIRE.

PRIORY OF PITTENWEEM.

PITTENWEEM, in the ſhire of Fife, was a houſe of Canons regular of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a cell to the Mitred Priory of St. Andrew's. It was ſituated in the town of Pittinweem, near the South Eaſt corner of the county of Fife: when or by whom it was founded is not mentioned by any writers I have ſeen. It had a great many lands belonging to it, with the churches of Rind, Anſtruther-Weſter, &c. which are now erected into a regality, called the regality of Pittenweem, of which the Lairds of Anſtruther are heritable Bailies.

COLONEL STUART, Captain of his Majeſty's Guards, was appointed Commendator of Pittleweem, in the year 1567. His ſon, Fredrick Stuart, was, in the year 1609, by the favour of King James VI. raiſed to the dignity of Lord Pittenweem; but dying without male iſſue, the honour became extinct.

FROM the following ſtory, the original foundation of this monaſtery took place at a very early period. "St. Fillan, (if we may believe Camerarius, who tells us the ſtory from the Chronicle of Paiſley) was born in the ſhire of Fife, in the ſeventh century; his father, Feriath, was a nobleman, and his mother's name was Kentigerna. At his birth he appeared like a monſter, having ſomething in his mouth like a ſtone; upon which his father ordered him privately to be drowned, in an adjacent loch: but the boy being preſerved by the adminiſtration of angels, a holy Biſhop, called Ibarus, coming accidentally by, took up the child, and having baptized him, cauſed bring him up in all virtue and literature, in the monaſtery of Pittenweem, and at length, upon



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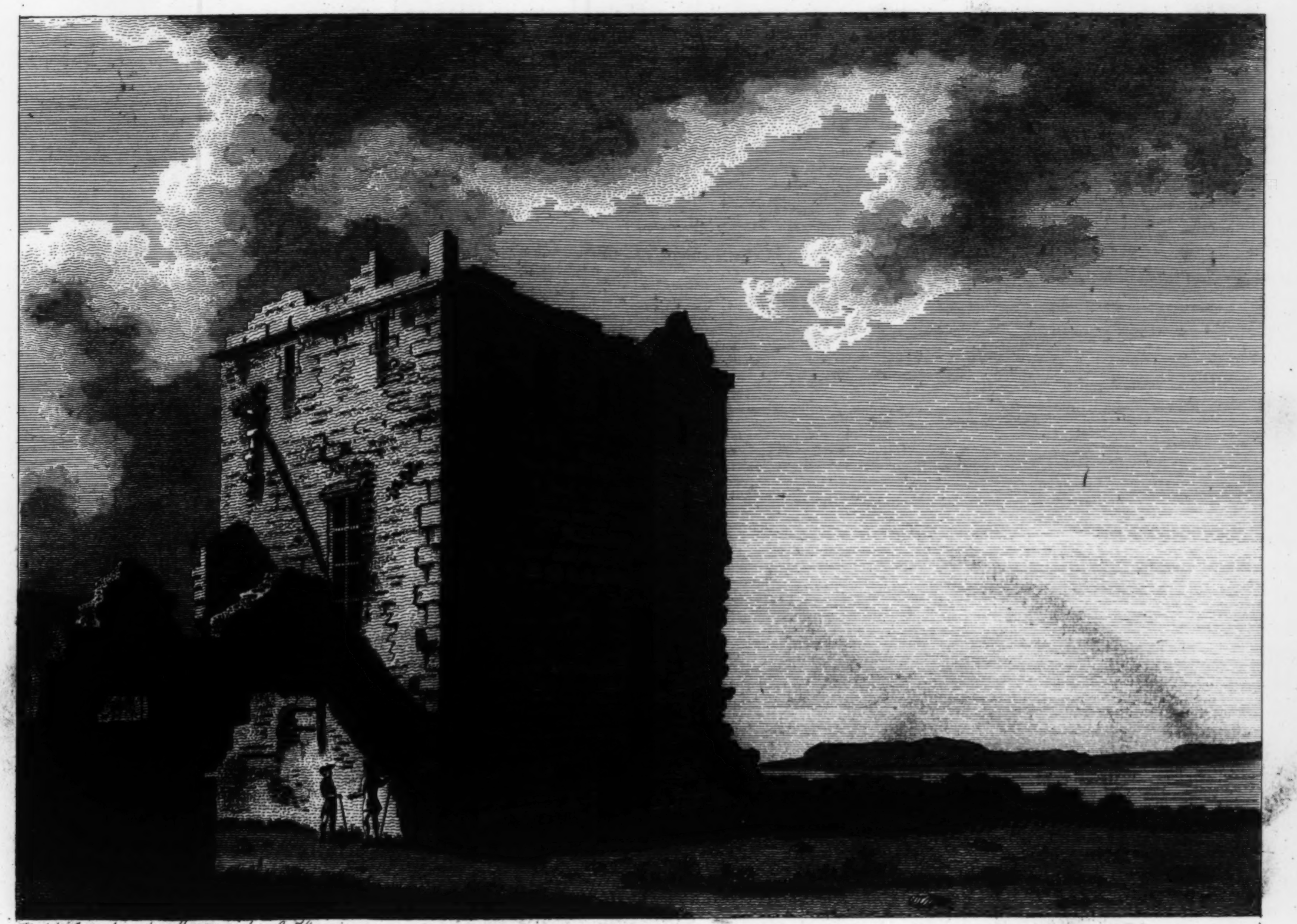
PITTENWEEM PRIORY.



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ROSYTH CASTLE in FIFE.

the death of the Abbot, he was choſen in his place; but ſome time before his death he retired to the ſolitary deſert of Tyrus, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in devotion, and died about the year of our Lord 649."*

ANNO 1527 John, Prior of Pittenweem, was a ſubſcriber to the ſentence pronounced againſt the Abbot of Ferm, declaring him an Heretic.

THE account of the profits, given in at the Reformation, amounted in money to the ſum of 412l. 12s. 6d.; 4 chaldron and 5 bolls of wheat; 7 chaldron and 2 bolls of bear; 4 chaldron, 12 bolls, 2 firlots, 1½ peck of meal; 7 chaldron, 2 bolls, 1 firlot, 3½ pecks of oats; 1 chaldron and 11 bolls of peas; and 20 chaldron of ſalt.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1784.

ROSEYTHE CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands in the county of Fife, a little above the North Ferry, oppoſite Hopetoun Houſe. I have not been able to learn at what time, or by whom, it was built. Sir Robert Sibbald deſcribes it in his Hiſtory of Fife. "The Caſtle of Roſeythe," ſays he, "is remarkable, being ſituated upon a rock that advances a little into the Forth: the water at full tide ſurrounds it, and makes it an iſland. It was anciently the ſeat of the Stuarts, of Roſeythe, or Dunideer, brother Germain to Walter, the great Stuart, of Scotland, father to King Robert II.; that family failed lately: the laſt Laird of that name dying unmarried, without brother or children, diſpoſed the eſtate to a ſtranger; and it is at preſent the poſſeſſion of Primroſe, Earl of Roſeberry."

THE tradition of the country, however unfounded, is, that the mother of Oliver Cromwell was born in this caſtle, and that the protector himſelf therefore viſited it during the time he commanded the army in Scotland. It is at preſent the property of Lord Hopetoun.

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* M'Kenzie's Lives of the Sco. Writ. 1, 272, 272.

On the Weſt ſide of the door, on the South wall of this caſtle, is the following inſcription:

IN DEV TYM DRAV YIS CORD YE BEL TO CLINC
QVHAIS MERY VOCE VARNIS TO MEAT & DRINC.

In one of the barns belonging to Mr. Walker, at Orchard Head, is a ſtone, which he picked out of the rubbiſh of this caſtle; on it is this inſcription:

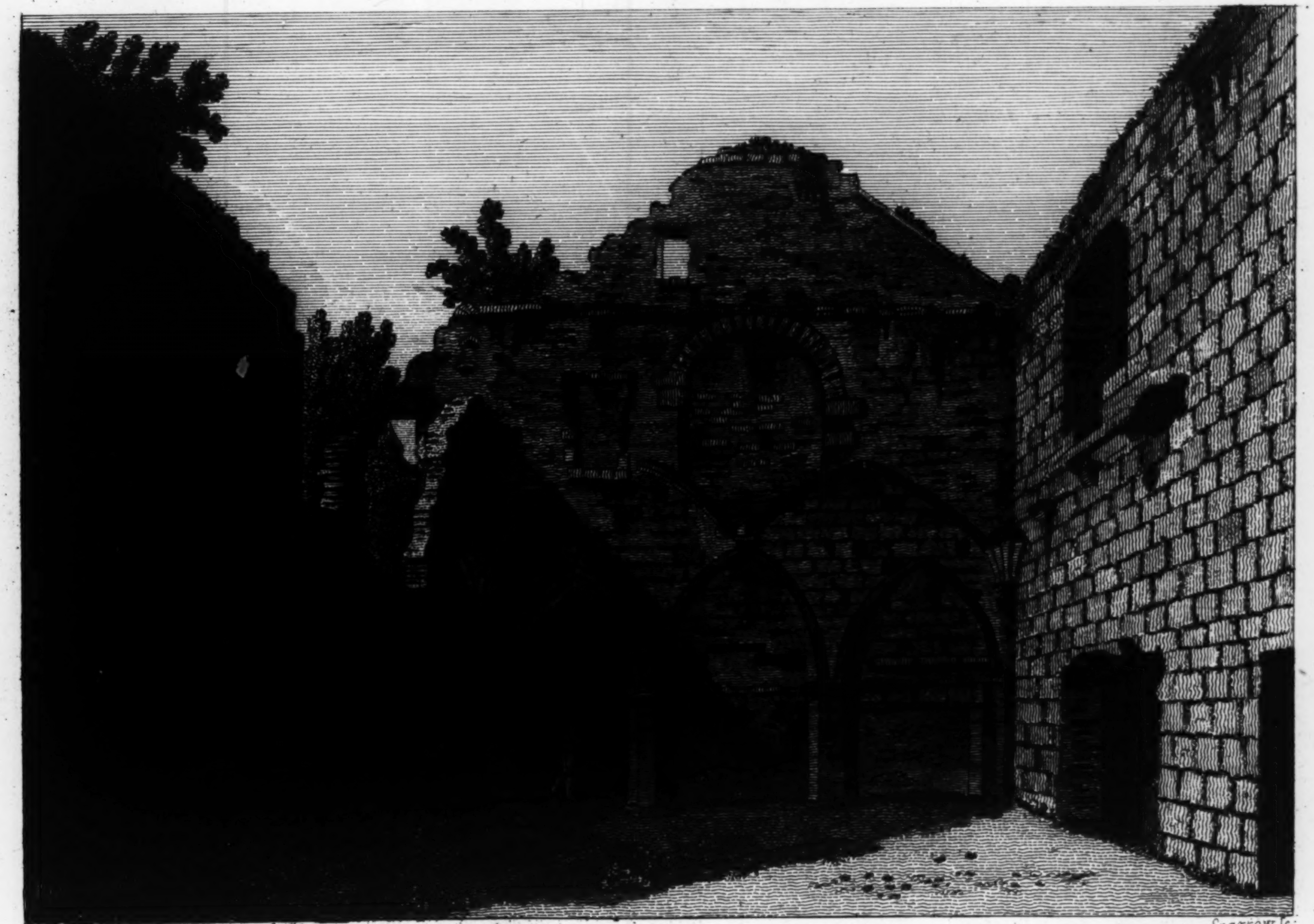
GOD GRANT AL GLOIR
I MAY ESCHEV
BOT IN THE CROS
OF CHRIST IESV.

This view was drawn A. D. 1784.

THE ABBEY OF BALMERINO.

THIS was a Ciſtertian Abbey, of which Keith gives the following account: " Balmerino or Balmerinach, in Fifeſhire, called by Leſly Balmuragum, and by Fordun Habitaculum ad Mare, was an abbey of a beautiful ſtructure; begun by King Alexander II. and his mother, Emergarda, daughter to the Earl of Beaumont, in the year 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmarinach, and paid therefore a thouſand marks ſterling, to Richard de Ruele, ſon of Henry, who reſigned Balmerinach, Cultrach, and Balandean, in the court of King Alexander, at Forfar, the day after the Feaſt of St. Dennis, in the year 1215; upon which ground Emergarda founded this monaſtery; which was of old a ſtately building, pleaſantly ſituated near the ſhore, hard by the ſalt water of Tay. It is now for the moſt part in ruins. The Monks of this place, which was dedicated to St. Edward, as well as the Virgin Mary, were brought from Melroſs. David de Lindſay gave them an annuity out of his mill of Kirkbuit, which was confirmed by King Alexander II. in the year 1233.

Symon, ſon and heir of Symon de Kennir, granted them, in perpetual alms, a moiety of all his lands, in the feud of Kinnir, which is now called



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BALMARINOCK ABBY.

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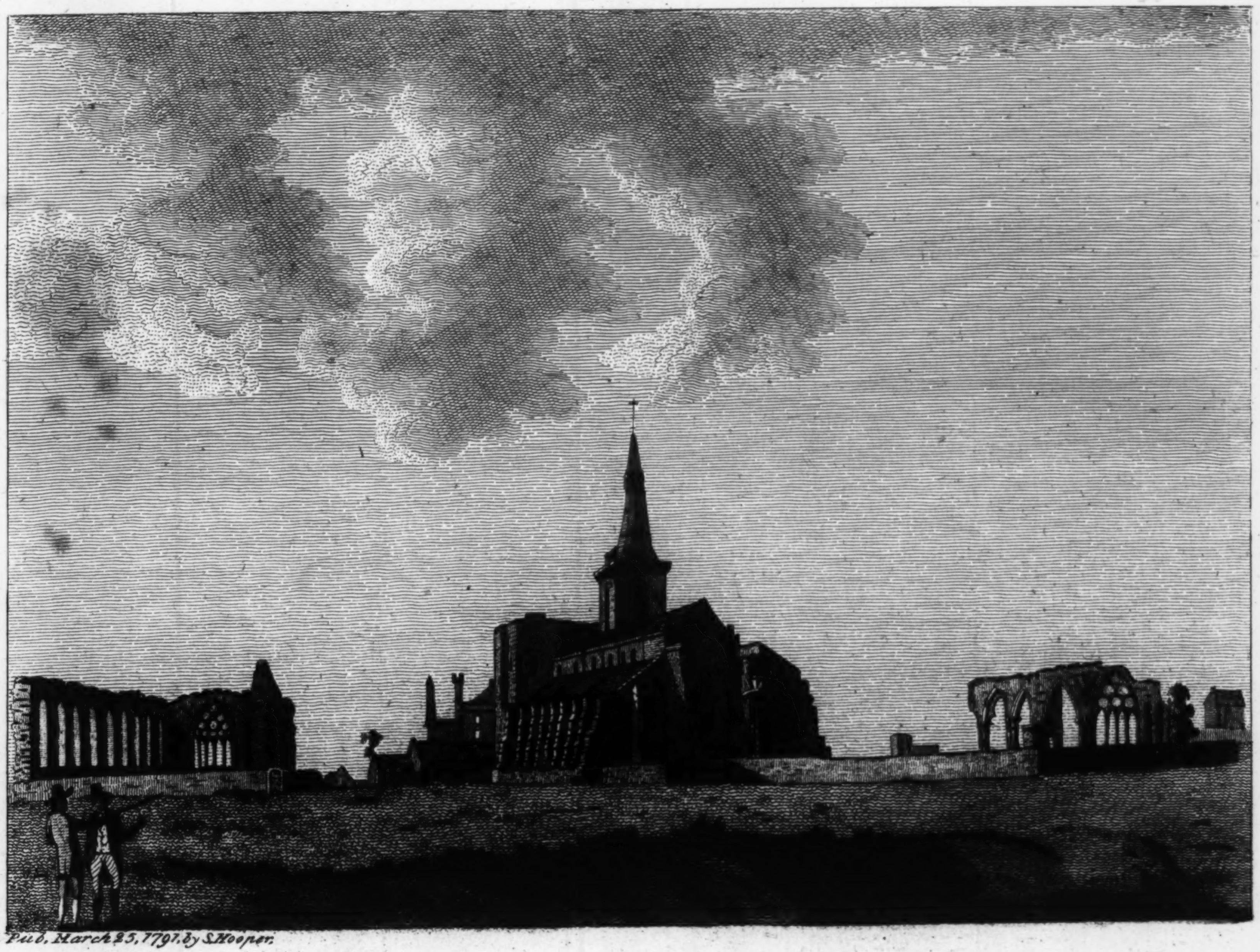


Pub. March 25, 1791. by S. Hooper.

DUMFERMLING ABBEY. Pl. 1.

called Little Kennir; his charter was confirmed by the ſaid King Alexander, 21ſt September, and the 22d of his reign. The Preceptory of Gadvan, near Denbug, in Fife, with the houſe and lands, belonged alſo to this abbey, and two or three Monks of their order conſtantly reſided in that place.

Laurence de Abernethie, ſon of Orm, gave to this monaſtery, Corbie, called alſo Birkhill, from a park of birch trees, ſurrounding the houſe; the reaſon for this donation is expreſſed in this charter, which was, becauſe Queen Emergarda, who died 3d Id. of February, anno 1233, had by her teſtament left him two hundred marks ſterling, ſhe being buried before the high altar, in the Church of Balmerinach; he, out of reſpect to her memory and the place of her ſepulture, gave this benefaction.

After the Reformation King James VI. erected Balmerinach into a temporal lordſhip, in favour of James Elphinſtone, of Barnton, Principal Secretary of State, the 20th April, 1604; he had likewiſe been a Lord of Seſſion, and Preſident after the Lord Fivie.

The revenues of this abbey, as given in anno 1562: Money 704l. 2s. 10½d. (Scots). Wheat 4 c. Bear 21 c. 12 b. 3 f. 3½ p. Oats 4 c. 14 b. 1 f. 3½ p. to which the Aſſumption Book adds: Meal 15 c. 12 b. 2 f. and poultry n. 763.

DUMFERMLING ABBEY. PLATE I.

DUMFERMLING was a Benedictine Monaſtery, in the ſhire of Fife, ſituated about four miles above Queen's Ferry. It was begun by King Malcolm III. or Canmore, and was finiſhed by King Alexander I. ſurnamed the Fierce. It was famous for being the burial place of ſeveral of the Kings of Scotland. It is by ſome thought to have been originally intended for an hoſpital or infirmary, being ſtiled in ſome old manuſcripts, Monaſterium ab Monte Infirmorum. At firſt it was governed by a Prior; but David I. changed it into an abbey, and brought into it, in the year 1124, thirteen Monks, from Canterbury: but at the Diſſolution there were twenty-ſix.

Its endowments were very conſiderable; one in particular granted by David I. has cauſed much ſpeculation; this was "the tyth of all the gold found in Fiſe and Fotheriff, which has been conſidered as a proof that gold was frequently found in the ſtreams flowing from the hills."

Another grant, from the ſame Monarch, inveſts this monaſtery with a right to part of the ſeals taken at Kinghorn; and a third, by Malcolm IV. gives them the heads (except the tongues) of certain ſmall Whales, called Creſpeis, which might be taken in ſuch parts of Scotch water (the Firth of Forth) where the church ſtood; and the oil extracted from them was to be employed for its uſe.

Both King Malcolm and King Alexander beſtowed ſeveral conſiderable eſtates on theſe Monks; among them Muſſelburgh and Inveresk, with the pariſh church, mills, and harbour, were given by King Malcolm and his ſon, St. David. Burnt Iſland, called of old Weſter-Kinghorn, with its caſtle and harbour, belonged alſo to this place, with Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, and ſeveral other towns, &c. mentioned in the Chartulary of this Houſe, in the Advocate's Library.

The firſt Abbot of this monaſtery was Goſfridus, of whom the Hiſtory of Florence, of Worceſter, gives the following account: "A man of ſingular piety, Prior of Canterbury, by name Goſfridus, was, at the requeſt of David, King of the Scots, and with the approbation of Archbiſhop William, elected Abbot of the place in Scotland, called Dumfermling; but he was ordained by Robert, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1128. This Goſfridus died in the year 1153: for the Chronicle of the Holy Croſs, at the aforeſaid year, ſays, Goſfridus, the firſt Abbot of Dumfermling, died, and his nephew, Gaufridus, ſucceeded in his place. The laſt Abbot was George Durie, Commendator and Archdeacon of St. Andrew's. The church and monaſtery were dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland; it was united to the crown by the 189th act of King James VIth's 13th parliament.

At the General Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, Dumfermling was firſt given to Secretary Pitcairn, then to the maſter of Gray, and afterwards was conferred upon Alexander Seton, a younger ſon of George Lord Seton, who was at firſt advanced to the honour of a Peer of the

Realm, by the title of Lord Urquhart, the 3d Auguſt, 1591; and on the 3d of March, 1605, was created Earl of Dumfermling. This title became extinct in 1694 for want of iſſue. Muſſelburgh was likewiſe erected into a lordſhip, in favour of the Lord Thirleſton, and excepted from the general annexation made in the year 1587: and by the ſame act the conventual brethren of this place, having embraced the Reformation, were no ways to be deprived of their portions during their life time.

THE remains of this abbey are very extenſive, and alſo ſhew it was once an elegant building. The Fratery, with its beautiful window, is extremely ſtriking. The Abbot's Houſe is adjacent. In 1303 Edward I. burned down the whole abbey, except the church and cells: his excuſe for this ſacrilegious barbarity was, that it gave a retreat to his enemies.

PART of the church is now uſed for parochial ſervice. It is ſupported by maſſy pillars, ſcarcely ſeventeen feet high, and thirteen and a half in circumference; two are ribbed ſpirally, and two marked with zig zag lines, reſembling thoſe of Durham: this is accounted for from its having been built by Malcolm Canmore, at the inſtance of Turgot, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, who had been Prior of Durham. The arches of this part are ſemicircular. The inſide, like thoſe of moſt of the Scotch churches, is very ill kept, and ſtrangely lumbered up with pews. The South ſide ſeems as if it had been like to give way, being ſupported by a number of clumſy buttreſſes, apparently more modern than the reſt of the building.

IN this church is the tomb of Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of this Abbey, and Secretary of State, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. in the Regency of Lenox. He died in the Caſtle of Loch Levin in 1584. Notwithſtanding the praiſes beſtowed on him in his epitaph, tradition ſays, he did not eſcape the tongue of detraction, to which the following inſcription, cut over the door of his houſe, in the Maygate, is ſaid to allude:

SEN VORD IS THRALL AND THOCHT IS FRE
KEIP VEILL THY TONGE I COINSELL THE.

TRADITION ſays he was accuſed of incontinence.

HERE,

Here, as has been before obſerved, ſeveral of the Kings of Scotland were buried; theſe were Malcolm, Edgar, Alexander, David I. Malcolm IV. Alexander II. and Robert Bruce; the two firſt apart, the others under as many flat ſtones, each nine feet long. The Queen of Malcolm is alſo here enterred. Here is likewiſe the tomb of Robert Pitcairn, the Commendator above-mentioned.

King Malcolm Canmore had a caſtle here; ſome ſmall remains of it, ſituated on a mount, in Mr. Phyn's gardens, at Pittencrief, are ſtill viſible; and there is a popular ſtory of a ſubterraneous paſſage from it to the monaſtery. A palace was afterwards built on the ſide next the town, which falling to decay, was rebuilt by Anne, of Denmark, as appears by the following inſcription:

Propylæum et ſuperſtructas ædes vetuſtate et injuriis temporum collapſas dirutaſque; a fundamentis in hanc ampliorem formam reſtituit et inſtauravit ANNA Regina FREDERICI DANORUM Regis Auguſtiſſimi Filia: anno ſalutis 1600.

This palace is now quite in ruins; but nevertheleſs it may be plainly ſeen. It was once a magnificent building. Here was born that unfortunate monarch King Charles I. A gateway intervenes between the royal reſidence and the Abbey Church.

This view ſhews the North ſide of the church and palace, called the King's Houſe, drawn from a chamber window in the New Inn.

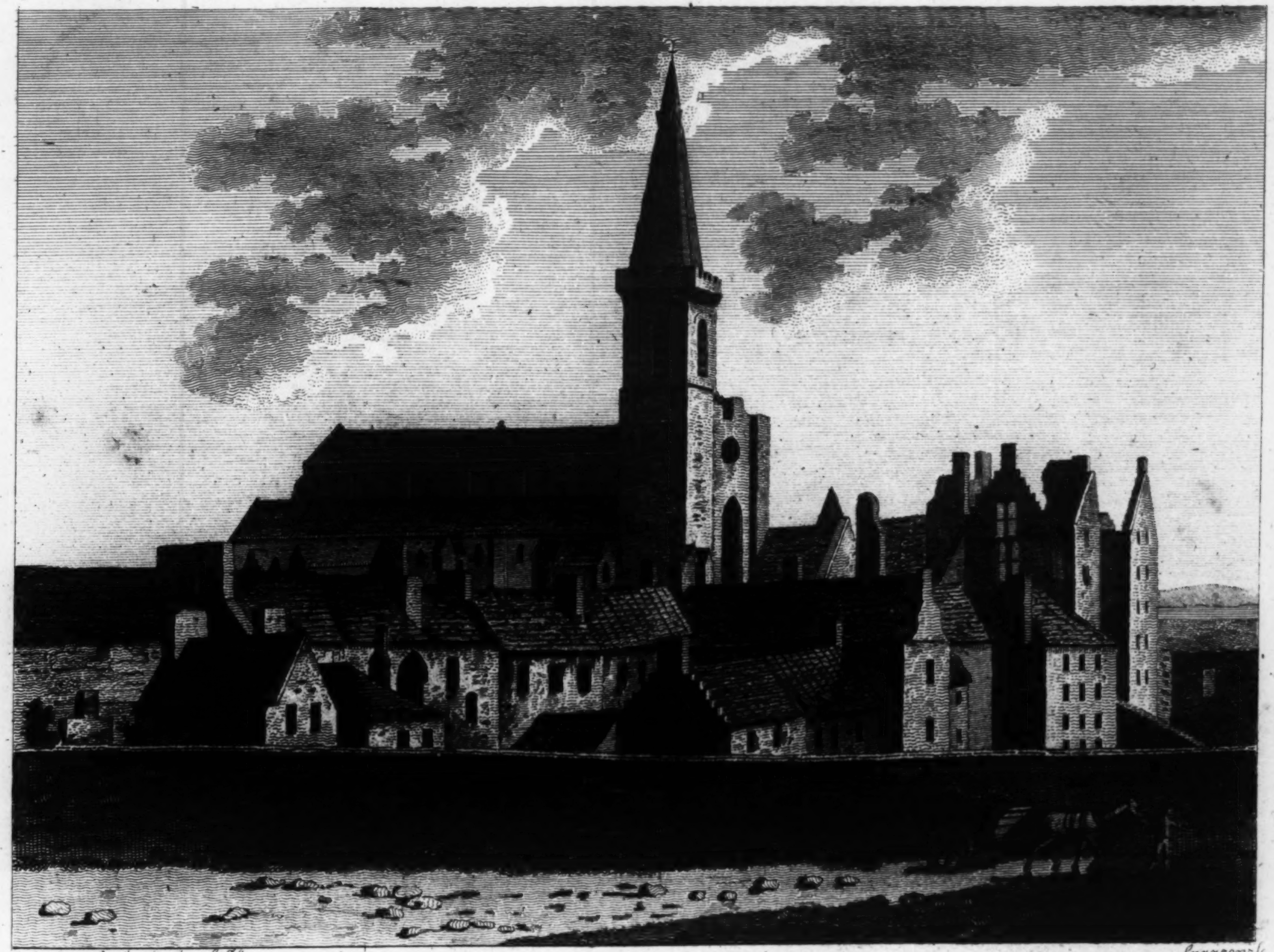
DUMFERMLING ABBEY. PLATE II.

THIS plate gives a general view of theſe magnificent ruins. The building oppoſite, on the left, is the Fratery; to the right of it is the church and the ſcattered arches and window; on the right of all is ſaid to be the burial-place of ſome of the Kings.

THE FRATERY OF DUMFERMLING ABBEY.

THIS view ſhews the beautiful window of the Fratery or Refectory, viewed on the outſide, and its adjoining gate. It was, with the other views of this abbey, drawn A. D. 1790.

THE



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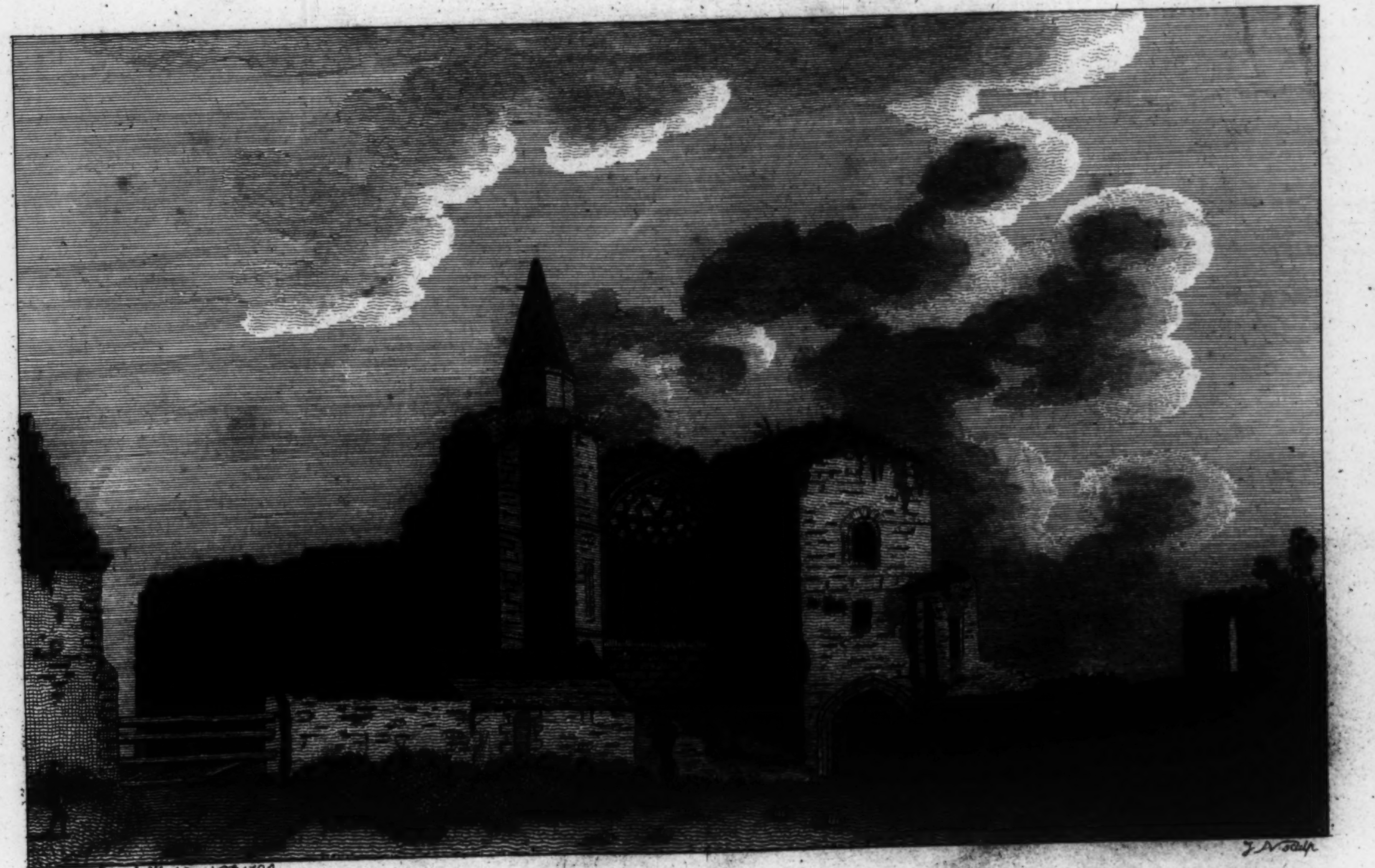
DUMFERMLING ABBEY. Pl. 2.



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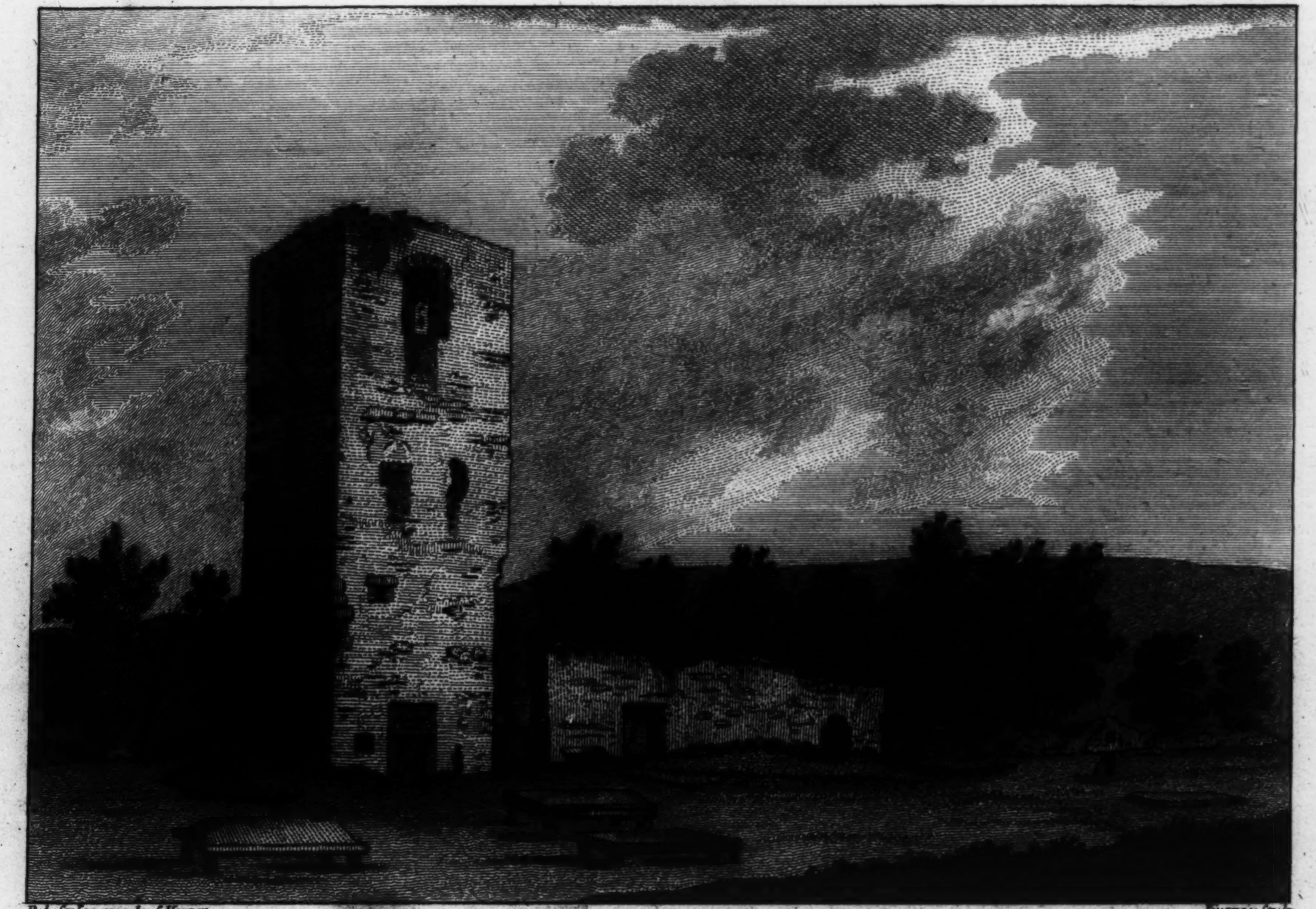
J. N. sculp.

FRATERY at DUMFERMLING ABBEY.



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Vivares sculp

St. ANDREWS CHURCH at PEEBLES.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ANDREW'S.

THIS was the metropolitical church of Scotland, removed hither by Ungus, in 518, after the conqueſt of the Picts. This was the Prince who firſt made the croſs of St. Andrew the Scottiſh badge.

IN the year 1441 St. Andrew's was erected into an Archbiſhoprick, by Pope Sixtus IV. at the interceſſion of James III.

THE Cathedral was begun by Biſhop Arnold, anno 1161; he dying the ſame year, the work ſeems to have proceeded very ſlowly, ſince it was not completed by Biſhop Lamberton till the year 1318, one hundred and fifty-ſeven years from the time it was firſt begun.

THE following meaſures ſhew it was a very large building, and the remains evince it was elegantly finiſhed. Its figure was that of a croſs; its length from Eaſt to Weſt meaſured three hundred and ſeventy feet; the tranſept three hundred and twenty-two.

OF this magnificent building nothing remains above ground but fragments of the Eaſt and Weſt ends; the South wall of the choir, meaſuring in length about one hundred and eighty feet, and thirty in heighth; there is alſo a wall at right angles to the choir, poſſibly part of the South tranſept; the reſt was deſtroyed by Knox and his ſacrilegious followers.

THE Weſt end conſiſts of a large gate, with a pointed arch, called the Golden Gate, probably from its having been once gilt; over it are a ſeries of arches, above which was a large window: on each ſide of the gate was a polygonal tower, crowned with a conical top. That on the North ſide is fallen down.

THE Eaſt end has alſo two turrets, crowned with pointed tops, between which were three windows, and over it a large one, nearly occupying the whole interval between the turrets.

IN the South wall is a range of windows with pointed arches; but in part ſuppoſed to have been the South tranſept: the windows are circular, and at the bottom there runs a range of interlaced ſemicircular arches.

At the Eaſt end is the chapel of St. Regulus, chiefly remarkable for its tower, which is a ſquare of twenty feet; its heighth an hundred and three, or as ſome have it, an hundred and ſix, feet.

The body of this chapel is ſtill remaining; but the two ſide aiſles are demoliſhed. The doors and windows are round; ſome of their arches contain more than a ſemicircle. It has lately been repaired at the publick expence.

THE DOMINICANS, OR BLACK FRIARS, ST. ANDREW'S.

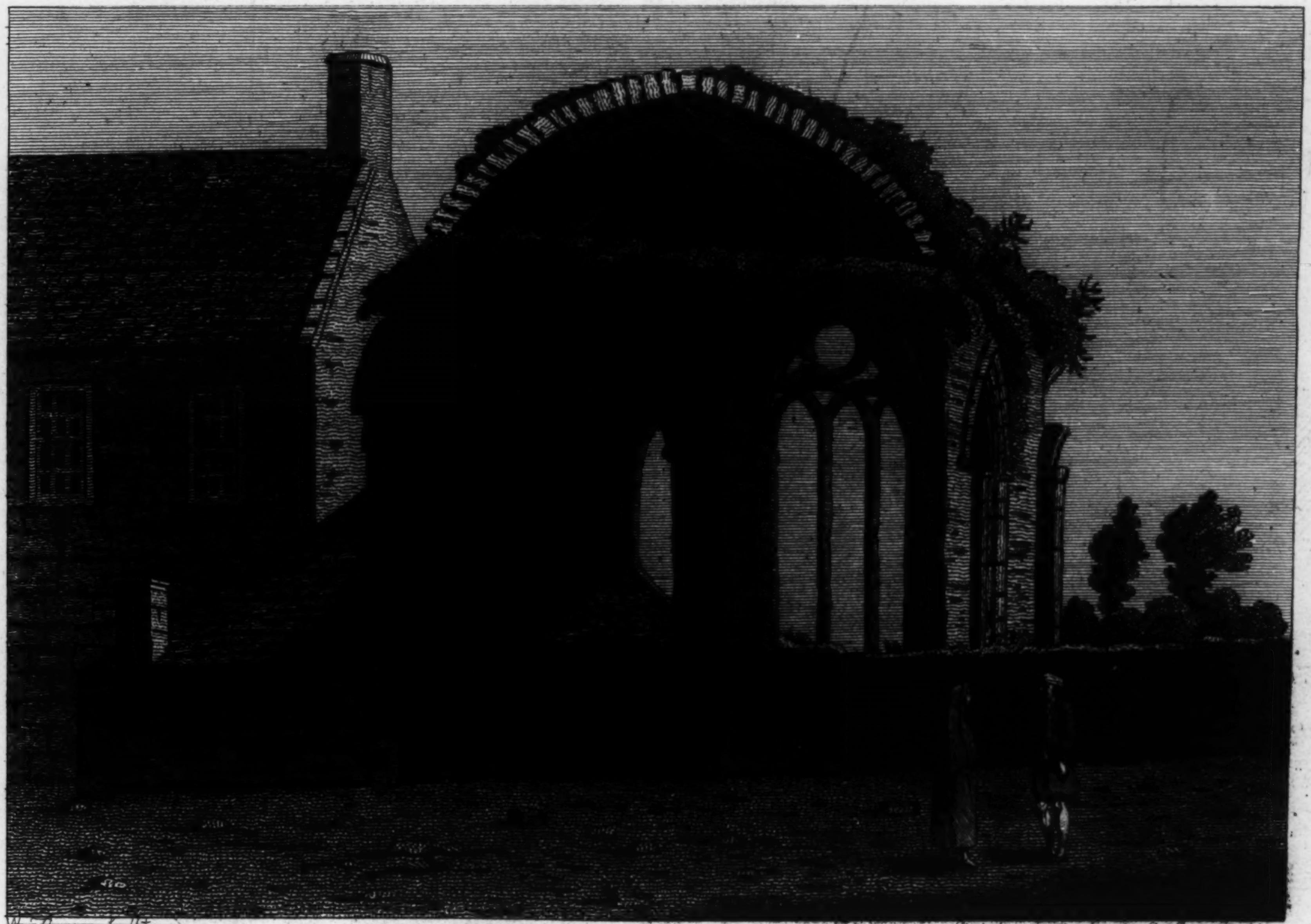
THIS is ſaid to be part of the Convent of Black Friars, probably the chapel; it ſtands on the right hand ſide of the main ſtreet, going towards the Cathedral, and ſeems, though ſmall, to have been a handſome building. Its arched ſtone roof greatly reſembles that of the College of Lincluden, near Dumfries. Here are neither monuments nor inſcriptions.

The Grammar School is within its precincts, and by ſome ſuppoſed to have been a part of the original building; but now entirely moderniſed.

The Dominicans or Black Friars, of St. Andrew's, Keith ſays, were founded by William Wiſhart, Biſhop of that city, in the year 1274, and placed at the Weſt part of the ſtreet, called the Northgate. King James V. annexed to this houſe, at St. Andrew's, the Convents of Coupar and St. Monan's, both in Fife, at the deſire of Friar John Adamſon, Profeſſor of Divinity, and Provincial of the Order in Scotland. The charter is dated at Edinburgh, the 23d January, the eighth year of his reign. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANDREW'S.

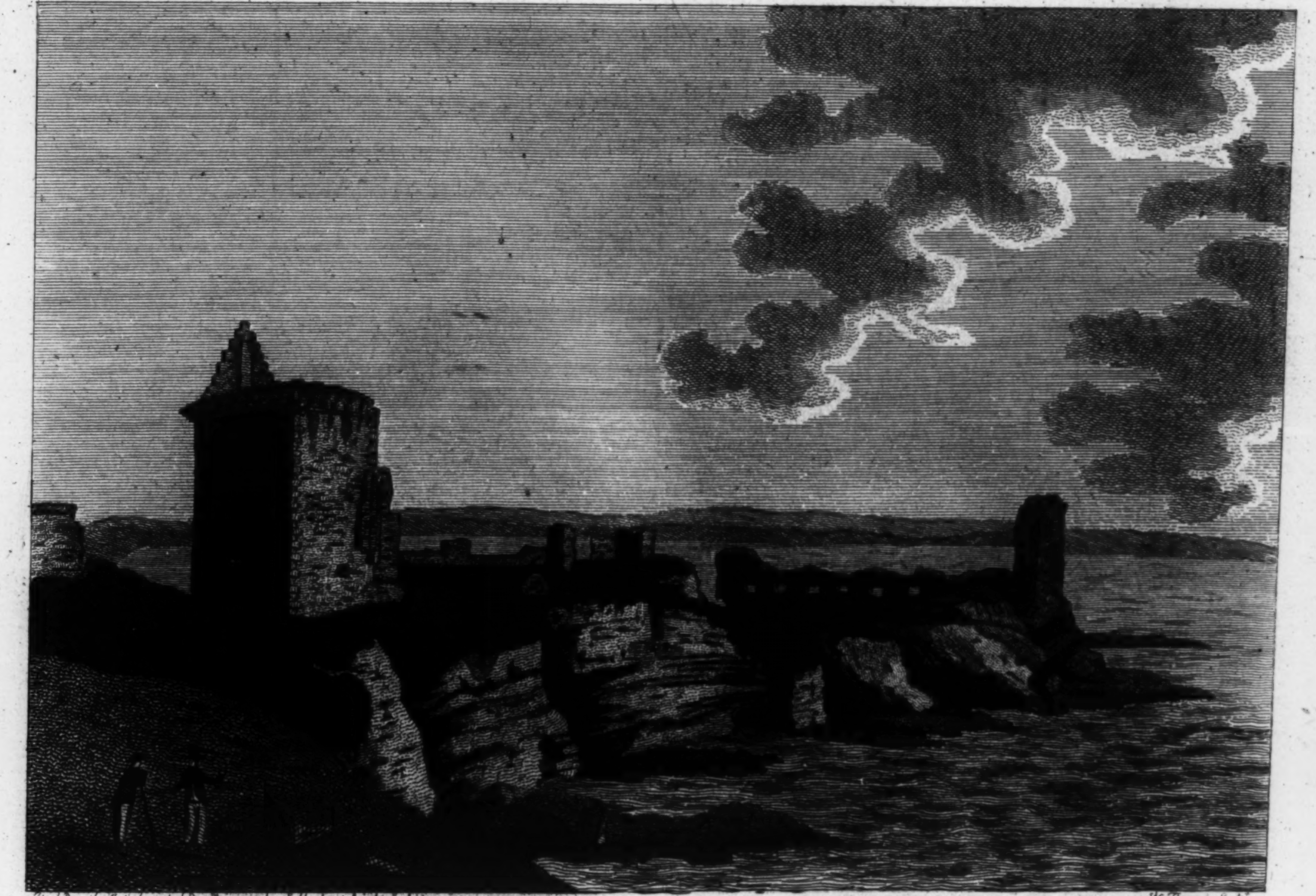
THIS caſtle ſtands by the ſea ſide, on a ridge of rocks North of the town, ſaid to have been acceſſible only by a narrow paſſage. On the Eaſt and North the ruins of the walls, and the perpendicular rock below,



W. Thomas Sculp.

Pub.d as the Act directs Oct.r 1st 1790 by S. Hooper.

THE CHAPEL OF THE BLACK FRIERS.



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W. Thomas Sculp.

CASTLE of ST. ANDREWS.

below, are a great heighth above the ſea, which at high water, beats againſt them. The South wall has fallen to the water's edge; large fragments of the South Eaſt wall have tumbled inwards, and formed a ſteep bank, covered with graſs and weeds, not eaſily paſſable. The great ſquare tower is ſtill ſufficiently entire to give ſome idea of the elegance of the building.

THIS caſtle was built in the year 1155, by Roger, Biſhop of this ſee: he died in 1202. It appears that at this time the ſea did not approach to its walls, for a little to the South Eaſt are ſtill to be ſeen, at low water, the remains of a ſmall chapel. Beſides this we alſo learn from ſome old writings, of an eſtate in the neighbourhood, that the proprietor had the privilege of driving his cattle and goods on the Eaſt ſide of the caſtle, which for ſome centuries paſt no man could have done.

CARDINAL BEATON greatly repaired and beautified this building. From a window in it he is ſaid to have enjoyed the cruel ſpectacle of Wiſhart's execution, who was burnt for hereſy on a ſmall green oppoſite the caſtle.

IN the year 1546 Norman Leſlie, brother to the Earl of Rothes, with ſome of his followers, ſeizing the porter by ſurpriſe, made themſelves maſter of the caſtle, when one of them, Peter Carmichael, ran immediately to the Cardinal's chamber, and ſlew him, and afterwards expoſed his body out of the very window whence he had ſeen the death of Wiſhart.

THE perſons concerned in this murder ſeized and held out the caſtle for a year, though beſieged by the French commander with two great cannon, called Crook-mow and Deaf-meg.

THEY afterwards ſurrendered to a French fleet, in July 1547, and were tranſported to France. The caſtle was, in purſuance of an act of council, demoliſhed, leſt it ſhould ſerve as a receptacle for rebels; and perhaps leſt it ſhould be occupied by the Engliſh, who were then expected to invade Scotland.

THERE is a common tradition, that this caſtle was demoliſhed by Cromwell. This ſeems to be groundleſs; if that was the caſe, it muſt have previouſly been rebuilt or repaired. This view was drawn in 1790.

DEN MILN CASTLE.

THE following account of this caſtle is taken from Sir Robert Sibbald's Hiſtory of Fife:

"DEN MILN CASTLE was antiently the Earl of Fyfe's; and after the forefaulture King James II. anno reg. 14, gave it to his beloved and familiar ſervant James Balfour, ſon to Sir John Balfour, of Balgarvie, Knight; and is now the ſeat of Sir Michael Balfour, his lineal ſucceſſor. Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, a moſt knowing antiquary; and Sir Andrew Balfour, a very learned phyſician, were ſons of this houſe, and brothers; vide Memor. Balfourian. Hard by it is Clatchart-Craig, an high rock; on the top of it was antiently a ſtrong caſtle." This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

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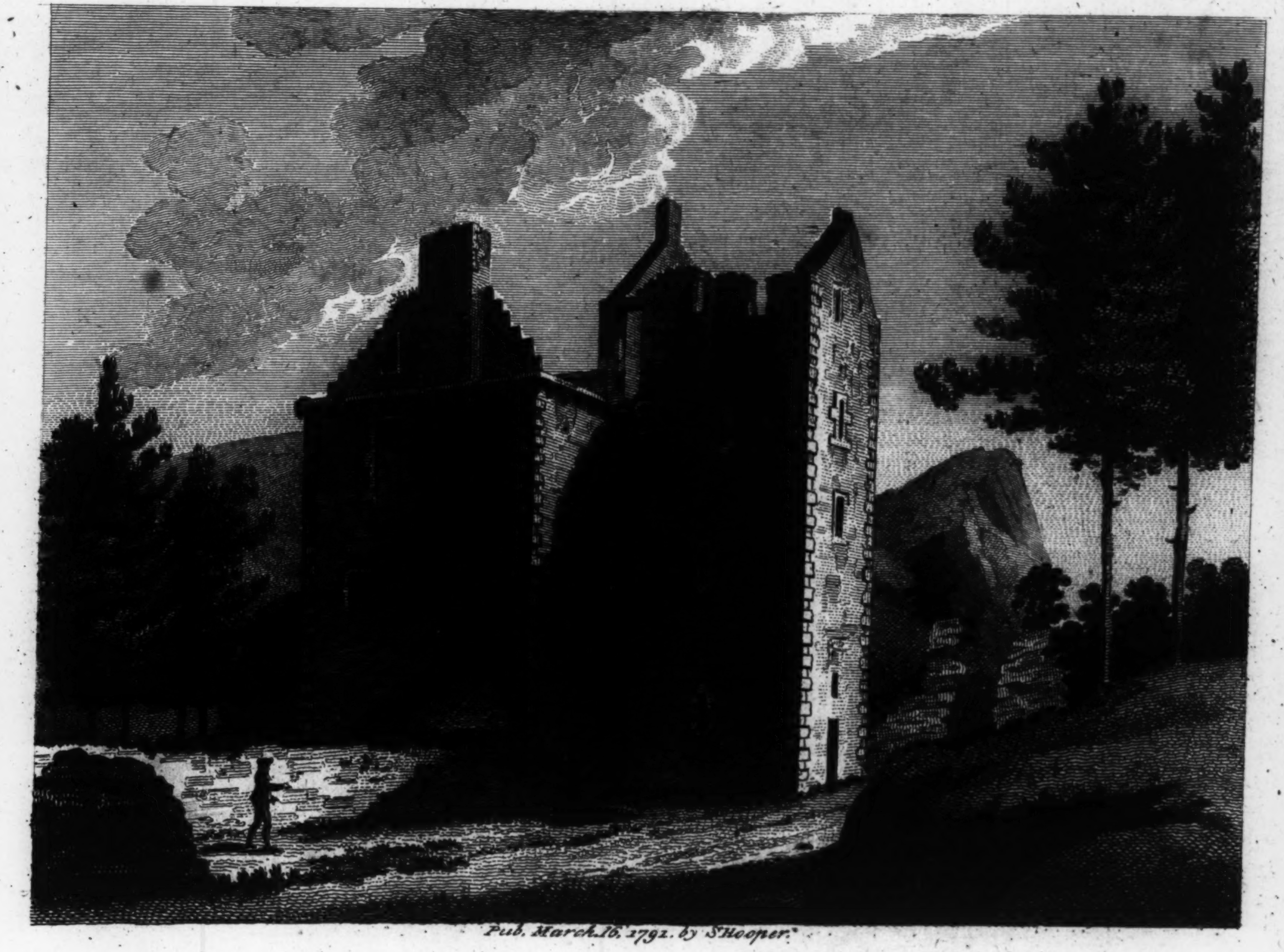


Pub. March 16, 1791. by S. Hooper.

DEN MILN CASTLE.

Publish'd Sept: 23. 1790 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

DUNSTAFNAGE CASTLE

ARGYLESHIRE.

DUNSTAFFAGE CASTLE, LORNE.

THE builder of this caſtle and time of its conſtruction are unknown; it is certainly of great antiquity, and was once the ſeat of the Pictiſh and Scottiſh Princes. Here for a long time was preſerved the famous ſtone, the Palladium of Scotland, brought, as the legend has it, from Spain. It was afterwards removed by Kenneth II. to Scone, and is now in Weſtminſter Abbey; brought thither by King Edward I. On it was the following inſcription:

> Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunque locatum
> Invenient lapidem, regnare tenantur ibidem.

THE caſtle is ſquare; the inſide only eighty-ſeven feet: it is partly in ruins, though in other parts habitable. Three of the angles have round towers, one of them projecting but very little. The entrance is towards the ſea, at preſent by a ſtair-caſe; but probably, in former times, by a draw-bridge, which fell from a ſmall gateway: the maſonry appears very ancient; the tops embattled or crenellated. This building is ſituated on a rock, whoſe ſides have been ſcarped down to the form of the caſtle, in order to render it ſteep and difficult of acceſs.

IN 1307 this caſtle was held by Alexander Mac Dougal, Lord of Argyle, a friend to the Engliſh; but it was that year taken by Robert Bruce, when Mac Dougal ſuing to that Prince for peace, was received into his favour.

ABOUT the year 1455 this caſtle appears to have been the reſidence of the Lords of the Iſles; for here James, laſt Earl of Douglas, after his defeat in Annandale, fled to Donald, the Regulus of the time, and prevailed on him to take arms, and carry on a plundering war againſt his Monarch, James II.

At a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle is a ruined chapel, once an elegant building, and at one end an encloſure, ſerving for a family cemetery. Near this place is a very remarkable echo.

According to vulgar tradition this caſtle was founded by Edwin, a Pictiſh Monarch, cotemporary with Julius Cæſar, who named it after himſelf, Evonium. Dun Staffage ſignifies Stephen's Mount.

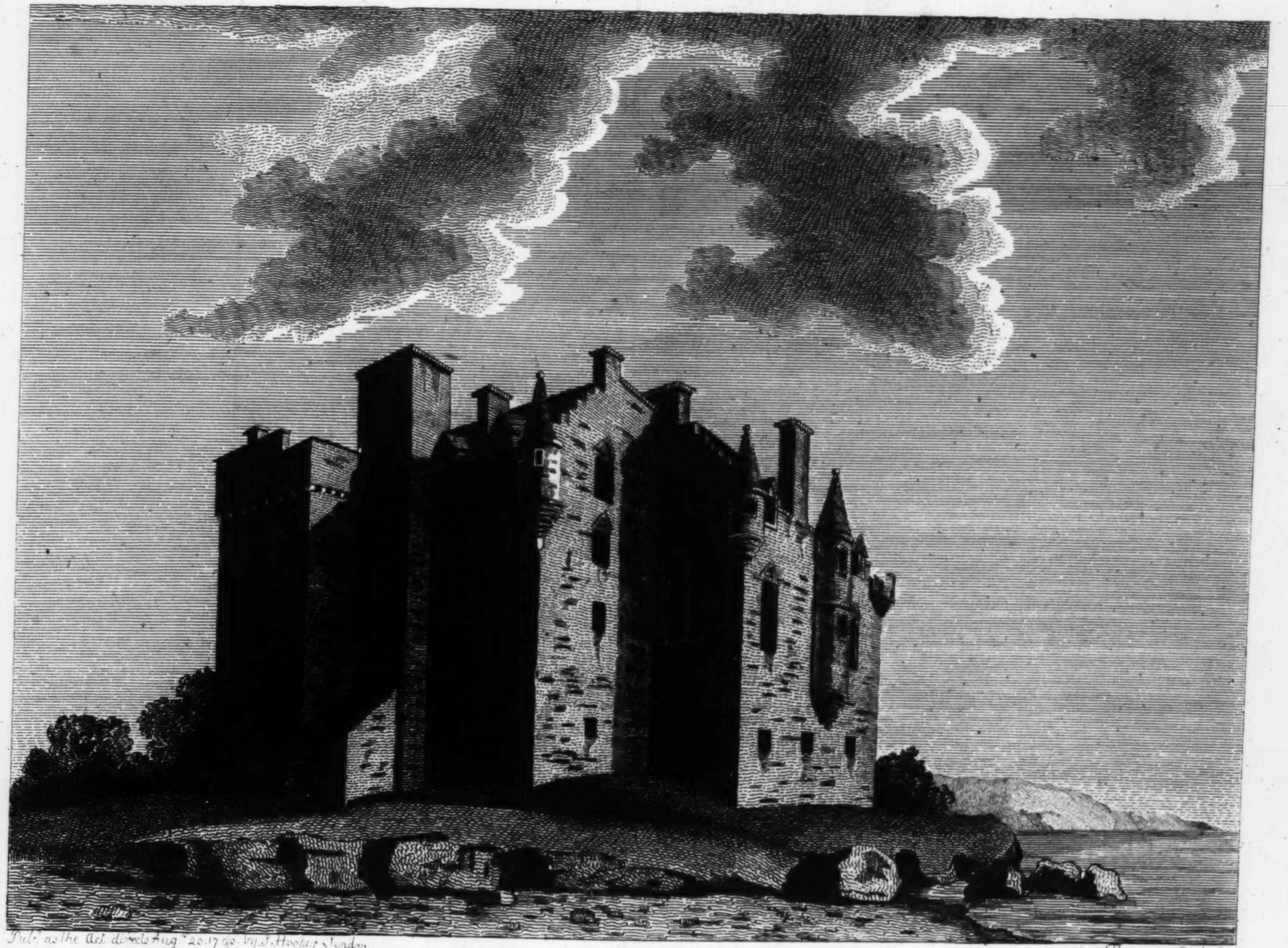
This view was drawn A. D. 1772.

NEWARK CASTLE. RENFREWSHIRE.

THIS was the caſtle or principal manſion of the barony of Finlayſtun Maxwell, which about the middle of the fifteenth century, with diverſe other lands, came to Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, a younger ſon of the family of Nether Pollock, in right of Elizabeth, his wife, ſecond daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Robert Dennieſtoun, of that ilk. It continued in the poſſeſſion of the Maxwell family for ſeveral generations, till ſold by George Maxwell alias Napier, of Kilmahew, Eſq; to Mr. William Cockrane, of Kilmaronock, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is at preſent the property of —— Hamilton, of Wiſhaw, Eſq; in whoſe family it has been for a conſiderable length of time.

This caſtle ſtands on the Eaſtern point of the bay, which contains the town and harbour of Port Glaſcow and Newark. It is now in ruins; but ſome part of it was inhabited about fifty years ago. It conſiſts of a ſquare court, with high walls, round turrets, and battlements. Over the main door are the arms of Maxwell, very much defaced, having beneath them this inſcription: "The Bleſſing of God be herein, anno 1597." On another part of one of the North windows is engraved the date 1599. Over moſt of the windows are the letters P M, being the initials of Sir Patrick Maxwell, who probably built the modern part of it. The tower is of more ancient date than the reſt; when or by whom it was built is not known.

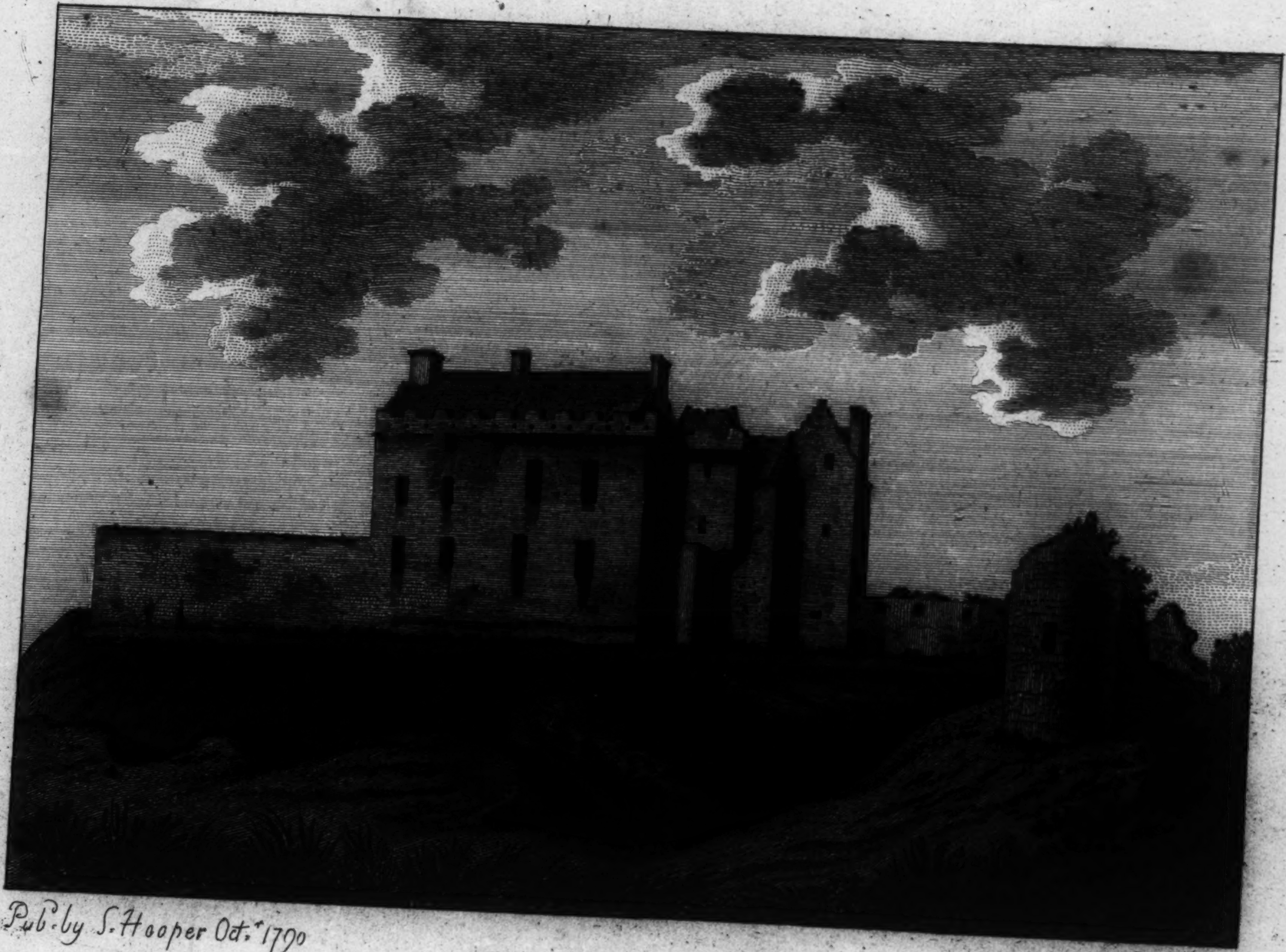
This view was drawn A. D. 1772.



Pub. as the Act directs Augt 20.1790. by S. Hooper London.

Thomas Sculpt

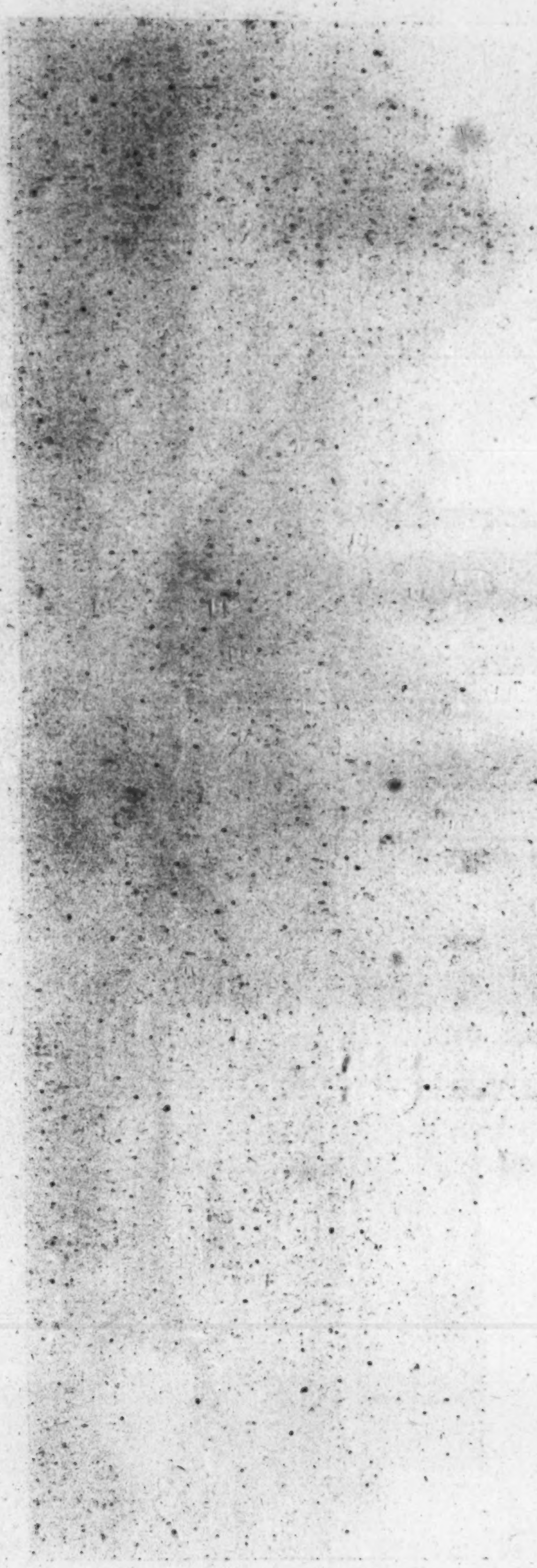
NEWARK CASTLE.

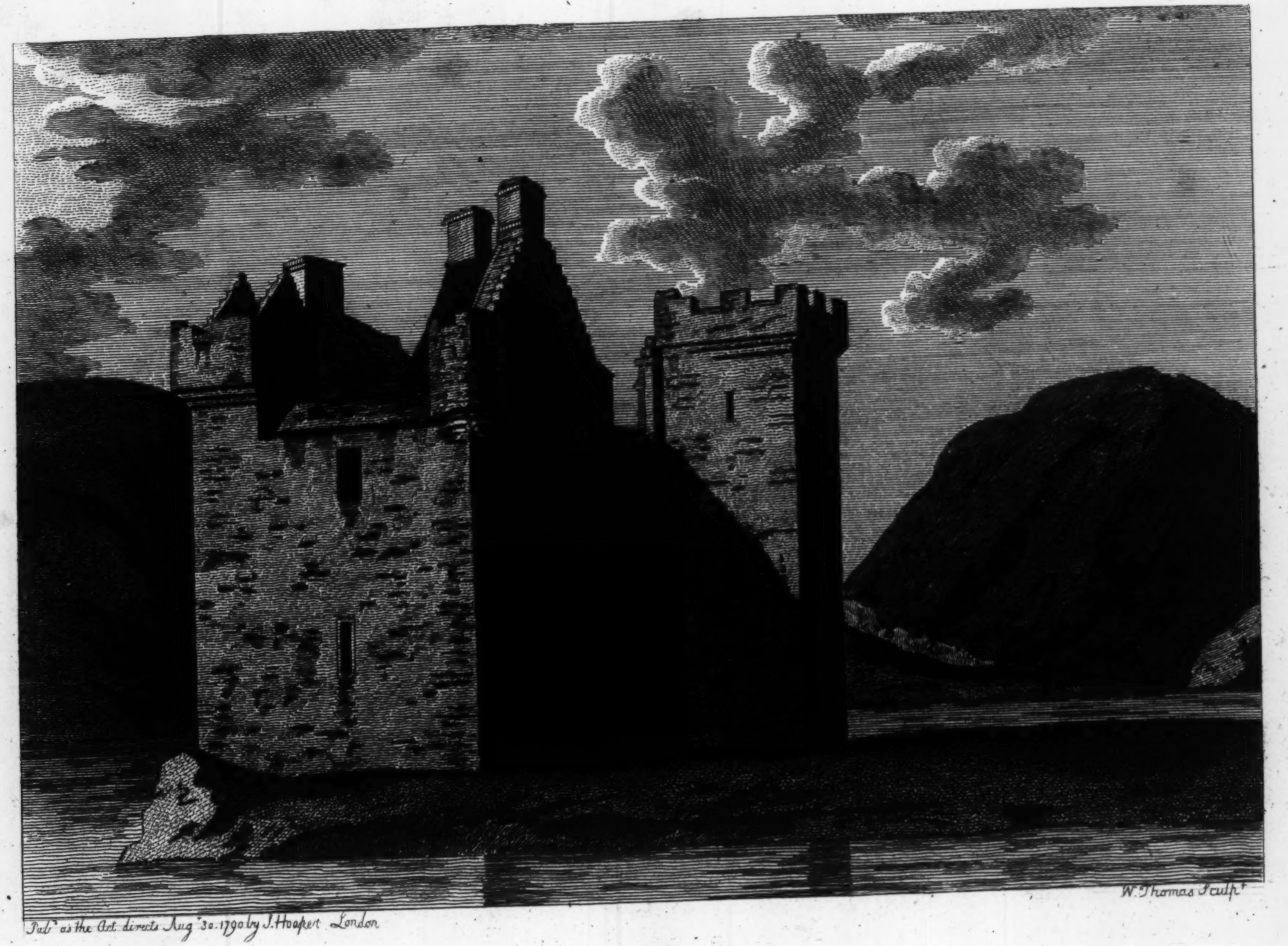


Pub.d by S. Hooper Oct.r 1790

BRODIE CASTLE.

J. Vivares sc.t





Pubd as the Act directs Augt 30. 1790 by J. Hooper London

W. Thomas Sculpt

RANZA CASTLE.

ISLE OF ARRAN.

BRODIE CASTLE.

THE following account of this caſtle is given by Mr. Pennant: "Brodie Caſtle ſeated on an eminence amidſt flouriſhing plantations, above a ſmall bay open to the Eaſt. This place has not at preſent much the appearance of a fortreſs, having been moderniſed; it is inhabited by the Duke of Hamilton's Agent, who entertained me with the utmoſt civility. It is a place of much antiquity, and ſeems to have been the fort held by the Engliſh, under Sir John Haſtings, in 1306, when it was ſurpriſed by the partizans of Robert Bruce, and the garriſon put to the ſword. It was demoliſhed in 1456 by the Earl of Roſs, in the reign of James II. It is ſaid to have been rebuilt by James V. and to have been garriſoned in the time of Cromwell's uſurpation. Few are the records of theſe diſtant places, therefore very wide muſt be their hiſtoric gaps.

RANZA CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on a low projecting neck of land, and guards the entrance into a ſmall harbour.

IT was founded by one of the Scottiſh Monarchs, and is of ſome antiquity, for Fordun, who wrote about the year 1380, ſpeaks of this and Borthwick as royal caſtles.

THIS building conſiſts of two ſquare towers united. It is built with a red grit ſtone. In one room is a chimney-piece and fire-place large enough to have roaſted an entire ox. It is now abandoned and in ruins.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1772.

ISLE OF SKY.

DUNVEGAN CASTLE.

THE Caſtle of Dunvegan ſtands on a high rock, over a loch of the ſame name, a branch of Loch Falart; part of it has been repaired in the modern taſte, but the greater portion of it is ancient. The oldeſt part is a ſquare tower, which, with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the original fortification.

"In this caſtle," ſays Mr. Pennant, "is preſerved the Braolauch-ſhi, or fairy flag of the family, beſtowed on it by Titania, the Ben Shi, or wife of Oberon, King of the Fairies; ſhe bleſſed it at the ſame time with powers of the firſt importance, which were to be exerted only on three occaſions: but on the laſt, after the end was obtained, an inviſible being is to arrive and carry off the ſtandard and ſtandard bearear, never more to be ſeen. A family of *Clan y Faitter* had this dangerous office, and held it by three lands in Bracadale.

THE flag has been produced thrice, the firſt time in an unequal engagement againſt the *Clan-Ronald*, to whoſe ſight the Macleods were multiplied ten fold; the ſecond preſerved the heir of the family, being then produced to ſave the longings of the lady of the family; and the third time to ſave my own; but it was ſo tattered that Titania did not ſeem to think it worth ſending for.

THIS was a ſuperſtition derived from the Norwegian anceſtry of the houſe, the fable was caught from the country, and might be of uſe to animate the Clan. The Danes had their magical ſtandard *Raefan*, or, the Raven embroidered in an inſtant by the three daughters of *Lodbroke* and ſiſters of *Hinguar*, *Hubbar* or *Ivar*.[*] *Sigurd* had an enchanted flag

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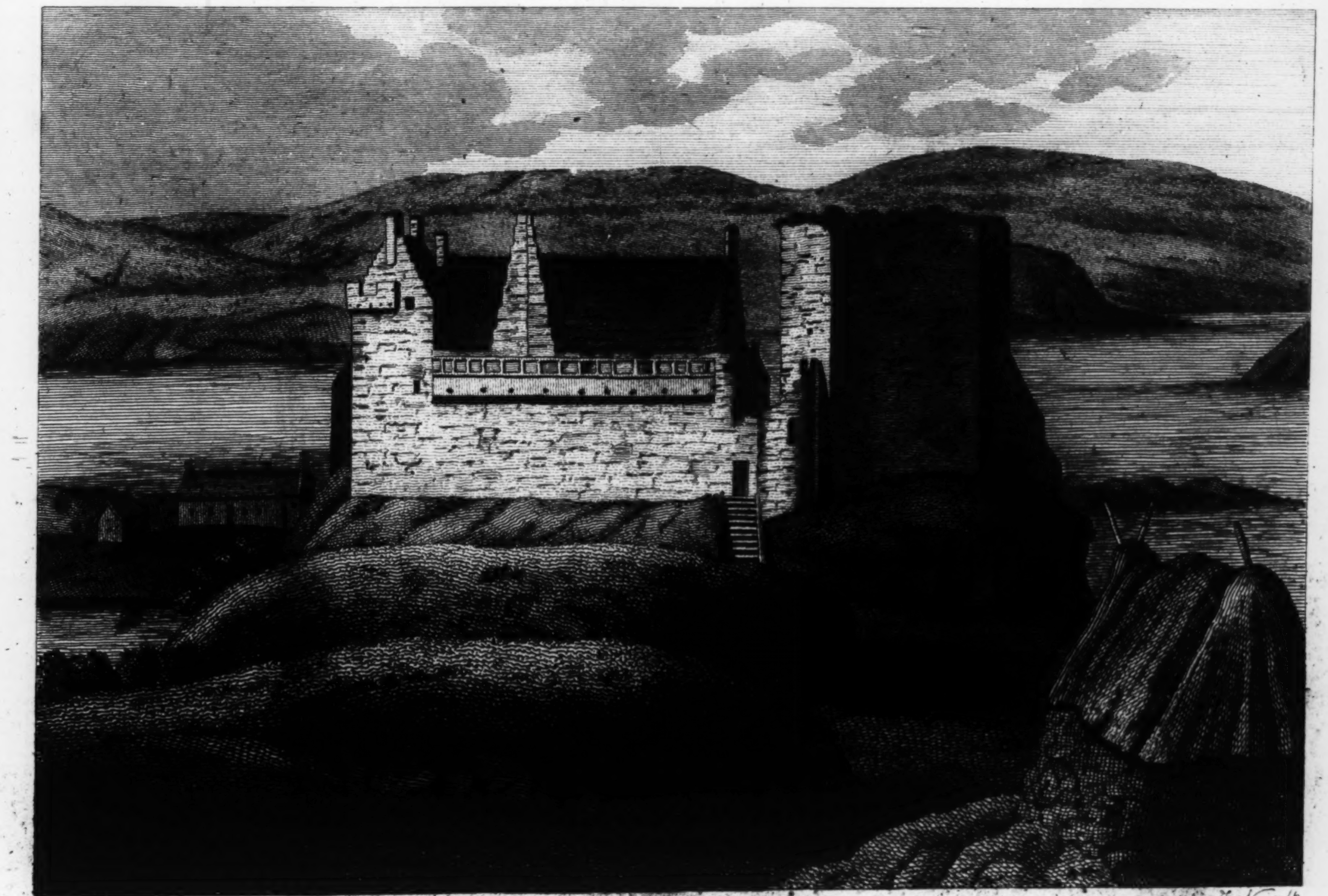
[*] Aſſer. vit. Alfred 10.

given



Publish'd Nov.r 23 1790 by S. Hooper

J. N. sculp

DUNVEGAN CASTLE.

given him by his mother, with circumſtances ſomewhat ſimilar to the Dunvegan colours; whoſoever bore it in the day of battle was to be killed; accordingly in one of his battles, three ſtandard bearers were ſucceſſively ſlain, but on the death of the laſt he obtained the victory.*

Here is preſerved a great ox-horn tipped with ſilver: the arm was twiſted round its ſpires, the mouth brought over the elbow, and then drank off. The Northern nations held this ſpecies of cup in high eſteem, and uſed the capacious horns of the great *Aurochs.*† They graced the hoſpitable halls of Kings,‡ and out of them the antient heroes quenched their thirſt: *Haquin,*§ weary with ſlaughter, calls aloud for the mighty draught.

> Heu labor immenſus, feſſos quam vellicat Artus!
> Quis mihi jam præbet cornua plena mero!

In this caſtle is alſo preſerved, a round ſhield made of iron, that even in its decayed ſtate weighs near twenty pounds; itſelf a load in theſe degenerate days: yet they were in uſe no longer ago than in the beginning of the laſt century. Each Chieftain had his armour bearer, who preceded his maſter in time of war, and by my author's‖ account in time of peace; for they went armed even to church, in the manner the North Americans do at preſent in the frontier ſettlements, and for the ſame reaſon, the dread of ſavages.

In times long before thoſe the ancient Scotch uſed round targets, made of oak, covered with the hides of bulls, and long ſhields, narrow below, and broad above, formed of pieces of oak or willow, ſecured with iron: I gueſs them to be of the ſame kind with the Norwegian ſhields figured by Wormius,¶ and probably derived from the ſame country; they had alſo a guard for their ſhoulders, called Scapul;* and for offenſive weapons had the bow, ſword, two-handed ſword, and *Lochaber ax*, a weapon likewiſe of Norwegian origin; but the image-tombs of antient warriors are the beſt lectures on this ſubject." To the liſt of offenſive weapons uſed by the Scotch, may be added, leaden mallets † and Jedburgh ſtaves; the latter are deſcribed by Major. ‡

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* Torfæus 27.

† *Urorum* Cornibus, Barbari ſeptentrionales potant, urnaſque binas capitis unius cornua implent. Plinii lib. II. c. 37.

‡ Saxo Grammat. 94.

§ Wormii Mon. Dan. 389.

‖ Timothy Poats MS. Advoc. Library.

¶ Vide fig. 1. tab. XX.

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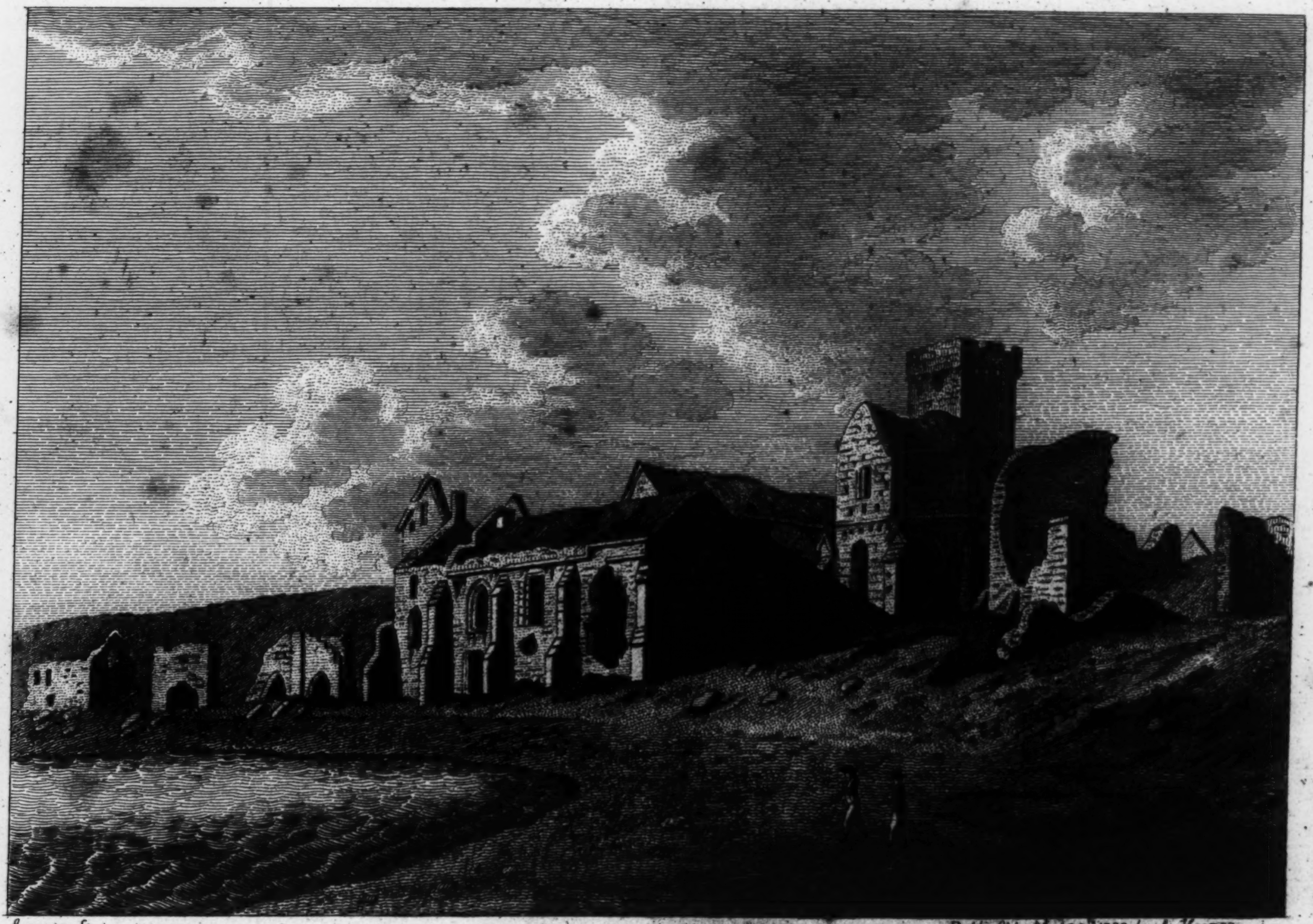
* Vide fig. 1. tab. XX.

† Lamb's Battle of Flodden.

‡ Hiſt. Major Britt. p. 198.



Sparrow Sc.

Publish'd Nov. 29. 1788. by S. Hooper.

MONASTERY in INCH COLM. Pl. 1.

INCH COLM.

THE ABBEY OF INCH COLM. PLATE I.

THIS monaſtery ſtands on an iſland called Æmonia, in the Forth, and commonly denominated Inch Colm; i. e. the iſland of Columba, ſituated about ſix miles Weſt of the iſland of Inch Keith, and within about a mile and a half of the Queen's Ferry. According to Fordun it owed its foundation to the following occaſion:

"ABOUT the year 1123 King Alexander the Firſt having ſome buſineſs of ſtate which obliged him to croſs over at the Queen's Ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempeſt, blowing from the South Weſt, this obliged the ſailors to make for this iſland of Æmonia, which they reached with the greateſt riſque and difficulty: here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life, according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed ſervice in a ſmall chapel, ſupporting himſelf by the milk of one cow, and the ſhell fiſh he could pick up on the ſhore; nevertheleſs, out of theſe ſmall means, he entertained the King and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the ſtorm, and whilſt at ſea, and in the greateſt danger, the King made a vow, that if Saint Columba would bring him ſafe to that iſland, he would there found a monaſtery to his honor, and which ſhould be an aſylum and relief to navigators: he was moreover farther moved to this foundation, by having from his childhood entertained a particular veneration and honor for that Saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without iſſue, until imploring the aid of St. Columba, their requeſt was moſt graciouſly granted.

THIS monaſtery was founded for Canons regular of St. Auguſtine, and dedicated to the honor of St. Columba. King Alexander endowed it with many benefactions. Alan de Mortimer, Knight, Lord of Aberdour, gave alſo to God and the Monks of this Abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying place of himſelf and poſterity, in the church of that monaſtery.

WALTER BOWMAKER, Abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon, as is to be ſeen in the Liber Carthuſianorum de Perth, in the Advocate's Library. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart, of Beith, a Cadet of the Lord Ocheltree, was made Commendator of Inch Colm on the ſurrender of Henry, Abbot of that monaſtery. In the year 1543 his ſecond ſon, Henry Stewart, was, by the ſpecial favour of King James VI. created a Peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611.

IN Keith's Appendix, reſpecting this abbey, he ſays: "S. Money 426l.* There is nothing elſe concerning this rental except in A.† and even there it is very confuſed, though given up by James Stewart, who moſt probably has been Abbot himſelf. The beſt I could make of it is thus: Wheat 2 c. 8 b. 1 f. 10 b. Bear 8 c. 9 b. Meal 14 c. 14 b. Oats 11 c. 12 b."

FORDUN records ſeveral miracles done by St. Columba, as puniſhments to the Engliſh, who often pillaged this monaſtery. The firſt was in the year 1335, when the Engliſh ravaging the coaſt along the Forth, one veſſel, larger than the reſt, entered this iſland, and the crew landing, plundered the monaſtery of all their moveables, as well worldly as eccleſiaſtical; among diverſe ſtatues and images carried off, was a famous one of St. Columba, which was kept in the church. It ſeems as if that Saint did not reliſh the voyage, for he raiſed ſuch a ſtorm that it threatened immediate deſtruction to the ſacrilegious veſſel, by driving it on the rocks of Inch Keith. The ſailors, on their near approach to theſe rocks, were terribly alarmed, cried peccavi, aſked pardon of the Saint, promiſed reſtitution of their plunder, and a handſome preſent into the bargain. On this the veſſel got ſafely into port in that iſland, where, as if raiſed from the dead, they landed with great rejoicings; they then diſembarked the Saint and their other plunder, and tranſported them, with an handſome oblation of gold and ſilver, to certain inhabitants of Kinghorn, whom they likewiſe ſent payment for their labour, with directions that the whole ſhould be ſafely delivered to the Monks, from whom they were taken. No ſooner was this done, than a favourable wind ſprung up, by which this veſſel reached St. Abb's Head before the reſt of the fleet, not without forming a reſolution never more to meddle with St. Columba. It nevertheleſs appears that this example was forgotten by the next year, for, from the ſame authority, we learn, that in the year 1336 ſome other Engliſh veſſels plundered the church of Dolor, belonging to the Abbot of this houſe, and carried away a beautiful carved wainſcot, with which he had adorned the choir; this they had taken down piecemeal, and ſhipped ſo as it might be put up in any other place. It was put on board a particular barge, the ſailors of which rejoicing at their plunder, ſailed away with pipes and trumpets ſounding; but St. Columba in an inſtant turned their mirth into ſorrow, for the veſſel ſuddenly ſunk to the bottom like a ſtone or piece of lead, neither plank nor man being ever more ſeen. The remaining ſailors of the fleet, terrified at this judgment, vowed in future they would not treſpaſs on that Saint, or on any perſon or thing belonging to him. This event gave riſe to a proverb in England, the ſubſtance of which was, That St. Columba was not to be offended with impunity. They likewiſe gave him the nick name of Saint Quhalme.

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* S. the Aſſignation and Surplus Books.

† A. the Books of Aſſumption.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reſolution here mentioned, in the year 1384 the Engliſh fleet being again in the Forth, plundered this monaſtery, which they attempted to burn, and actually ſet fire to a ſhed near the church; and when the deſtruction of the whole monaſtery ſeemed inevitable, ſome pious perſons addreſſing themſelves to their guardian Saint, he ſuddenly changed the wind, which blew back the flames. The plunderers returned to their ſhips with their booty, and afterwards landed at the Queen's Ferry, and began to pillage the coaſt of the cattle, when they were ſuddenly attacked by Thomas and Nicholas Erſkine and Alexander de Lindeſay, having with them about fifty horſemen from the Eaſt, and William Conyngham, of Kilmaures, with thirty from the Weſt; theſe engaging the robbers, ſlew and wounded ſome, took others priſoners, and drove a number of them to their veſſels; of theſe above forty, and thoſe ſome of the forwardeſt among the incendiaries, for ſafety, hung to the anchor, when a ſailor dreading the attack of the Scots, cut the cable with an ax, whereby all thoſe who hung about the anchor, were drowned. But what was moſt wonderful was, that the perſon who had planned this ſacrilege, and been the moſt active in ſetting fire to the buildings, was taken priſoner by William de Conyngham, and whilſt on the way with him, was ſeized with the moſt frantic madneſs, accuſing himſelf of the above offences, teſtifying that he had been the moſt active in burning the ſhed, and that whilſt ſo employed, he ſaw St. Columba extinguiſhing the fire, when that ſaint cauſed ſome volatile flames to dart upon him, which deſtroyed his beard and eye-brows; his fury increaſing, he was killed, and buried in a croſs way near the town of Dony-place.

In the Duke of Somerſet's expedition, firſt of Edward VI. this monaſtery was after the battle of Pinkey or Muſſeborough, occupied as a poſt commanding the Forth. The circumſtance is recorded by Patin, in the following words:

"Tuesday, the 13th of September, in the afternoon my Lords Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi or vii myles Weſtward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an iſland thear called Sainct Coomes Ins. which ſtandeth a iiii. mile beyond Lieth, and a good way ner at the North ſhore than the South, yet not within a mile of the nereſt. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey (but ye monks were gone) freſh water enough, and alſo coonyes; and is ſo naturally ſtrong, as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearof my Lordes Grace conſidering, did quickly caſt to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchaundiſe, all commodities els commyng by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye hole uſe of the Fryth itſelf, with all the havens uppon it, ſhoold quyte be taken from them.

Saturday, 17th of September, Sir John Luttrell, Knight, havyng bene by my Lords Grace, and the counſell, elect abbot, by God's ſuffraunce, of the monaſtery of Sainct Coomes Ins. afore remembred, in the afternoon of this day departed towardes the iſland to be ſtalled in his ſee thear accordyngly; and had with him a coovent of a C. hakbutters and L. pioners, to kepe his houſe and land thear, and ii rowe barkes well furniſhed with municion, and lxx mariners, for them to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he ſhall ſoon becum a prelate of great powr. The perfytnes of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but ſumtime to rowe out abrode a viſitacion, and when he goithe, I have hard ſay he taketh alweyes his ſumners in barke with hym, which are very open mouthed, and never talk but they are harde a mile of, ſo that either for loove of his bleſſynges, or fear of his curſinges, he is like to be ſouveraigne over moſt of his neighbours."

GREAT part of this monaſtery is ſtill remaining; the cloyſters, with rooms over them, encloſing a ſquare area, are quite entire; the pit or priſon, is a moſt diſmal hole, though lighted by a ſmall window; the refectory is up one pair of ſtairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of ſeparate cloſet, up a few ſteps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is ſuppoſed to have been the Abbot's ſeat; adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the ſize of its chimney, probably the kitchen.

THE octagonal Chapter-houſe, with its ſtone roof, is alſo ſtanding; over it is a room of the ſame ſhape, in all likelihood, the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inſcription, in the black letter, which began with **Stultus**. The inſide of the whole building ſeems to have been plaiſtered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the Chapter-houſe is the remains of a very large ſemicircular arch.

IN the adjoining grounds lies the old carved ſtone, ſaid to be a Daniſh monument, engraved by Sir Robert Sibbald, in whoſe book it is delineated as having a human head at each end; at preſent it is ſo defaced by time or weather, that nothing like a head can be diſtinguiſhed at either end: indeed it requires the aid of a creative fancy, to make out any of the ſculpture; ſomething like a man with a ſpear is ſeen (by ſharp-ſighted antiquaries) on the North ſide; and on the South, the figure of a croſs; this ſtone has been moved from its original ſituation.

THIS view ſhews the range of buildings near the Sea, the entrance into the cloyſters, and the Chapter-houſe, with the tower of the church, and fragment of the large arch above-mentioned.

THE ABBEY OF INCH COLM. PLATE II.

THIS plate gives a nearer view of the entrance into the cloyſter, the tower of the church and large arch.

THE ABBEY OF INCH COLM. PLATE III.

THIS view preſents the remains of the church, with part of the great arch, as viewed from a different ſtation.

PLATES I. and II. were drawn A. D. 1789, and plate III. in 1790.

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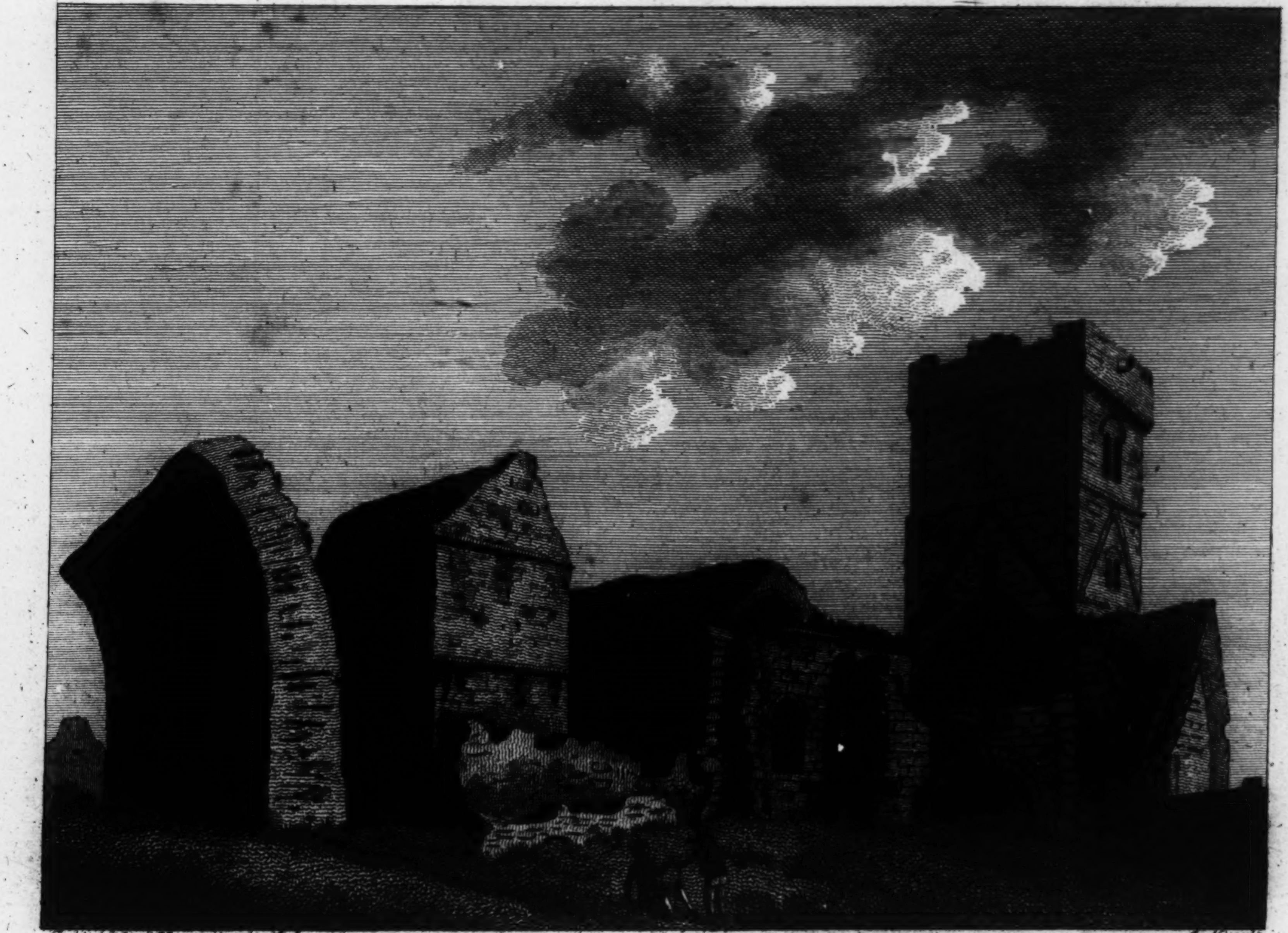
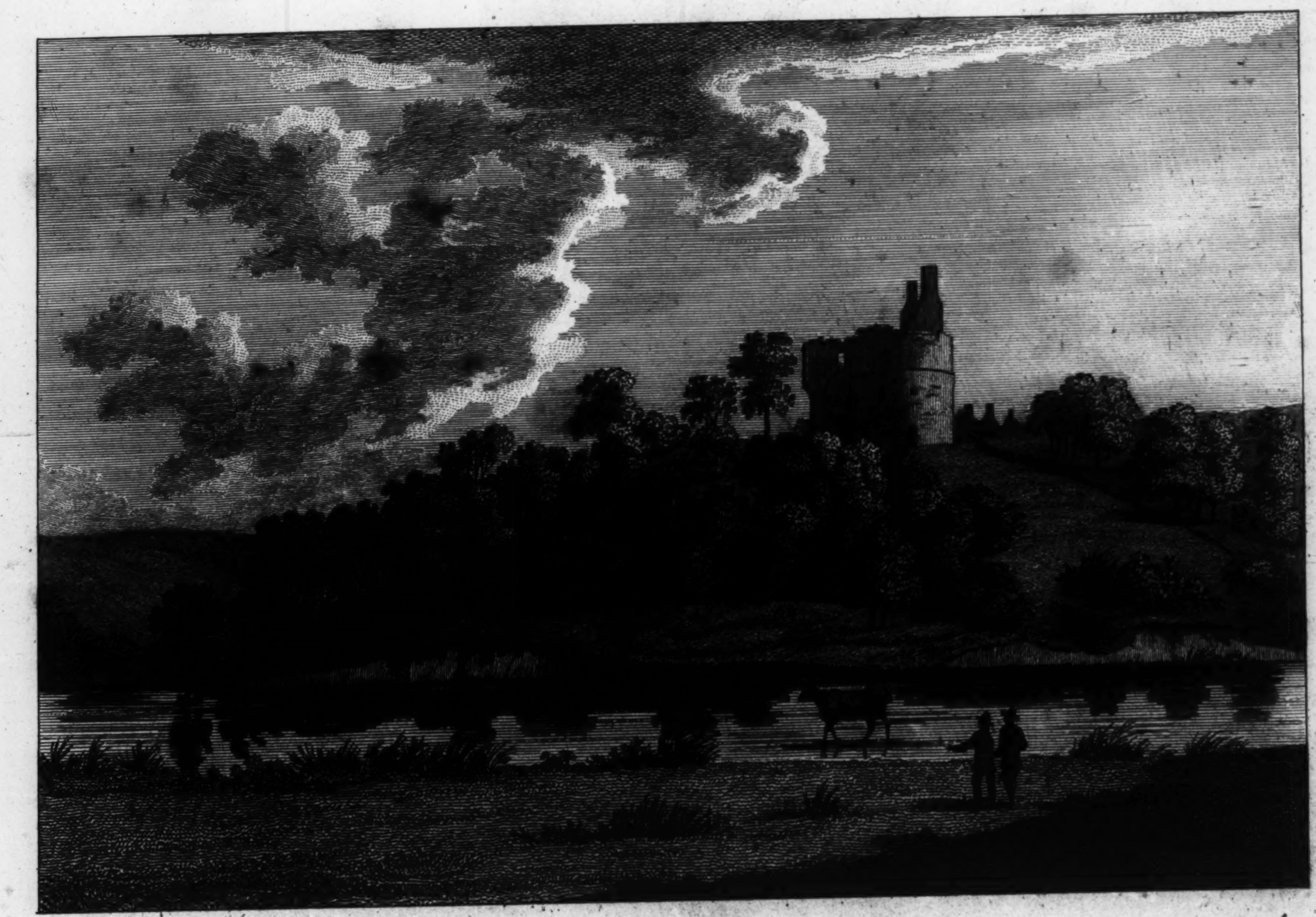
Engraved by J. [illegible]

MONASTERY in INCH COLM.



Published by S. Hooper March 15. 1791. G. N. sculp.

INCH COLM ABBEY. Pl. 3.



Pub. by S Hooper April 1790. LITTLEDEAN TOWER. VIVARES. fc.

ADDENDA TO VOL. II.

BERWICKSHIRE.

LITTLE DEN TOWER.

LITTLE DEN TOWER was a Fortalice or Border-houſe belonging to the Kers: It is pleaſantly ſituated on a cliff, overlooking the river Tweed. It is now entirely in ruins, and is the property of —— Ker, of Newhorn, Eſq.—See the view facing page 112. Vol. I.

ADDENDA TO THRIEVE CASTLE, GALLOWAY.

THE information of Robert Smith, formerly of the pariſh of Dunſcore, in the ſheriffdom of Dumfries:

THAT as we were paſſing by the Old Caſtle of Treve (where his late Majeſty of bleſſed memory had a garriſon in the beginning of the unhappy troubles of his reign) old —— Gordon of Earlſtown (who in a few days after was killed at Bothwell Bridge) in my hearing ſpoke to the officers that were about him as followeth—" Gentlemen, I was the man that commanded the party which took this caſtle from the late king, who had in it about two hundred of the name of Maxwell, of whom the greateſt part being papiſts, we put them all to the ſword, and demoliſhed the caſtle as you ſee it: and now (though an old man) I take up arms againſt the ſon, whom I hope to ſee go the ſame way that his father went: for we can never put truſt in a covenant-breaker: ſo gentlemen your cauſe is good, you need not fear to fight againſt a forſworn king."—*Rye-houſe Plot.*

ADDENDA TO CASTLE CAMPBELL, PERTHSHIRE.

THE name of this caſtle was originally the Caſtle of Gloom, which was changed by act 39 Parl. James IV. anno 1489: "Our ſouvrane Lord of his royal autoritie, at the deſyre and ſupplicatioun of his couſing and traiſt counſallour Colone Erle of Argyle, lord Campbell, and of Lorne his chancellor, hes changeit the name of the caſtell and place quhik was callit the Glume, perteining to his ſaid couſing, and in this parliament makis mutation and changeing of the ſaid name, and ordanis the ſamin caſtell to be callit in tyme to cum Campbell."—*Black Acts*, p. 89.

THE ABBEY OF CAMBUSKENNETH,

STIRLINGSHIRE.

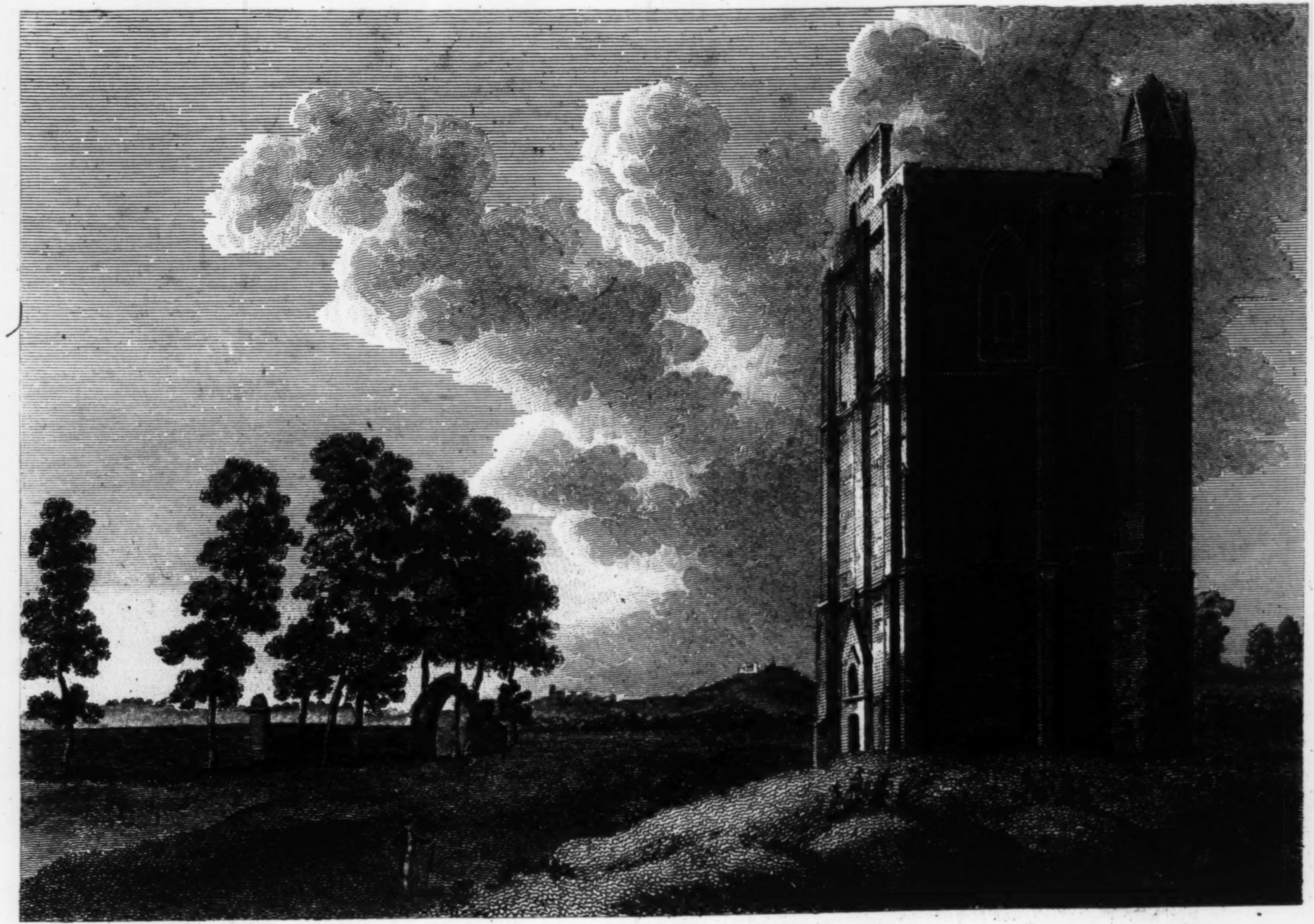
THE Abbey of Cambuſkenneth is, in fact, ſituated in the ſhire of Clackmannan; yet, on account of its large poſſeſſions in Stirlingſhire, was commonly deemed of that county: it ſtood on the border thereof, and its abbots were frequently denominated Abbots of Striveling.

This abbey, once the richeſt in Scotland, ſtands half a mile N. E. of the town of Stirling, upon the north bank of the Forth, and in a ſort of peninſula formed by that winding river. The adjacent fields had been the ſcene of ſome tranſaction, in which one of the Scottiſh monarchs, who bore the name of Kenneth, had been concerned, and from thence the place received the name of Cambuſkenneth, which ſignified the field or creek of Kenneth.

The monaſtery was founded by David I. in the year 1147, and filled with canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, brought from Aroiſe, near Arras, in the province of Artois in France.

During the ſpace of two hundred years after its erection, this abbey was almoſt every year acquiring freſh additions of wealth and power, by the donations of diverſe Noblemen, Biſhops and Barons, beſides many rich oblations daily made by perſons of every rank. Among

diverſe



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CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY.

diverſe remarkable donations of fiſheries, paſturage, &c. was one granted by the founder King David, of half the ſkins and tallow of all the beaſts ſlain for the king's uſe at Stirling.

DURING the wars with England, in the reign of David Bruce, this monaſtery was pillaged of its moſt valuable furniture. To replace this loſs, William Deladel, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, made a grant to this community of the vicarage of Clackmannan. In 1559, the monaſtery was ſpoiled, and great part of the fabric caſt down by the Reformers: ſeveral of the monks embraced the reformation, but on that account had their portions prohibited by the Queen Regent.

MR. DAVID PANTHER was the laſt eccleſiaſtic, who poſſeſſed this lucrative abbotſhip. During the commotions attending the reformation, church benefices were often ſeized on by thoſe in power, without any lawful authority. John, Earl of Marr, afterwards Regent, (according to Mr. Nimmo) aſſumed the diſpoſal of the revenues of this abbey, if he did not actually poſſeſs a conſiderable part of them: he had, during the reign of James V. been appointed commendator of Inch Mahome Priory, which, together with that of Roſneth in Dunbartonſhire, were dependent on Cambuſkenneth. After the reformation had taken place, we find Adam Erſkine, one of his nephews, commendator of Cambuſkenneth. Moreover the earl himſelf carried off the ſtones of the fabric to build his own houſe, ſtill called Marr's work, in the town of Stirling.

IN 1562, by virtue of an order from Queen Mary and the privy council, an account was taken of all the revenues belonging to cathedrals, abbies, priories, and other religious houſes, that ſtipends might be modified to the reformed clergy, who were to have a third of the benefices. According to that account, the revenues of Cambuſkenneth were as follows: 930l. 13s. 4½d. Scots money; 11 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firlots of wheat; 28 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of bear; 31 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of meal; 19 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of oats: in whole, 91 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 2 lippies.

AFTER the acceſſion of James VI. to the crown of England, the temporality of Cambuſkenneth, together with that of Dryburgh and the priory of Inch Mahome, were conferred to John Earl of Marr, ſon to the regent, that, to uſe the terms of the grant, he might be in a better condition to provide for his youngeſt ſons, whom he had by a lady, Mary Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox, and a relation to his Majeſty. The barony of Cambuſkenneth, in which the monaſtery was ſituated, was ſettled by the Earl on Alexander Erſkine, one of his ſons, who dying without iſſue, it came to Charles Erſkine, of Alva, his brother, whoſe poſterity continued in the poſſeſſion of it till about the year 1737, when it was purchaſed by the town-council of Stirling, for the benefit of Cowan's hoſpital, to which it ſtill belongs.

THIS abbey was once an extenſive building, but nothing of it at preſent remains, except a few broken walls, the bell tower, and ſtair-caſe, which tower has lately been barbarouſly ſmeared over with whiting; ſome remains of the garden are alſo to be ſeen, and the burial place of K. James and his Queen: no traces of the church remain. One of the bells belonging to the monaſtery is ſaid to have been for ſome time in Stirling; but as tradition goes, the fineſt was loſt in the river, as they were tranſporting it.

SEVERAL parliaments were held in this monaſtery, and here in 1326 the clergy, earls, and barons, with a great number of an inferior rank, ſwore fealty to David Bruce; and at the ſame time here was ſolemnized the marriage between Andrew Murray, of Bothwell, and Chriſtian Bruce, ſiſter to King Robert.

MANY of the abbots of this houſe were men of eminence in the political as well as literary line.

THE END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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CMC
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM